SWEET---BLAKELY.

DAVE SADLY TRIPPED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The investiga

tion involving the relations of Miss Sweet and David Blakely to the Chicago Pension Agency was reopened to-day. Miss Sweet and Josiah Lombard, one of the executors of Miss Sweet's

father, were examined for several hours. The

investigation was secret—Miss Sweet had been recalled in order to rebut testimony given by

David Blakely and Elbert Gary. Blakely's ex-amination was conducted in secret. He has

caused it to be made known in the Pionen

Press-Tribune of June 30, that his testimony was a triumphant vindication of himself and Baker, late Surveyor-General of Minnesota, and that Miss Sweet's

former testimony was wrung from a frightened

and confused girl without permission to explain

Blakely also charges that Gary seriously injur-

ed Miss Sweet's testimony. The evidence of Miss Sweet and Mr. Lombard to-day conclusive-

A MOST PERVERTED STATEMENT of the testimony, and has besides brought out an additional piece of evidence which will re-quire agreat deal of ingenuity on Blakely's part to explain. Josiah Lombard testified

ly shows that Blakely's paper has given

anything she pleases.

DEBT AND CIRCULATION.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The public debt state

ment issued yesterday by the Treasury Department completes the fiscal year, and shows a very decided improvement in the condition of the

Treasury, when compared with the preceding fiscal year. The decrease in the public debt for the month of June was \$3,881,398, and for the

year \$29,249,381, or more than twice as great as the reduction for the fiscal year ended June 30,

1875,—the reduction for that year being \$14,-431,250. The coin balance is \$73,625,585, of which \$28,681,400 are coin certificates, and about

\$10,000,000 silver coin and bullion. Deducting

ard has spent a good deal

read and to write a good parp, shrewd negress, and, perstitious beliefs which the

patch to The Tribune. The Grand Division Sons of

Province opened a session to-e of representatives is good, showed a marked improve-e during the past year. The of New Brunswick delivered

eting to day, patient to day, patient to the Tribune.

A large number of members and Dominion Parliament aring to attend the reform Constitution of the Mackenzie and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie are Brown. The proceedings red.

e return of the brothers Gibbs Ontario are already decided

M. E. Church at this place, daughter of J. B. Loose, Esq.,

The church was crowded with ride and groom. After the cor-ption at the residence of the happy concile took the train for Bioomington, and will take a

24 Years' Imprisonment.

24 Years' Imprisonment, callian Times.

pattent Times.

our has just passed an origiour has just passed and the care function of department, Manuel Carval-Zman, robbed the case Gunnian subsequently discovered in an the town in a state of seni-was imprisoned for two twas not so fortunate, and the type of the trifle of 134 years! This give the trifle of 134 years! This due to the fact that the robat different times and under all periods; \$20,925 was abset Penal Code came into force; for a law of 1867, has been ty of six years' penitentiary, \$3,20,200—had been stolen at mes, and for each infraction lo has been sentenced to 541 th.

N-July 4, at the residence of Rushfield Farm, near Amboy, Mr. Clark, Theophilus Briggs, ry E. Carson. and Belfast, (Irefand) papers

BRAINARD On Thursday

R.—Hyde Park, Thursday, July oke Herford: at the residence the C. B. Dupee, Esq., Fortys— llawn-av, Mr. C. Fred Dupee llins, daughter of the late Capt. er, of Portland, Me. No cards, ors please copy.

residence, 154 South Halated-o-day. ers please copy. 5, suddenly. Winthrop Cham-John A. and Ava W. Farwell, 3 days. at 733 West Washington-st.

sry, a.) papers please copy. ksonville, Fla., June 27, James

s.
late residence, No. 14 Walnutht inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.
lly are invited to attend. Reto Rosehill for interment.
L.Y. and LaCrosee, (Wis.) pa-

take place at 11 a. m., Satur-No. 223 Ewing-st., to Jesuit cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.
of the various Republican Clubs sested to meet at the Republican are of Lake and Clark streets.

regular meeting of the Grand don at 2;30 o'clock, at Repub-a, corner of Clark and Lake LLIAM ALDRICH, Passident.

meet this evening at Headquar-t-third and South Park avenue, for drill. By Order. HARLES E. HALE, Captain

WENTH WARD.

kly meeting of the Seventh Ward
will be held in Weber's Hall,
Halsted and West Fourteenth
ng, to indorse the nomination of
minee for Alderman, Mr. John
business of importance is to be

e Fourteenth Ward Republican

es W. G. Crockery in open lots

LD FURNITURE

and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, steads and Bureaus, Marble Topres, Book Cases, Wardrobes, lattresses, Carpets, Oli Clothe Sts, Show Cases.

POMEROY & CO.,

NITURE,

d GENERAL HOUSE-ING GOODS,

ckery, Glass, Chim, and ckery, Glass, Chim, and class, Chim, and class, Chim, and class, Chim, and characters. Goods must be sold son, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OREHOUSE & CO., TIONEERS,

it 10 s. m., we shall sell a large

MORTGAGE SALE.

ON HOUSE,

and Monroe-st., in the city of or sale and sell av public auction all the furnifure and fixtures centioned in sale morte-see, and once, consisting in part of the following the sale of th

76 EAST MADISON-ST.

ture, consisting of Parlor sion and Fall Leaf Tables, Bu a, Office Chairs, Budsteads,

RNING, July 7, at 9:30.

WARD HAYMAKERS.

VENTH WARD.

RTEENTH WARD.

P. GORE & CO.,

TURDAY, JULY 8.

BAND COUNCIL

PERSEAGEN.

DEATES.

YMENEAL.

nce opened a session

own superior will.

## THE FIRST GUN

# NORTHWEST!

## GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

## AN OPEN-AIR GATHERING! Hayes and Wheeler.

On Saturday Evening,

On the Squares on Market-st., from Madison to Lake.

- Hon. Shelby M. Cullom,
- Hon. Carl Schurz,
- Hon. Robt. G. Ingersoll,
- Hon. Benj. F. Bristow, Hon. Roscoe Conkling,
- Hon. John A. Logan,
- Hon. Richard J. Oglesby.
- Hon. O. P. Morton,

Emery A. Storrs, And other eminent speakers from home and abroad, have been invited, and many of them have signified their intention

to be present. Should the weather prove unfavorable the meeting will be held in Farwell Hall.

### DRY GOODS. Assignee's Sale.

Still Further Reduction in Prices!

## DRY GOODS.

## SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 & 86 STATE-ST

Must be closed at once. J. IRVING PEARCE, Assignee. FINANCIAL.

THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

122 & 124 Clark-st., Chicago. Will loan money to good men at a MODERATE RATE OF INTER-

7 PER CENT. We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business property at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$5,000

EST, on Improved FARMS, in the

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-loas, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

> POOL ROOM, FOX'S

NO. 141 MADISON-ST., In TOLEDO BILLIARD-HALL. Coolest and Best Ventilated Pool-Room in the City. 300 Chairs, and More when they are Filled.

Base-Ball Pools at 8 p. m. the day before and at 11 a. m. on the day games are played.

A. F. FOX.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. **15 Per Cent Discount** 

on all Garments ordered of us dur-ing July and August. ELY & CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Joliet & Northern Indiana Rail-

road Company. JOLIET, June 12, 1878.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1878, at 12 o'clock. JOHN BRISBIN, President. R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

FIRM CHANGES. COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership of Wiswall & Greene having been dissolved, we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of C. E. Wiswall & Co., and shall continue the Retail Boot and Shoe Business at the same stores, 76 State-st., and 131 Twenty-second-st.

C. E. WISWALL,

J. B. GREENE.

Chicago, July 8, 1876.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

## CAMPAIGN HURRAHFORTHE Chicago Tribune

HURRAH FOR HAYES AND WHEELER AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

The National Republican party has placed its ticket and platform before the American people. The Presidential Campaign will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in the United States. The result of the contest will determine the future good or ill of the country for

a generation to come.

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing re-solved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. Since coming into control of the popular branch of Congress they have exhibited no statesmanship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purposes, showing themelves incapable of progress or even of comprehending the wants of the country. They only "meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Reve-nue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Government again passes into the hands of the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure pos-session of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will substitute reaction for progress and re-establish a reign of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box stuffing and corruption in the cities of the North. Prudence admonishes that "the destines of the country in

If the ascendency of the Republican party is to be maintained, no agency will be more seful and potential to that end than The CRICAS TRIBUNE, which has no superior in power and influence among Republican newspapers A TRIBUNE Campaign Club is needed in every neighborhood in the Westto supply the people with reliable facts and correct political information.

THE TRIBUNE proposes to keep the enemy on the lefensive, and to make it a hot campaign for them

antil a glorious triumph is achieved next November CAMPAIGN TERMS. From now until after the Presidential election,

THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following ex-

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sconer persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

In order to close out stock of Sporting Watches, consisting of with promptness and decision. From the indi Chronographs, Quarter and Fifth Seconds. Split and Fly Backs in elegant cases, special inducements will be offered to the public TO-DAY to purchase these Watches, either at private sale during the day or at auction in the evening, at

A. H. Miller's Closing-Out Sale,

61 WASHINGTON-ST. J. H. FRENCH, Auct'r. The largest stock of Gold Chains

WALNUT-ST., From Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-sts. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

> JAMES T. STOVER, Manager. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO CITY LOAN. CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

By an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned are authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the tax of 1876, and to issue Time Revenue Warnants therefor on the City Treasurer, payable out of the taxes of 1876, to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount aiready appropriated for said year.

These Revenue Warrants are drawn in conformity with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Freecatly delivered by Judge McAllister.

The Comptroller is now prepared to receive applications for said Warrants to the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars. They will be issued in sums of five hundred (\$500) dollars and upwards, as desired, payable in 12 months from their date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Warrants will be ready for delivery three days after deposit of amount at Comptroller's office. Room's, City Hall.

Chicago, July 8, 1876.

S. H. McCREA, J. B. BRIGGS, J. ROSENBERG, D. K. PEARSONS, J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

The Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company wave declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, 3 Pc) on the capital stock, payable on and after July 0, 1876, at the office of said Company, Nos. 25 and 27 hamber of Commerce. R. J. SMITH, Secretary.

FORCED SALE OF PLANTS.

862 West Lake-st., to-day. DIVORCES.

Divorces legally and quietly obtained (under late law) for incompatibility, etc. Amdavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree, R. & Marvyn, Room 8, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853. COLLECTION AGENCY.

DIG.

DEVOTING our sole attention for years to the collection of claims, with retained attorneys at every town on the continent, a perfect system, and the greatest facilities know we can scarcely fall of success where it clittee know send for circular, is possible.

PASIKE'S COLLECTION AGENCY.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

### WASHINGTON.

Testimony Taken in the Belknap Impeachment Case.

Mr. Morrill Assumes Charge of the Treasury Department.

The Senatorship Tendered to Mr. Blaine by Gov. Connor.

Debate in the Senate on the General Subject of Appropriation Bills.

The Action of the House Denounced as Virtual Nullification.

Sworn Statement of Hon. J. R. Jones, in the Chicago Pension Agency Case.

plicity and Treachery.

Exposure of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut's Du-

Dave Blakely Sadly Tripped Up by One of His Letters to Miss Sweet.

> IMPEACHMENT. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The impeachment trial was not interesting, and but few remained in the galleries. Belknap's counsel changed their tactics, and sharply cross-examined the witnesses, but no new facts were elicited. The managers appeared especially anxious to prove the receipt of the money by Belknap, and they succeeded. An attempt was made by Mr. Edmunds, and will be renewed tomorrow, to curtail the legal arguments. It is evident that the Senators desire to get through the trial as speedily as possible. A SHORT TRIAL.

There is every reason to believe that the trial will be shorter than predicted. A conference of the counsel was held last night, at which a course of action was decided. They came to the conclusion that if they went on with the defense of Belknap in the regular way they would not forfeit their right to oppose the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the Court had not decided by a proper or two-thirds vote that it had jurisdiction. What Belknap's counsel claim is that, as it requires two-thirds to convict in a case of impeachment, it also requires a two-thirds vote to decide the question of jurisdiction. The counsel are also satisfied that the managers are not going outside the articles of impeachment, and so have decided to go in a regular defense, cross-examine witnesses, etc. Many of Belknap's witness have also been discharged, because they will not be needed. The proceedings to-day were in regular form, and conducted with remarkable rapidity. The case of the managers is made with much skill they know exactly what they can prove by every witness, and Mr. McMahon goes at the work with promptness and decision. From the indicourse of action was decided. They came to

cations the trial will not last more than a fortcations the trial will not last more than a lortnight.

CHANGE THEIR MIND.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for accused, said on yesterday they declined to cross-examine witnesses because they expected them to leave the whole matter in the hands of managers. The experience of one day had satisfied the defense that it would not be safe to do so. The reason they declined yesterday to cross-examine was that they feared any such examination of witnesses by the defense might look as if they had lost confidence in the point raised by them that accused couldn't be convicted, two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in fayor of jurisdiction. They therefore asked permission to cross examine Gen. Irwin McDowell. Gen. McDowell was then recalled and cross-

fayor of jurisdiction. They therefore asked permission to cross examine Gen. Irwin McDowell. Gen. McDowell was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter. He testified that it would be the duty of an officer of the army to answer such questions before a Congressional inquiry as related to the public service, but it would not be his duty to volunteer such information. Witness met Gen. Belknap at his house, and had some conversation with him in relation to the prices charged by post-traders, and was directed by Gen. Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case. Witness did so, and thinks it would have been effectual if it had been carried out. Witness thought it would have been more effectual if the post-trader had resided at his place of business in stead of at New York. Witness identified a letter written by himself to the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter written by Whitelaw Reid. Counsel offered them only for identification, and declined to put them in evidence at present.

present.

The managers demanded the right to examine the letters, or they should object to their future

introduction.

Mr. Carpenter allowed the managers to examine the letters privately.

Witness said he had known the Secretary of War for some years, even before he was made Secretary.
Q.—What has been his character as Secretary of War? A.—So far as it has come within my knowledge, he has been active, energetic, and faithful.

knowledge, he has been active, energetic, and faithful.

Richard King, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, was sworn and said that Caleb P. Marsh kept an account at that bank. Witness produced four certificates of deposit, the first dated Nov. 10, 1871, for \$1,500, indorsed payable to the order of W. W. Belknap, and by him made payable to the order of C. F. Emery; the second, January, 1872, for \$1,500, with same indorsement; the third, March, 1874, for \$1,500, same indorsement, and also indorsed to the order of Anna M. Belknap; the 4th, Oct. 9, 1874, for \$800, same indorsements.

ments.

MR. KERNAN,

bookkeeper in the above bank. testified that he
kept the account of Caleb P. Marsh, and produced the account of Marsh, showing that the
checks of Marsh were paid on various dates from
Nov. 1, 1870, to April, 1875, nearly all the checks
being for the sum of \$1,500 each, and aggregating about \$20,000. He also produced an account of the deposits of Marsh during the same
dates, showing that sums of \$3,000 each were
deposited at various times, aggregating nearly
\$30,000.

dates, snowing that sums of \$0,000 each were deposited at various times, aggregating nearly \$30,000.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, of Washington, D. C., testified that he was clerk to the Receiver of the First National Bank, and was a clerk in the bank before the bank failed. Witness produced tickets of deposits of various sums made by Secretary Belknap, including several checks of the denomination of \$1,500 each, also four drafts from the National Bank of Commerce in New York, all of which passed into the individual account of W. W. Belknap, of Marva, III., testified that he was a banker and received a certificate of deposit for \$1,500 from W. W. Belknap to be invested in real estate mortgage. Witness invested it for three years. On Dec 21, 1871, when it matured it was renewed for three years more by the party who borrowed the money. At the second investment the note was assigned to Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. W. Belknap payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. W. Belknap payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. Belknap, payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. Belknap, payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. Belknap, payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name. The interest on these notes was sent to W. Belknap, payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap, A.—I think not, but will not swar positively.

Q.—Was not the assignment made before the marriage of Gen. Belknap to Mrs. Bowers.
A.—I think not.
B. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General of the War Department,

Adjutant General of the War Department, produced an order appointing the post-trader at Fort Sill, also the commission of Gen. Belknap as Secretary of War. Witness also produced the letter of C. P. Marsh to the Secretary of War, making application for the appointment as a post-trader; also a letter from the Hon. Job Stevenson indorsing Marsh for the position; also a letter from John S. Evans to Gen Grierson, asking for the appointment, and inclosing recommendations by officers at Fort Sill, with the indorsement of Gen. Grierson for the appointment of Evans. The application of Marsh did not pass through the Adjutant-General's office, but went directly to the Secretary of War. These applications were made in July, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

MORRILL AND BLAINE. THE FORMER TAKES CHARGE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, is now Secretary of the Treasury, having qualified this atternoon. He immediately entered upon the active discharge of the duties of that office, and the business which in some branches of the Treasury service had been temporarily suspended is resumed. The most serious effect of the prolonged delay in filling the vacancy was seen in the office of the Treasury proper and Redemption Agency. In these offi-ces during most of this week the ordinary transactions have not been carried out. The result is that a large amount of Treasury drafts and warrants have gone unpaid, while millions of National Bank notes sent in for redemption have been stored in the Treasury vaults, waiting for the new Treasurer to qualify on his bond. That was not possible until there was a Secretary to approve his bond.

BLAINE.

Private advices as to Mr. Blaine's health show that at best he cannot hope to resume public duties for a long time to come. According to prive information he is confined to his bed most of the time in a darkened room, and is not allowed to read or to converse about politics. TREASURER WYMAN.

Mr. Wyman has qualified as Treasurer of the

Mr. Wyman has qualified as Treasurer of the United States.

MR. BLAINE TENDERED THE SENATORSHIP.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 7.—The news of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill entering upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury was the occasion of much rejoicing here. Gov. Connor called on Mr. Blaine in his sick-room and tendered him the appointment of United States Senator, saying that he believed it to be the very general expectation and wish of the Republicans of Maine that he should fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrill's resignation. It is understood that Mr. Blaine will accept the place. Mr. Blaine has not been quite so well to-day as for two or three days past.

THE APPROPRIATIONS. THE SENATE WILL STICK.
Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Gov. Morrill, before he left the Senate this afternoon to take the Treasury portfolio, made a clear statement on the existing dead-lock on the Legislative Appropriation bills, which shows that the House is decidedly in the wrong. Senator Morton and Gen. Logan also spoke very emphatically on the subject, and it was very evident that the Senate is not disposed to be reduced to the position of the effete House of Lords in England, which simply concurs in the action of the House of THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular bill has agreed upon a report. The salaries are to be paid as reduced by the House of Representatives, and a Commission is to be appointed for their adjustment. A sum of \$300,000 is also appropriated to be expended ander the direction of the President and the Secretary of State in relieving such Consuls as will have salaries inadequate to their support under the new order of thirigs.

will have salaries inadequate to their support under the new order of things.

The Conference Committee on the part of the House on the Sundry Civil bill does not promise a speedy adjustment of the differences upon that bill. It consists of Randail, Holman, and Hale. Randail and Holman are the original and most obstinate supporters of the House policy. Sayler, in appointing this Conference, has certainly not acted in accordance with the views of the moderate men of his party. The appointment of this Committee is a continued delance of the Senate. Scott Lord said to-day that Randail could not be sustained if his views could be fairly voted upon by the House. Speaker Sayler expresses apprehensions of a long continuance of the dead-lock.

The new conference (the fourth) on the legislative bill will meet to-morrow. No judgment can be made as to the result. Windom, who will probably succeed Morrill as Chairman of Appropriations, seem to be doubtful that an agreement will be reached, for he to-day introduced a bill extending and continuing the present appropriations. The ten days formerly provided for will expire next Monday, and unless an extension is made, or the appropriation bills passed, the Government will have to put up the shutters and stop business.

THE FINANCE MUDDLE.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., July 7.—The few earnest hard-money Democrats in the House look upon the present condition of the currency question in that body as very discouraging. The action of the St. Louis Convention seems to have taken the backbone out of all but about a dozen Democratic Representatives, who came to Washing-ton last fall determined to stand by the principles of honest currency. Should a vote on the repeal of that clause of the Resumption act of 1875 which provides for the redemption of

1875 which provides for the redemption of United States notes in gold on the 1st of January, 1879, be now reached, it is doubtful if there are even twelve Democrats in the House who would record themselves in a negative. The effect of the present attempt to repeal this law, as well as of the recent votes in the House upon the proposition relating to the Public Credit act of 1869, and the making of the old silver dollar an unlimited legal tender, will, it is feared, SERIOUSLY INJURE THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SERIOUSLY INJURE THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES, and by preventing the Secretary of the Treasury from funding the debt in a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than is now paid, will in the end, cost the Government more millions than the House can save by reducing the clercial force in the Executive' Departments, and cutting down the salaries of Government employes. The action of the Committee on Banikng and Currency next Monday is looked forward to with very great interest. Should the repudiation bill be reported, it is not improbable that the Republicans may resort to filibustering, or refrain from voting, in order to prevent its passage.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT. PASSAGE OF THE LAWRENCE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The Hous passed a great many private bills, and Law-rence's Union Pacific Railroad bill, which has

bonds, and secure possession of the road. There was but one speech, and that by Hurd, of Ohio, in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the road. He maintained that the 5 per cent of the net earnings is all that the Government can demand under its contracts, and that the United States have

NO RIGHT TO DEMAND PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PAYMENT.

of the principal or interest until the bonds have matured. Notwithstanding the strong opposition presented in Hurd's speech, the bill was passed without further dissent by a vote of 159 yeas to 9 nays. The vote of the House is not necessarily an end of the fate of the bill. In the Senate it was very evident that the House had, become tired of the bill and wished to get rid of it. Its passage by the Senate this session is certainly improbable.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

THE CUBAN SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Secretary Robeson explained to the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day the origin of certain deficiencies in the appropriations for his Department for the last fixed year. These deficiencies reconstitutions of the committee of the last fiscal year. These deficiencies amount to about \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000 being for expenses of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and of Steam Engineering, and the other in the exenditures of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. At the time the excitement in regard to Cuban affairs occurred last fail, contracts had already been entered into which involved the expenditure of all or nearly all of the money which had been appropriated for these bureaus. When the navy was placed on a war footing other expendibecame necessary, all of which were PAID OUT OF THE APPROPRIATION

PAID OUT OF THE APPROPRIATION for the current year, and this did not leave money enough to meet the obligations of the Department previously contracted. The Secretary, by careful management, was able to pay all bills which became due during the fiscal year. The deficiency in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing is due, according to the Secretary, to insufficient appropriation for the pay of the navy. When clothing is issued to officers or men of the navy the bureau of provisions and clothing is credited with the cost of it, and at the end of the year a settlement between the two bureaus takes place. Last year the appropriation for the pay of the navy being insufficient, no such settlement could take place, and payments will have to be made out of the appropriation for the current year.

CHICAGO PENSION AGENCY. EXPOSURE OF THE HON. S. A. HURLBUT'S DU-PLICITY AND TREACHERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Several days ago the report of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut in regard to the Chicago Pension Agency matter was given to the press. One part of it reflected very severely upon the Hon. J. Russell Jones, of your city. Mr. Jones came on to Washington, and had the case reopened, and gave his testi-mony. The following summary of his statenent and of the facts of the case put a very different face on the matter to that exhibited in the malicious report of Mr. Hurlbut. It is only imple justice to Mr. Jones that the actual facts should be placed before the public:

the malicious report of Mr. Hurlbut. It is only simple justice to Mr. Jones that the actual facts should be placed before the public:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Northern District of Illinois, ss.: Joseph Russell Jones, being first duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that, early in 1869, Gen. B. J. Sweet and Col. George W. Campbell were applicants for the Chicago Pension Agency. Both were worthy, competent men, and had served creditable appointment. Both wanted my assistance, and I was friendly to both. I said to Gen. Sweet, "I understand the emoluments of the office to be about \$6,000, is not that enough to satisfy you both?" His reply was: "If I can have the position and Col. Campbell will take charge of the details of the office, leaving me substantially free to attend to the business of my profession [he was a lawyer], I will allow him \$2,000 a year, and be entirely satisfied." It was satisfactory to Col. Campbell, who had had twenty-five years' experience as a merchant, was an excellent book-keeper and accountant, and had served several years as commissary in the army, disbursing millions of dollars with fidelity and correctness. Twenty-five hundred dollars was not an unreasonable compensation for the duties and responsibilities which Gen. Sweet said would be required of Col. Campbell. I was at that time paying my chief clerk in the Marshal's office \$2,500 m year. There was no understanding expressed for implied that Gen. Sweet should retain Col. Campbell longer than his services proved satisfactory, nor that he should receive any compensation which he did not fairly earn. The arrangement was accepted as satisfactory to us all, whereupon I united with others in the recommendation of Gen. Sweet on the light of the control of the services for my conduct on the part of yourself and friendly act, and, the matter being determined, I went shortly thereafter as Minister to Belgium, where I remained six years, and heard nothing more of it until it came before your Committee. On the 19th of April iast, I

occ. "If, in any respect, these things are true, nell-ner taken in the continuation of the continuation of

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

acter, unwarranted by the actual facts of the case. I cannot allow a man unjustly to assail me ender the pretext of performing a public duty.

What I desired to say to your Committee, and what I now take the liberty of saying is, that soon after the commencement of the War, Gen. Huribut was anxious to procure a position in the army. He tried in vain to secure the Coloneicy of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, organized in his immediate neighborhood. His habits were such that his friends were afraid to trust him. Upon his solemn promise to me that he would reform, and wishing to do him a service, I integrated myself in his behalf, and was instrumental in inducing President Lincoin to give himsthe position of Brigadier General in the army. As soon as his appointment was announced, he came to Chicago to express his gratitude to me and to say there would be several good positions on his staff which he would gladly give to any persons I would designate,—a proposition which, it would seem, from his report in this case he now thinks was highly criminal,—to which I replied that I had no one to recommend, that all I desired was the fulfillment of his promise of reformation. His habits in the army were so notoriously bad that, regarding myself mainly responsible for his appointment, I felt it a duty to inform President Lincoin of the facts and to say that in my judgment he ought to be dismissed from she service; and as he passed through Chicago, having been ordered to report at Belvidere, his residence, he came to my office and I showed him a copy of my letter to the President, recommending his dismissal. If your committee shall doubt the propriety of this recommendation, I respectfully refer to the report of Maj. Gen. William F. Smith and the Hon. James T. Brady, on file in the War Department.

These are all the facts relating to my connection with the appointment of Gen. Sweet, and some of the facts tending to show the animas by whith Gen. Huribut was actuated.

J. R. JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d da

occurred, and the subject went over until to morrow or Monday.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

To the Western Associated Frees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The House and Senate conferences on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill have reached a substantial agreement on that bill. The Senate conference agree in effect to yield to the House, and fix the total amount to be appropriated as desired by the House, but they propose that the President shall be allowed discretion in the expenditure of this money among the various diplomatic and consular bodies in order that the service may not be crippled. Both the House, and Senate conferest agree to the appointment of a commission for the entire reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service. The bill will be reported in a day or two.

A colored man, named Turpin, was killed here on the Fourth. His head was severed from his body, the body cut up, and then thrown into an ash-pile. A woman with whom he lived has disappeared, and she is supposed to be the murderess.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Mr. Window introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. Referred to the Committee on

Appropriations.

Mr. Hitchcock called up the Senate bill to provide for the sale of the Fort Keirney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. Hitcheock called up the Senate bill to provide for the sale of the Fort Kerney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

During the morning hour the conference report on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill was discussed.

At 12 o'clock the impeachment trial was resumed. On motion of Mr. Edimunds, it was ordered that further proceedings in the trial be suspended for the present, in order that the conference report on the Appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. Morrill (Mc.) said a Conference Committee had come to mean the will of one House of Congress, and only one. On such ground the conference was impracticable, because there could be but one side to a question as long as the House of Representatives insisted only. The Senate must consent to a conference, but when the House of Representatives insisted only. The Senate must consent to a conference, but when the House gits so far as to adhere it would be revolution, absolute revolution,—a defiance of law, and that meant revolution in this country. The Senate conference had met the House half-way agreed to a reduction to the extent of 600 in the force of the Civil Service, believing that it was better that the public service should suffer somewhat than have an important appropriation bill fall. But this proposition was absolutely rejected by the House. The whole amount to be saved by reducing the clerk's salaries as proposed by the House would not exceed \$250,000 or \$300,000.

Mr. Windom, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that after careful calculation it had been found that the saving would be but little over \$100,000. It was not the amount involved se much as it was the principle of coercing the Senate to change the law.

Mr. Edmunds—That is all they care for.

Morrill, resuming, said it was not on the principle of Just economy that this thing was done by the House and Senate were not dividing on the departments. It was too insignificant allogether for the consideration of statesmanship. The principle which hay

clearly and emphatically, and to the substan-tial facts that had been detailed by Miss Sweet. He denied what Blakely charged, that Miss Sweet had admitted to him that she had assumed the \$3,000 defalcation as her own dobt. On the contrary, Lombard testified that she assumed the responsibility to the Government for that sum, but that she never assumed it as her obligation as between herself and Blakely. In all of the particulars Lombard fully confirmed Miss Sweet.

Miss Sweet was recalled and examined at great length. She told her story with remarkable precision, coolness, and emphasis. It differed in no single particular from her former statement, already published, except that she PRODUCED AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM BLAKELY, and which she had found since her former testimony was given. It will be remembered that Blakely telegraphed from Bradford, Vt., to Miss Sweet, after Special Agent Luckey had discovered the deficit upon the books, that it would be all right. Miss Sweet had before that written a letter to Blakely, insisting upon immediate payment of that defalcation. Blakely did not produce that letter, stating that he had lost it, and Miss Sweet had no copy. Miss Sweet, however, to-day produced Blakely's answer to her letter, written from Bradford, Vt., about the same date as the telegram. In this letter Blakely practically admits all that Miss Sweet's testimony has ed, that Miss Sweet had admitted to him that

telegram. In this letter Blakely practically admits all that Miss Sweet's testimony has charged. He says that Baker will order Luckey not to make an examination; that Baker will probably appoint Blakely himself to come out and report upon the office, and that he will make it all right. Blakely inclosed in this letter a bfink sheet of paper with his own name signed at the bottom, and directs Miss Sweet to have that paper filled up over his signature with anything she please.

the two Houses was only \$8,000,000.
The Senator then proceeded to show how he had the House had so only \$8,000,000.
The Senator then proceeded to show how he was all due to omitting necessary appropriations, such as those for the Court of Claims, for public was all due to omitting necessary a proportiations, such as those for the Court of Claims, for public buildings, for the naval service, and for other sundry expenses. He predicted that the present clipping would result in a large deficiency bill for the present year. Any one could be economical by omitting the necessary service. He claimed that in every case where the House had a right to a judgment on the amount of appropriations, the Senate had deferred to the House, but in appropriation provided for by law, the Senate had deferred to the House, but in appropriation provided for the House was revolutionary and nullifying. He said that if either House said to the other. 'repeal this obnoxious statute or we will stop the working of the Government, 'such a proposition was revolutionary, and was just analogous to the attitude of South Carollan in ullification times. He appealed to the Senator to stand firm for the independence of their House, for if they yielded it would be the end of a government by the two Houses. He held that if either House is the service one House can nullify a law.

Mr. Thurman replied with great warmth. He claimed that there was neither in was the claimed that there was neither in walling at the spropristion fail altogether.' Nullification and the face of the people, full of sound and fury, and mean mothing. What was the use of talking at the set of the people, full of sound and fury, and mean mothing. What was the use of talking as it we stood upon a voltanor' No one had the face of the people, full of sound and fury, and mean mothing. What was the use of Congress in saying it would not gree to sproportion bill any legislation which did not meet with the assent of the House of Congress masying the would not meet side before the would a

\$10,000,000 silver coin and bullion. Deducting these two items leaves the gold balance \$34,944,185. The currency balance is \$13,004,142—an increase over last month's currency balance of nearly \$4,000,000. The amount of interest due and unpaid is \$3,973,337, and the amount of interest accrued to July 1 \$34,005,250. The disbursements for June, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were \$11,488,419, and for the twelve months \$163,115,942, which is nearly \$7,000,000 less than the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year.

A bill relieving the State of Kansas from the charges on account of ordnance stores furnished to the Territory of Kansas passed.

Mr. McDougall, from the Committee on Military-Affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of Paymaster-General. It provides that the rank of Paymaster-General shall be that of Brigader-General. Passed.

Mr. Mills from the Committee on Reval Affairs, reported a bill providing for the repeal of all laws.

create a sinking fund to reimburse the United States.

Mr. Bright moved instead to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. Randall called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Lawrence's motion, saying that it was a question as to whether the House would receive money or pay it but. The vote resulted—yeas, 96; nays, 88.

The House therefore proceeded to consider the bill, and was addressed by Mr. Lawrence in explanation and advocacy of it.

Mr. Hurd spoke in opposition to the bill.

At the close of Mr. Hurd's speech a vote was taken fon recommitting the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was rejected—36 to 111.

The demand for the previous question being seconded Mr. Lawrence was entitled to an hour, part of which he yielded Mr. Hunton, who gave a history of the transactions of the Government with the Preific Railroad Companies. He did not think that the House should hesitate a moment in passing the bill.

Mr. Holman expressed his unqualified approval of the object of the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 159; nays, 9.

The Speaker announced as the Committee of Conference on the part of the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill Messrs. Randall, Homan, and Hale. Adjourned.

#### THE APPLETONS' GREAT WORK. The Men, Women, and Children Engaged in

(aking the American Cyclopædia.

New York Evening Post.

erary work, in sixteen royal octavo volmes which has engaged the services of two litors-in-chief, six associate editors, twentyfour revisers, and more than 500 contributors has occupied three years in preparation, has even before completion secured 45,000 subscribers, and returned to its publishers more than \$4,000,000

ject of more than ordinary interest.

The purpose of the editors of the new edition

The purpose of the editors of the new edition of Appletons' American Cyclopædia has been to put the work published in 1857-65 fully abreast of the times, and thus to present a panoramic view of all human knowledge.

The work of the editors begins by selecting a staff of assistants and revisers, fifteen or twenty of whom work regularly day after day in the publishing house on Broadway. To each writer, whether in New York or out of it, his subject or subjects are assigned, and in a short time the manuscripts begin to come in; but no article contributed to the Cyclopædia appears there as at first written. Each passes successively through the hands of three or four scholars, who exercise their skill and learning in examining amending and sifting it contents. Accuracy is the very first consideration, and no pains are spared to secure it. After the article has been set in type, the proof is subjected to several adspared to secure it. After the article has been set in type, the proof is subjected to several additional revisions; and those contributions which deal with biographical and geographical matters receive no less than ten distinct and careful re-examinations. Expressions of opinion on controverted points of science, politics, or theology are cut out forthwith; the very latest information on the subject in hand is appended; an American point of view in distinction from an English, French, or German one is steadfastly maintained; and where the style of writing is heavy or obscure it is made simple, forcible, and maintained; and where the style of writing is heavy or obscure it is made simple, forcible, and attractive. When the facts are incomplete they are supplemented; when partially or inaccu-rately stated they are amended and corrected; when out of date they are discarded; when badly expressed they are expressed well.

After the author and editor comes the com-

After the author and editor comes the compositor, the stereotyper, the pressman, and the binder. The large factory in Brooklyn would teach most persons more things in an hour than they could forget in a lifetime. There are the elever little folding machines, each of which can fold daily 12,000 large sheets three times, while even the most active and experienced young woman thinks herself smart and wins for herself credit if she can dispose of 400 sheets in an hour. There is the smashing machine, which hammers the leaves close and flat, after they have been collected into a volume from the gathering table, compressing their contents into a third their former size. There is the sawing machine, which saws across the backs of these volumes five openings large enough to admit the twine with which they are fastened; and the peculiarly constructed sewing-machine—arecent American invention, by which half the cost of hand-sewing is saved—which sews each leaf securely in its place. It operates as easily and as rapidly almost as a loom, and sends the shuttle between every two sheets as regularly and deftly as could be wished. There is the cutting-machine, which trims first the fore edges, and then, when the backs have been glued and rounded, cuts off the ends of the covers. There is the stamping-machine, which aroller and makes an indentation for the boards of the covers. There is the stamping-machine, the covers. There is the stamping-machine, aich stamps the covers according to any desired

ay is large too. Every page of printed mat-means from \$10 to \$50 to the writer of it; so ser means from \$10 to \$50 to the writer of it; so that the average cost of preparing the manuscript of each volume is no less than \$24,000. To this must be added \$6,000 as the average cost of the illustrations. Before the printer sees the book it has cost the publishers \$30,000. The cost of type-setting, and of stereotype and electrotype plates is about \$6,000 per volume; that of printing, etc., \$11,000 per volume. The cost of binding depends, of course, upon the kind of material used; about one-cight of the copies sold are bound in cloth, about two-eights in lether, and about five-eights in half morocco. In filling the orders already received nearly \$,000,000 pounds of paper have been used; and in type-setting, printing, and binding, more than 700 men, women, boys, and girls are employed.

### ENEMIES IN THE REAR.

re singular occurrence than is reported Thomas street, in the vicinity of Glasgov ue, can scarcely be conceived of; and vet count must be entirely reliable, since it is given by the eldest son of old Mr. Shadduck. old Mr. Shadduck himself was the principal actor in the affair. It will be borne in mind that a few days ago, just preceding the present chilly period, the weather was not only warm chilfy period, the weather was not only warm but sultry; so oppressive, in fact, that every one felt disposed to put on the lightest and thinnest sult in his possession. Old Shadduck, like everybody else, went home panting one evening, and told Mrs. Shadduck that on the hext morning he must put, on his last summer's linen pants; and the good woman accordingly brought the pants out of the spare room, where they had hung since fall, and laid them on a chair in the bedroom. On the next morning, when Shadduck rose, he put on the pants and found them exceedingly comfortable, though not a very good fit. Shadduck was very fat last summer, weighing nearly 200, but during the winter and spring has been troubled a good deal with dyspepsia, and lost flesh in consequence. It thus came about that when Shadduck put on the linen pants he found them exsequence. It thus came about that when Shadluck put on the linen pants he found them exseedingly baggy behind, though, as already
stated, he didn't mind that much, since the garments were comfortable. After
rising,
shalduck fussed around the
household gathered
partite the household gathered
perfer breakfast for family prayers. It happend that the old man had not sat down once
luring the morning, and that when he knelt
was the first time the baggy portion of his pants
behind had been tightened. The tension across
the garments caused by the position he now asduring the morning, and that when he knelt was the first time the baggy portion of his pants behind had been tightened. The tension across the garments caused by the position he now assumed of course brought the cloth more tightly against the old gentleman's person, and then it was that the singular incident occurred. Mr. Shaidduck had scarcely commenced his devotions when he was observed to twitch convulsively, and at the same instant an indistinct humming sound, which could not be exactly located, filled the air. A moment later, the old gentleman, to the dismay of the entire family, gave a more sudden and violent start than before, chopped his prisons short off, and bounded to his feet with an awful roar. Then he bounded over a chair, ran out into the parlor and back again, and began to leap up and down like an Indian, slapping himself, and never ceasing for an instant his terrific bellowing. The alarmed family supposed him the victim of hydrophobia or sudden insanity, and called in the neighbors, with whose assistance the old man was finally captured and floored. Then Mrs. Shadduck loosened his shirt-front to give him more air, when she started back with a scream, and they released him instantly. They released him because enough wasps poured out of that open shirt-front to sting a horse to death. Everybody rushed into the other room to get away from old Shadduck, and old Shadduck to prove the house, Mrs. Shadduck leading the procession and Shadduck bringing up the rear, raining wasps at every leap. Finally, when all were about exhausted, the insects thinned out to some extent, the panic subsided, and the old gettleman was escorted up-stairs to take off his pasts and take on liniment. In the seat of the linea trousers were found the remains of a tremetions wasps, nest which had been crushed out of shape when Mr. Shadduck first kneeled at trayers and tightened the garments. It was indeed, unless Mr. Shadduck's son exaggerates, FOREIGN.

Several Important Servian Successes Reported.

The Turks Falling Back Before the Advancing Insurgents.

An Exciting Political Debate in the French Assembly.

Monarchical Schemes to Create Dissention in the Republican Ranks.

Ten Lives Lost by a Railroad Accident in Switzerland.

THE EAST.

LONDON, July 7 .- The Vienna corresponden of the Times, reviewing the military situation says that if the reports of a Turkish victory a Saitschar prove true, and if the success is prop erly taken advantage of, it might place th eastern half of Servia in the hands of the Turks. SERVIAN SUCCESS.

PARIS, July 7.—The Journal des Debats ha the following latest news from the seat of war: The Servians have captured Rachka. Gen. Tchernayeff's tactics are compelling the Turk to withdraw beyond Palanka. The balance of advantage so far is slightly in favor of the

An official telegraphic dispatch received at Belgrade announces that after ten hours' des perate fighting at Hachka the Turks have fled to Novibalar. The Servians occupied the territory between Rachka and Novibalar. The Servian

The army under Gen. Zack crossed the frontier near Yavor on Thursday. They found the Turks intrenched in very favorable positions, and were unable to dislodge them after five ours' severe fighting.

TURKISH REPORTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Porte has sent to its representatives abroad the following: Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs the details of the last engagement at Belina. The enemy's losses exceed the first estimate. Two hundred of their killed were left in the Village of Belina, and 700 in the neighborhood. Among the dea are their commander and several officers. A

Ima.

THE MONTENEGRIN PORCES.

VIENNA, July 7.—The Political Correspondence is informed that the Prince of Montenegro arrived on Thursday before Gatschko, where a considerable number of Turks are intrenched. The Bosnian Catholics intend to appeal to Austria to protect their interests against the Sources.

MORE TURKISH REVERSES. BELGRADE, July 7.—The insurrection in Bul-garia is reported to have become general. Servian troops have captured Saguera, on the Drina. Other Turkish reverses are reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The journals here spert that the Softas at their own request are bout to be armed and sent to the frontier. about to be armed and sent to the frontier.

BELGRADE ADVICES.

LONDON, July 8-5 a. m.—The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade dated July 5 says 130 wounded Servians of the Army of the Drina have arrived there. They report that during the fighting at Belina the garrison of the Turkish guard-house and inhabitants defended themselves to the utmost against the Servians. In the streets of the town a terrible massacre ensued, in which almost all the inhabitants perished. The

quantity of provisions in their houses, as a bombardment by Turkish gunboats is feared. An American General and three Prussian officers have entered the Servian army. Five thousand militiamen left Belgrade for

Alexinatz.

Another dispatch, dated Belgrade, July 7,
evening, says detailed reports of the encounter
near Belina contradict the first telegrams announcing a victory. The Turks have assumed
the offensive, and surprised the Servian camp at
Rachka. The Turks hold Belina, and are concentrating a strong corps there. No news had
been published in Belgrade for four days from

LATEST.

LONDON, July 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Turkish embassy there has

ing that Gen. Tchernayelf has advanced into Turkish territory.

The Times Vienna correspondent and Russian telegraphic agency, however, both confirm the report that Tchernayelf has taken Akpalanka.

The Times' Vienna dispatch also reports that the Turks did not take the main position at Saltechar, but captured Contignon's earthworks.

The Times' Vienna dispatch also reports that the Turks did not take the main position at Saitschar, but captured Contignon's earthworks. The Servians are throwing up earthworks around Saitschar, particularly for the defense of the bridge across the River Tinok.

London, July 8—4:30 a. m.—The New's Berlin special reports that the Turks are beseiging Saitschar, which has a garrison of 8,000.

Paris, July 8.—The Soir says all advices received confirm the onward march of Tchernayeff. He, however, will probably be stopped at Sophia, as the Turks are concentrating there.

The Courrier de France reports that a great engagement has taken place between Pirot and Isavibrod. The Turks were dislodged, and the road is open to Sophia. The Turks lost 200 killed and 100 prisoners at Pirot.

A dispatch from Alexandria to the News announces that Gen. Loring, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia, has arrived in Cairo from Massowah. Troops for Constantinople are arriving at Alexandria daily.

London, July 8—5 a. m.—A letter from a Constantinople correspondent of the News repeats and quotes evidence in support of his previous assertions in regard to the stroctites in Bulgaria. He gives as an instance one case in which forty women of the Village of Tovoselo were burned alive, and cites a consular report placing the number of murders committed by the Turks at 12,000, while some estimates run as high as 25,000.

Assassination As a Trade—Confession of

ASSASSINATION AS A TRADE — CONFESSION OF TRIBETEEN MURDERS.

A London newspaper of a recent date contains the following: "The story of a strange crime comes to us from India. From the seething mass of humanity in the Valley of the Ganges weird beliefs and sects spring up, such as Thuggism, which is a religion of murder for the caste of thieves, who, from generation to generation, follow the same 'profession,' and who, so far from being looked upon with contempt, have their patron deity, and consider themselves important and even reputable members of the community. The last tale which reaches us is, however, that of an individual who pursued murder as a trade. For years past wagon-drivers have mysteriously disappeared. At intervals all would go well, and then again they would begin to disappear. Sometimes bodies ASSASSINATION AS A TRADE - CONFESSION OF At intervals all would go well, and then again they would begin to disappear. Sometimes bodies would be found in the jungle off the highway, but generally so decomposed that, though they were believed to be the missing people, yet their identity could not be established, and the mystery still continued. At last a clew was obtained. It was found that Kahdur Borah was the name given by various parties as that of the person who had hired a cart which had disappeared. A circular was iesued giving a description of the suspected man, but without effect. At last, in the examination of a criminal arrested at Kamptee for some other offense, the jailer's suspicion was excited that this was the individual wanted. His suspicions proved to be true, and the murtee for some other offense, the jailer's suspicion was excited that this was the individual wanted. His suspicions proved to be true, and the murdered people as the man who had hired the cart. He is a Mohammedan—about 40 years of age—a well-to-do man, and son of a person of some property. Eleven and a quarter years of his life have been passed in prison for comparatively petty offenses. After 1872 he kept clear of jail and began to be looked upon as a reformed character. In reality his career as a murdeger then commenced in extrest, and had he not, strangely enough, always given his right name, he might still have been at large. He had previously followed the same trade, though not to the same extent, and the hull in the disappearances of people was owing to the fact that every now and then he had disappeared from his scene of operations into prison. Finding escape hopeless, he has now, with the fatality of his race, made a clean breast of his crimes. His mode of going to work was to enter a village and hire a cart, with the ostensible purpose of going to a distant village to see his relatives or to transact some business. He always took care to select a good cart and good bullocks, the property of a man of a better class, who was likely to carry money about him. After proceeding for 30 or 40 miles on their way, he chose some quiet part of the road to administer arsenic to his unsuspecting companion, the driver. This he had no difficulty in doing, if the driver was a Mohammedan, for in that case they would take their meals together. If his companion was a Hindoo, the murderer would offer him some poisoned aweetmeats, or watch his opportunity to sprinkle arsenic over the flour the poor man was about to make his chapatiles out of. After death, he would rob his victim, and either throw the body into the jungle or burn it. The wagon and bullocks he would dispose of in the nearest village for, say, 50 or 60 rupees, and in a few days more go the same round of assassination and robbery. He has already confessed the particulars of thirteen murders committed by him within a short time."

INDIA. FRIGHTFUL OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

CALCUTTA, June 18.—Golwood, a village of 200 people, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, has been the scene of one of the most frightful outbreaks of cholers ever known. Over half of the population died in three days. The disease appeared at noon on the 4th, and before day reak next morning there had been 57 deaths. break next morning there had been 57 deaths. On the 8th all the survivors fied, but were refused admission by the adjacent villages. The disease displayed extreme virulence, some cases proving fatal in twenty minutes. In these cases the ordinary cholera symptoms were absent, and the body at the first stroke of the disease became livid, convulsed, and shrunken. There is no resident doctor in the village, and medical help was some time in arriving. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause, as it is stated that the people were living in inconceivable filth. Cholera appears to be unusually prevalent this year, outbreaks being reported from various purts of India—none, however, approaching that of Golwood in violence. TERRIBLE COMBAT BETWEEN AN INDIAN CHIEF

TERRIBLE COMBAT BETWEEN AN INDIAN CHIEF AND ROBBERS.

A band of dacoits, or professional thieves, consisting of forty men mounted on twenty camels and ten on horses, made their way into Oodeypore, near the Meywar State, where they surrounded and took possession of seven camels loaded with opium, belonging to merchants on their way to Agra. The dacoits got clear off with their booty, but the byparees who escaped ran and reported the matter to the Raj Hakim Jussraj, who lost no time in acting on the information. He collected twelve sowars, picked men, and started in pursuit, leaving others to formation. He collected twelve sewars, picked men, and started in pursuit, leaving others to alarm the villagers and send help after his party. The robbers were traced to a spot about 16 miles off, where they had concealed themselves in the jungle, taking advantage of a ravine for protection. The Hakim arranged his plans well, and contrived to let thee volleys from different points simultaneously among the gang, but the thieves were on the alert, and directly returned the fire without attempting to escape. They had not all muskets, but those who had none were armed with swords, so that the Hakim considered it advisable to avoid a hand-to-hand combat, until he swords, so that the Hakim considered it advisa-ble to ayolf a hand-to-hand combat, until he had succeeded in equalizing the numbers by killing or wounding as many of the thieves as possible. This desultory fighting continued for about three hours, when the Hakim was made about three hours, when the Hakim was made aware of the approach of the villagers. He sent instructions to them to surround the spot, so that none might escape; he collected his sowars and charged into the middle of the foe. The fight then became desperate; the Hakim and his men fought like lions, and the robbers, knowing their lives were at stake, refused to surrender, but the cordon of villagers soon closed in, and the whole gang was captured, not a man escaping. The casualties were fifteen dacoits killed and nine wounded. On the Hakim's side two sowars killed, four wounded, and the Hakim himself with one sword-cut and two bullet-wounds.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—The rumored attempt on the ife of the Duc de Chartres, by a soldier, is en-

THE LEGISLATIVE PACTIONS VERSAILLES, July 7 .- The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after an excited debate, declared in valid the election of M. Pevrusse, a Bonapartist. the vote standing 334 yeas to 129 nays. In the course of the debate, M. De Cassagnac made a violent speech, declaring the intolerance of the ican party was producing a close allian of all the sections of the Right against that common enemy, the Republic. The speaker was called to order, but refused to withdraw his remarks unless they appeared in any way to apply to President MacMahon.

M. de Marcere, Minister of the Interior, denounced the speech as an attempt of the declared enemies of the Republic to instruct themselves into the confidence of the President The attempt would fail, for President McMs hon loyally accepted the Republic.

M. Keller, of the Right, declared, on the part of the Legitimists, that, although they were often found voting with the Bonapartists, they repudiated any connection with them.

M. Jolisbois, Bonapartist, hoping to expose the divisions among the Republican Deputies.

M. Jolisbois, Bonapartist, hoping to expose the divisions among the Republican Deputies, moved that the Committee's report on the Municipal bill be laid before the Chamber within The Bonapartists again suffered a The motion was rejected without de-nd the report was immediately laid on the table.

Panis, July 7.—At a meeting to-day the Left Centre resolved to give the Ministry a vote of confidence by adopting the Committee's report on the Municipal bill.

TURKEY. THE FOURTH AT CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE. July 7.—The America colony enthusiastically honored the Fourth. Horace Maynard, American Minister, presided, read the Declaration of Independence, and

SWITZERLAND.

nade a speech.

RAILROAD DISASTER. BERNE, July 7.—The passenger train from this city for Lausanne came in collision to-day. at Palezieux, with another coming from Lausanne. Both engines were destroyed, severa cars demolished, and ten persons killed.

### RAILROADS.

BURLINGTON & NORTHWESTERN. BURLINGTON, Ia., July 7.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington & Northwestern Railway convened at Marion Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Gen. A. C. Dodge was called to the chair and R. M. Green chosen Secretary. A number of earnest speeches were made as to what was desired by stockholders for the best interests of the road. The following esolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and are

Resolved. That the Board of Directors be, and are hereby, authorized to place a mortgage upon the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, not to exceed \$5,000 per mile, on that part of the road from Burlington to Winfield, and issue bonds, said bonds to be hypothecated, and, as fast as subscriptions are paid in, so much of the money so received as is not needed for construction and equipment shall be applied to paying the debt secured by these bonds,—no more of said bonds to be hypothecated than are absolutely necessary to construct and equip the road to Whifield.

The meeting then adjourned. It was largely attended, enthusiastic, harmonious throughout, and insures the completion of the road to Winfield at an early day.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—Crop reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky. and Tennessee were telegrephed to the Gaza last night. From these reports it appears that the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as the narvest approaches there'is threatened disaster

from continued rains, from all points except Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Fears of the destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause are entertained. As the crops now stand, wheat promises a yield of two-thirds; oats, less than an average crop; corn, an unusually large crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy, and wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 5.—I have just returned from a short trip through the country. Farmers have made so much complaint of rust, chinch-bug, and Hessian fly, that I expected to find crops looking very badly; but, on the contrary, they are looking very well. All kinds of small grain are just heading out, and, with fair weather, an average crop may be expected. But two weeks of rainy weather and hot sun will blight nearly the entire crop. The corn-crop does not look so well on the average as it did a year ago at this time, much of it being very small. The rain last night was the heaviest and hardest of the season, and beat the corn down badly, but, as it is small, it will probably straigten up.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS. DETROIT, July 7 .- Notice is hereby given that last annual meeting, the annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held in the City of Detroit Wednesday, July 18, which time officers will be elected for the cusuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may be brought.before the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee.

MURAT HALSTRAD, President. H. E. BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. SWISSHELM ABROAD. Something More About Woman's Sphere in Europe.

She Is Regarded Simply as Fit to Serve and Amuse Man.

The Insults and Degradation Heaped upon the Fair Sex.

Incomprehensibility of the German Rules for Feminine Behavior.

Women and "Christianity"-The Preachers Get a Lively "Going-Over."

Special Correspondence of The Tribun LEIPZIG, Saxony, June 12.—Since I mailed my last letter to you, an article has appeared in one of the papers here warning German gentlemer who may visit the Centennial that it is not safe in America for them to follow their favorite amusement of staring at women in all public places, and following them to stare. The writer has been in America, and has known instances in which a German gentleman stared at a lady until she appealed to an American man, who turned in and thrashed his gentleman-ship until he was made to realize the superiority of manhood. The writer seems to have been so deeply impressed by having witnessed, or borne, this thrashing process, that he grows philosophical, and con-cludes that a practice so promptly and severely ounished among the savages of the Western Hemisphere may have something improper in itself, regardless of locality, and suggests the propriety of German gentlemen, on German soil, refraining from indiscriminate insult to all the women they may happen to meet. If this writer should succeed in reforming

German society so that a woman could walk the streets of a German city without insult from erman gentlemen, he will have wrought A REVOLUTION INDEED.

nd may finally make it safe for American women to visit Germany, and even to reside in the Fatherland, without being all made over on

But it is not only gentlemen in this land who feel called upon to insult the defenseless. There s a considerable approach toward universal male suffrage here, and consequent masculine equality; and those methods by which the Gernan gentleman asserts his superiority to the inferior sex, and every member of it, are accurately copied, and even sometimes improved upon, by the German workingman. Two workingmen count for one merchant in an election, and four workingmen, or two merchants, for one gentleman or scholar; but they are all equal in their right and inclination to insult women in all public places; and of this we have had abundant evidence in our own experience.

That member of our party who has always gone through life in a kind of abstraction, looking far away into a dreamland of the future, was rudely awakened from her walking reverie on the street by the coarse laugh of a group of workmen, who stood to witness the fun of one of their number attracting her at-

ention by
THEOWING KISSES AT HER. What must be the mental and moral atmosphere in which a common impulse could lead a group of respectable mechanics, skilled laborers, all sober, to suspend their work and unite in a all sober, to suspend their work and unite in a deliberate insult to one frail, shadowy girl! It does not seem to have entered the German mind that women have any primary right to existence. They are here to serve men and to amuse them,—only this and nothing more; and any man has a right to exact from any woman such service or amusement as he may fancy, provided he does not infringe on the rights of some other man. If one or two men, or a group of men, can be amused by ridicaling, or insulfof men, can be amused by ridiculing or insulting a woman, what should bar the sport! Certainly not any consideration for her! ing a woman, what should par the sport! Certainly not any consideration for her!

If she is young or handsome, she is the treasure-trove of whoever finds her at large without a collar. This collar is a specific manner unknown to strangers, and difficult to acquire. Even this does not defend her from rudeness,

and is not supposed to do so; but it is considered a protection from assault. ered a protection from assault.

THE GERMAN RULES FOR FEMINIE BEHAVIOR are about as hard to learn as the German genders. It is a little difficult to know why "sun" is feminine and "moon" masculine, why "coat" is masculine and "trousers" feminine, while "girl" and "maiden" are neutre; and it is quite as puzzling to understand why a woman must not look at a man on the street, and must see and return his bow, if he condescend to recognize her by making one for her benefit!

One rule by which the superior sex proclaim One rule by which the superior sex proclaim their superiority is to reserve the right of recognition. A woman must not bow to a man unit he has bowed to her. Then, on the pain of giving serious offense, she must bow in return. She must keep her eyes decorously fixed on the pavement or shop-window, on pain of being mistaken, and accosted accordingly; and she must never fail to see and return every masculine salutation with which she may be honored! While cultivating the art of passing men without seeing them, she may fail to learn what manner of man he is who lives next door, and is a very good neighbor. As he feels at perfect liberty to look at her her face becomes familiar to him, while she has not permitted herself to know whether he is 6 feet 4 or 4 feet 6, wears black whiskers or blond, a gray coat or a green one; but, if he meets her on the street, and bows, she must see him, know who he is, and bow in rebut, if he meets her on the street, and bows, she
must see him, know who he is, and bow in return. We find it inconvenient; but shall, no
doubt, learn the ways of the country, and conform to its usages, by and-by.

One instance has come to my knowledge late-

ly which impresses me more and more with the importance of American women importance of American women

BEING PROPERLY ESCORTED

in their European travels. Last summer, an

American came upon the scene of action only
in time to rescue an American girl
in a public walk in Switzerland. A

European gentleman had met her walking
alone, and took it for a sign that she desired
his company, which he forced upon her until
her cries brought a rescuer, who was a much
smaller man than her herculean assaulter, and
who feared for his own life in the conflict into
which he suddenly rushed, and saved himself
by suddenly throwing himself on the ground,
seizing his adversary's legs and jerking them
from under him, so that he fell heavily on his
face, when he was brought to his senses by
American pluck and muscle.

The act was recognized as American; for one
European gentleman is not expected to interfere with another on behalf of a woman who
has broken European rules of etiquette. In
Paris, where American toadies to Imperial
Highnesses spend millions, and where American women go by the thousand, as Mohammedan pilgrims to the shrine of Mecca, a native
gentleman takes pains to learn enough English
in which to insult them, if found alone on a
street.

No wonder that American women are the BEING PROPERLY ESCORTED

No wonder that American women are the especial objects of insult in other parts of Europe, when the thousands who have spent so much time and money in Paris have failed to win any recognition for our national traits, or to make any impress of national dignity or purity. purity.

The rules for girls in England are as strict, or

The rules for girls in England are as strict, or nearly so, as in Germany and France, but Enlish people
DO NOT HOLD AMERICAN GIRLS TO THESE RULES.
They make a most generous allowance for the difference in education, and do not expect their American nieces to be models of propriety, like their own daughters. In this they show that national politeness said to have been illustrated by George the Third, who helped himself to butter with his own knife after seeing his rural guest do so; but the politeness of the polite French, and philosophy of the philosophic German, provides an iron bedstead for all guests, and make every one fit it.

American preachers are wont to make a European tour for their bronchitis, and then come home and lecture us women on the respect and gratitude we owe them on account of our privileges!

This CHRISTIANITY

gratitude we owe them on account of our privileges!

IT IS CHRISTIANITY
that has lifted us out of slavery, and set us at
their feet to learn wisdom! Now, I beg leave to
call attention of the reverend gentlemen to the
fact that "Christianity" had been introduced
into every country in Europe by women, and
was firmly established in every one, before a
woman sent Columbus to look after America;
that every Government in Europe, except Turkey, is a Christian Government to-day; that
Saxony has God, and Christ, and Martin Luther
in her Constitution; that her Court is Catholic
Christian and ner established Church and people Protestant Christian; that the Emperor of
Germany is a Protestant Christian, he and all
his house; that the whole kettle of fish of European Governments are Christian, and that the
women are beasts of burden, or family property, prisoned in iron safes for the honor and

benefit of their owners, present or prospective.
The father guards the honor of his daughter as an important part of his possessions, and sells it and her in the matrimonial market to the highest bidder. Her purchaser installs her stewardess of his house, gives her the keys, and flogs her whenever he thinks she needs a flog-

ging.
She is not supposed to have any inherent virtue which would preserve her purity without watching, or the true inwardness of fathers and husbands to teach her that the male Christians in public places are very dangerous animals.

Women are not allowed to sing praises in the houses of worship belonging to that system of religion which has lifted us all to such sublime heights as unquestioned confidential intereights as unquestioned confidential inter-ourse with the shepherds of their souls, in Catholic and Protestant confessionals.

These blessed Christians, in this Christian

land, with its Christian Government, and set them to drawing loads through city-streets and plows in country-fields; and we are called upon to reverence the clergy for what "Christianity" has done for us, while they exert all their influence to enforce on the women of to-day the laws laid down for Corinthian laves two thousand years ago!
No set of men on the face of God's green

earth are exerting themselves against woman's claim for common justice as are the clergy of the United States and England,—the Christian clergy, the self-appointed guardians of women's souls, and the sneering opponents of their right to freedom of conscience and just compensation for their labor.

to freedom of conscience and just compensation for their labor.

If any one wants to see what that conglom-eration dubbed "Christianity" has done to elevate women, let him come to Saxony, with its Christian Government and Established Protestant Church, and see feeble, gray-haired women loaded with panniers enough for a donkey, bending and tottering under their burden, or pulling a load which taxes their strength to the pulling a load which taxes their strength to the utmost, while nice young men walk beside them, smoking, and chatting to them as condescendingly as if they were some other lady's grandmother! The stuff preached and palmed off as "Christianity" is about as much like the kingdom Christ came to establish as it is like Mohammedanism. In fact, it is

A PRETTY FAIR CROSS BETWEEN THEM.

That new dispensation, in which there was to be "neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female," is Christianity, or will be if it is nor female," is Christianity, or will be il it is ever permitted to get here; and what we have as its substitute is Manianity!—all male and no female!—Jews and Greeks in one place, and bond and free in another. At one time it pro-scribes Jews, at another Africans. It makes slaves and creates masters. It oppresses the weak and panders to the strong, and is as full

weak and panders to the strong, and is as full of caste as Brahminism. Christ's teachings are laid upon the shelf, and Paul's temporary rules for slaves and barbarians are made permanent law for all ages, because they foster a ruling caste never contemplated in Christ's plan; and, while these Lord's Spiritual, who have elected themselves, and one another, to high places, stand with their feet upon our necks, they call on us to return thanks that it is their feet, and not that of the Turk, under which we lie!

I shall never again be able to sit quietly and I shall never again be able to sit quiety and listen to one of these self-complaisant gentlemen tell me what he and his religion have done for me; for I shall always see the old women bending under the big baskets strapped upon their backs, while their nice, young, Christian grandsons strut beside them, like turkey-gobblers, ogling the women, in this Christian city, under this Christian Government, in which Martin Luther supplements the Trinity.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

#### CASUALTIES.

FLOOD DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LINCOLN, Ill., July 7.—About one-half of the ridges in this county were washed away last night and this morning. The balance are unde water. The creeks are higher than known for over twenty-five years. All corn and small grain are entirely, submerged. The prospect for wheat in this county is very flattering now, and if we have no more heavy rain there will be a tremendous yield for this locality.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Joseph, Mo., July 7.—A shocking accident ccurred here to-day in the yard of th City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad John McNew, a young man aged about 21 years on of Allen McNew, one of the oldest and best known citizens of St. Joseph, while coupling freight-cars, was caught between them, and a coupling link ran entirely through his body. He lingered several hours with this terrible orifice through his body.

SHAFTS FROM HEAVEN.

FERGUS, Ont., July 7.—A terrific thunder-storm passed over this section of country at noon to-day. At Luther Village two young men, named William Oliver and Hugh Taylor, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

KILLED BY A HORSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 7.—A son of Mr. Koensly, who lives near Benjaminville. McLean County, was instantly killed this morning by the kick of a horse. The boy was 5 years old.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., July 7.—Bogtech Hanush, a Bo hemian cigar-maker, was drowned while swim-ming in the river this evening.

### FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
St. Louis, July 7.—The Central Savings Bank nounced in this morning's paper its intentio to close its doors, having made an assignment. The bank had a capital of \$250,000, but a large deposit line from small depositors that enabled it to make large loans. Some of the securities having shrunk in value, the Directors decided it was for the best interests of their customers to close, asserting that the depositors will ulti-mately be paid in full. There was no excite-ment in banking circles, as by some bankers the stoppage was not unexpected.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 7 .- A. A. Selover, a wellknown Wall street operator, has filed his peti-tion in bankruptcy. His total liabilities are \$660,000, of which \$545,000 is partially secured.

A Happy Commercial Family.

New York Tribuns.

In the list of subscribers to the Centennial
Celebration fund published on Saturday, the name of Harper & Brothers appears as "Harper Brothers & Co." In view of the fact that of Brothers & Co." In view of the fact that of the original brothers only Fletcher Harper survives, and the firm now embraces about a dozen sons and grandsons, the newly extemporized firm name may be supposed to mean "Harper Brothers and Cousins." Such a title would not be more singular than are many things about this great house. The original firm of James and John Harper had no articles of conartnership. Each member drew what he liked for family expenses, and the profits of the concern were always reinvested in the business. No personal accounts were kept after the younger brothers, Wesley and Fletcher, were taken into the house, and the profits still go to swell the now immense capital. Fletcher, the youngest and surviving brother, used to say jocosely to his brothers that they cheated him by demanding \$3,000 for his admission to the partnership. The partnership inow limited to the male members of the families, the daughters receiving dowers on marrying; thus the firm is always to remain Harper & Brothers. The surname of the original brothers are continued with religious accuracy, so that there are several Josephs, two or three Fletchers, two or more Johns, etc., who are distinguished in the familiar language of their own counting-room by such titles as "Brooklyn Joe" (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 22di" (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 22di" (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 23di" (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 23di" (because he lives in Brooklyn) in the familiar language of their own counting-room by such titles as "Brooklyn Joe" (because of his residence in Twenty-second street), "Joe Abner," the "Colonel's John" (son of Col. John Harper, so-called, to distinguish him from "Fifth Avenue Jack," since dead), and "Fletcher, Jr.," and "Fletche, 2d," son and grandson of "the Major," who is never called Fletcher at all. There are several other distinctive nick-names which we do not recall. The firm have many of the characteristics of Dickens' "Cheeryble Brothers," including a veritable Tim Linki the original brothers only Fletcher Harper sur

whispered about that he had kicked a slave to death because he had brought a dish to him other than the one he had been ordered to bring. Last year he took it into his head that the palace was in danger of fire. Thereupon he ordered everything that would burn to be removed there and then. Curtains, draperies, hangings of the most costly kinds were bundled out unceremoniously, and sold by auction by the palace ennuchs in front of the palace. For two or three nights he believed that the palace was not safe to live in on account of fire, and took refuge on an iron-clad. The suggestions which at length came to him that there was a powder-magazine on board drove him on sloge as hastily as he had come on board. The palace painter—for one of the Sultan's whims was to keep a European artist to paint such subjects as his master should select for him—on suggesting that the position assigned to a horse in a picture was an unsultable one, was ordered by his Majesty to paint it up in the clouds. All the stories agree in showing that Abdul Aziz was a man of impulse, an overgrown and spoiled child, whose childhood had not been changed, by the education of books or of admirture with the world, into manhood. This uncontrollable temper appears to have burst forth on Saturday last after his removal to Cheragan. The periods of this temper were followed by others of complete prostration. On Saturday evening nobody dared approach him. He is said to have roughly driven his mother out of the room, telling her—and not without a trong basis of truth—that she had been the cause of his downfall. whispered about that he had kicked a slave to

#### FIRES.

AT LA SALLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 7.—At an early hour this morning the residence of Leo Hoffman, Esq., a prominent merchant of this city, and who was ent from home at the time, was discovered to be on fire, and, though the Fire Department worked hard to save the building, a two-story frame structure, it was entirely destroyed with most of its contents. Loss about \$3,500. Insured as follows: On the house, \$2,500 in the Ætna; on the furniture, wearing-apparel, silverware, etc., \$2,000 in the Franklin of Philadelphia; on the piano, \$550 in the Insurance Company of North America. The piano, parlor furniture, and silverware were saved. Mrs. Hoffman narrowly escaped a horrible fate, being asleep, and awakened only when the alarm was given, and was afterwards rescued from her chamber window in her night-clothes by means of a ladder. The origin of the gire cannot be definitely ascertained, as no fire has been used in the house for a day or two, but the place where first discovered would lead one to infer that the incendiary-torch had been applied. worked hard to save the building, a two-story

IN CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine No. 6 at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the residence of Samuel Kohn. Cause of fire un-

known. Damage, \$50.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 25 at A still alarm to Engine Company No. 20 at 8 s.30 last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 806 South Halsted street, occupied by Charles Johnson as a boot and shoe store. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Sox 354 at 8 o'clock last even-

ing was caused by a window curtain catching fire from a lighted candle on the upper floor of No. 498 South Canal street, the residence of Leach Levy Development provided Jacob Levy. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 756 at 2:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of, a barn in the rear of No. 19 Green street, owned and occupied by Robert Woodburn as a storage place for hay and oats. Damage, \$100; unin-

#### CRIME.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, July 7.—This city, Rock Island, and Moline have been invaded by tramps and harvesters. Up to yesterday about 500 had reached here, and last night and Wednesday fully 500 more arrived. A train on the Rock fully 500 more arrived. A train on the Rockford Road was boarded by 300 men at Beardstown, but 200 were put off at Monmouth. Another train was boarded by 300 more, and the fellows could not be put off. A train reached Moline at 11 o'clock this morning with 200 tramps on board. A company of soldiers met them at the train and marched them all over to Davenport. Several fights occurred and three or four men were stabbed. All the members of the Fire Department of this city have been armed, and an extra ment of this city have been armed, and an extra police force formed. Circulars were distributed in Moline to-day notifying citizens to be ready to turn out for duty at a given signal. Throughout this county the stragglers are committing excess, and making the wildest demands of farmers. The majority of the men are peacea-ble, but there are hundreds of pickpockets and thieves among them.

FATAL AFFRAY. CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., July 7.—Joseph Haden and W. E. Bland, both foremen of cattle herds, got into a quarrel to-day at Ogallala, Neb., drew revolvers and exchanged several shots, resulting in the death of Haden, and dangerous wounding of Bland.

### SPORTING.

TURF.

DETROIT, July 7.—The races at Hamtranck
Park to-day were fairly attended. The 2:23 race, for a purse of \$1,500, was won by Cozette in three straight heats, Badger Girl second. Richard third, and Observer fourth. Time.

2:26: 2:29: 2:26. In the 2:30 race there were nine entries, with Hylas the favorite. Hylas won the first two heats, but was set back to second position in the next two heats for running. Marion took the third heat and Jim Fisk the fourth. The race was then postponed on account of darkness. Time, 2:27; 2:284; 2:27; 2:29.

THE TRIGGER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Iowa Cirr, Ia., July 7.—The crack shots of Eastern Iowa contested for a purse of \$350 here to-day. The shooting was fair. C. Chase, of West Liberty, took the first money, and L. A. West Liberty, took the first mo Clearman, of Victor, the second.

BASE-BALL. CINCINNATI, July 7.—Base ball: The New Havens defeated the Cincinnatis to-day by a score of 3 to 1.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Phonia, Ill., July 7.—The City Assessor places the total valuation of the real and personal property of Peoria for 1876 at \$14,574,105.

Buttor, Mich., July 7.—A statement of the receipts of Internal Revenue for this District for the year shows an aggregate of \$1,416,022.28.

Of this tobacco and cigars paid \$1,155,507.98, and whisky \$107,886.60.

ROCKPORD, Ill., July 7.—Our temperance Mayor commenced on the saloon-keepers of this city with terrible vengeance to-day. Shicker, Kauffman, Sadewater, and Mapes, liquor dealers, were brought up and fined to the full extent of the law. Several more are expected to be disposed of to-morrow in the same way. The temperance people are rejoicing a good deal over the way their Mayor is going for their opponents.

Corea.

Corea.

Corea is just now occupying considerable attention in Japan. The signature of the recent treaty by which the two nations have escaped war has given each an additional interest in all that belongs to the other, and the Japanese, with a true commercial instinct, are beginning to inquire what products of Corea they may expect to get in exchange for the teh and silk they are prepared to send her. A native correspondent of the Hochi Shimbus, who has lately returned from Corea, gives anything but an encouraging account of the country on this score. According to this authority the hills—and the country is very mountainous—are bare of grass and trees, and the soil is generally dry; at present the only mines which are known to exist are iron mines. No gold whatever, either in the shape of money or of ornaments, is used, and the silver, copper, and tin, which are variously employed, are all imported from China and Japan. Tea is not grown, nor are the people acquainted with its use; their chief drink, with which at present they appear to be perfectly satisfied, consists of an infusion of dried ginseng or of ginger and dried orange-peel. To-bacco of a very dark color is manufactured, and, together with this, rice and Sesamum Orientale are the principal products of the country. The domestic animals are dogs, horned cattle, fowls, pigs, and horses. These last are pigmies of their kind, and are about the size of donkeys. As regards birds, Corea forms an exception to most countries in the world in that crows are not to the Japanese correspondent, accustomed to the Krupp guns and breech-loading rides possessed by his country's defenders, but he samits that they seemed to be better drilled

than the Japanese troops were prior to the arrival of Commodore Perry. Their uniform consisted of wooden hats, and coats of a reddial color, with wide sleeves; they were armed with small matchlocks and swords, and the banners they carried were out of all proportion to the number of the men. The various fortresses were mounted with guns, which in their turn were mounted on stones instead of carriages. Tow ropes were used to fire the pieces, and the not unnecessary precaution was adopted of providing a place of safety for the men who acted as gunners. The population of the country is estimated at about 5,000,000, and the people are poor, idle, and dirty. Baths are unknown which accounts, adds the correspondent, "for the filthy state in which the Coreans keep their persons and for the dirty hue of their once white clothes."

### RICH BACHELORS OF NEW YORK

Correspondence Buffalo Commercial Advertises. NEW YORK, June 27.—To begin with, there is

ames Gordon Bennett, who can boast of being

mown all over the world, at least by reputa

Men Whose Wealth Can Be Set Down Under

known all over the world, at least by reputation. His first bid for notoriety was by means
of the yacht Henrietta to Europe. From that
time he has been very successful in making
himself conspicuous, and to-day he enjoys being
talked about from the Herald building to the
interior of Africa, where his Bohemian Stanley
is said to be "exploring." His income from the Herald is nearly
\$800,000 alone, and he is in receipt
of money from other sources,—the rent of the
old homestead at Fort Washington, for instance.
Bennett's earthly possessions are numerous, and
include the New York Herald, a house on Fifth
avenue valued at \$200,000, another at Fort old homestead at Fort Washington, for instance. Bennett's earthly possessions are numerous, and include the New York Herald, a house on Fifth avenue valued at \$200,000, another at Fort Washington, a tract of land at Jerome Park, and likewise on Long Island and at Newport, a yacht, two English four-in-hand coaches twenty horses, three packs of hounds, seven carriages, two dozen polo ponies, a steam launch, and an ownership of a hotel in Paris, patronized largely by Americans. Hs is a member of the Jockey, Yacht, Polo, Coaching, Union, Narragansett, Gun, Racket, and New York Clubs, and in in some of these organizations he holds office. He is liberal with his money where he takes a fancy, and will spend it lavishly. Bennett is now nearly 40 years of age, and has grown quite gray the last two years. He could be called a handsome man were it not that he is tall, ungainly, awkward, and thin. He seldom goes to the Herald office, except with parties of ladies and gentlemen; but when he does go down there alone every one in the establishment is made to know of his presence. He lives in winter at his town ...ouse, 425 Fifth avenue, and in summer at Newport, at the Cushing villa, which he rents every season. Occasionally he goes to Europe, and makes his presence felt there, too! He is said to be a Catholic.

Next comes Mr. A. Wright Sanford, who is perhaps five and thirty years of age, and is quite handsome. Some years age a "uncle of his, named Sanford, died and left his sone \$300,000, upon condition that he would, take the name of Sanford, his name then being Wright. This he did, and now has the interest of the abovenamed sum. He is a member of the Jockey, Yacht, New York, and Racket Clube; is very agreeable, very popular, and goes in excellent society. Third on the list is Mr. Arthur Leary, who has been prominent in New York society for thirty years, and there never was a charity ball without his name was at the head of the Committee. Mr. Leary is either Scotch or Irish, I forget which, and has a large fortune, althoug

clerks, who, during the reign of A. T., were fined if they were one minute late at their desks in the morning. He is a great "society man," and very popular among the ladies, to whom he is ever gallant and courtly. Mr. Leary is quiet and refined in his tastes and inclinations, and, although a "club man," is seldom at the club-house. Mr. Louis Messier we will put fourth on the list. He comes of excellent family, and as a boy lived many years with his widowed mother—who was a very elegant and fast ionable woman—at the New York Hotel, in the days of Cranston. Mr. Messier has been a shining light at the New York Club for many years, and is known as "Violets," because he has invariably a bunch of violets in his button-hole, summer and winter. He is about 30 years of age, fine-looking, and popular. Mr. William P. Douglas is a Scotchman, of large means, good pedigree, and great popularity. He belongs to a dozen clubs, and two seasons ago kept bachelor's hall with Mr. Wright Sanford, on Fifth avenue, opposite Belmont's, in elegant style. He was the owner of the American yacht Sappho, which was sold to an Italisin Prince, and has a penchant for yachting, coaching, and horse-racing. A celebrated artist of this city has just completed a full-length portrait of Mr. Douglas in Highland costume, which is very lifelike and effective. Mr. Perry Belmont is the son of Angust Belmont, the gaillionaire, about 25 years of age. Mr. Belmont has been prominent only about a half-dozen of years, but one of these days, when he comes in possession of some of gust Belmont, the millionaire, about 25 years of age. Mr. Belmont has been prominent only about a half-dozen of years, but one of these days, when he comes in possession of some of his father's millions, he will be more so. At present he is content to own two or three horses, a yacht, and some fine dogs. He passes his time coaching, playing polo, and making himself agreeable to the ladies—not a very hard existence. Mr. William Moller, son of the sugar-refiner, is young, handsome, and rather consequential. Young Moller has probably \$25,000 a year, and some match-making mammas look upon him as a "good catch," although he does not go with the Bennett, Sanford, and Messier 'est. Col. Wagstaff is of good family and very popular. He has been a member of the Legislature, and did good work. He is not pronounced in his tastes, and lives a quiet and highly respectable life, respected and esteemed by all who know him. Other bachelors of wealth and prominence are Howland Robbins, Pierre Marie, Townsend Harris, Mr. Jay, son of the ex-Minister to Austria, Mr. Lorillard, and Mr. Sherman. The combined wealth of these gentlemen may safely be set down at six or seven millions.

Gambling in Siam.

A correspondent of a foreign newspaper gives the following description of Siamese gambling: "The Siamese are inveterate gamblers. Gambling-houses in Siam are as plentiful as coffee-houses at Bagdad and Cairo, or as grog-shops in Calcutta and Bombay, and perhaps the largest portion of the Government revenue is derived from them. One single division of the fort at Bangkok is farmed out for 360,000 ticals, equivalent to about four and three-quarters lakes of rupees a year. These gambling-houses are large sheds erected in every direction, and always filled with men, women, and children, who squat round in circles of ten or a dozen, devoting themselves heart and soul to the demoralizing propensity which they have neither the will nor the ability to overcome. You have a servant who has perhaps served you well and faithfully through the month. You pay him his wages, and he is at once off to some gambling shed, where, if he is unlucky, he loses every fraction of his money. Not till then does he return to duty; and in some instances, by no means rare, he does not return even then. Once takes possession of by the demon of gambling, he is not content with losing his money only; but if he has a family he stakes his own life and liberty. The man goes to a money-lender and borrows a certain amount, at a ruinous rate of interest, on condition that if he is not able to repay him within a certain time he will work for him until the debt, principal and interest, has been liquidated. A bond is effect, has been liquidated. A bond is effect, has been liquidated. A bond is effect, the borrower receives the money, goes and gambles with it in the hope of winning back what he has previously lost, loses again, and becomes the slave and bond-servant of his creditor, who hires him out and appropriates half his wages in liquidation of the debt incurred. This state of things continues for years, and not unfrequently the poor slave dies in his slavery, having over and over again paid his creditor, who hires him out and spe

"The Fathers" were not old men. The average age of the signers of the Declaration on the Fourth of July, 1776, scarcely reached forty-five years—John Hancock, the President, was but thirty-nine years old.

The six oldest representatives were Benjamin Franklin, aged 70; Staphen Hopkins, aged 60; Francis Lewis, aged 73; James Smith, aged 63; Matthew Thornton, aged 62; and George Taylor, aged 61. The seven youngest were Thymas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina, aged 37; Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, aged 37; Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, aged 33; Thomas Hayward, of South Carolina, aged 33; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, aged 33; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachtsetts, aged 32; Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvinia, aged 31. The difference of age between Franklin, the oldest member, and Lynch, the youngest, was forty-three years. Youth, middle, and old age were fairly represented; so were nationalities. Two members were born in Belland, two in Ireland, two in Scotland, one in Wales, and the rest in the Colonies.

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Six Months in Ja \$10,0

Judge Blodgett Doe Immunity Agree

And Refuses to Dela tence Till a Parc

The Prisoner Examin in the Cou

An Invitation to B Set Re IN CO

REHM GETS H There was not the good whisky men in the Unite day morning to await Ream, for the very goo men who used to make part of the audience at t ances are now lodged v Cook County Jail. In t there was a representati in the persons of Gar But the eye looked in va first batch. Jake sat at glum as usual, beside

Campbell rence, the form former, as cool as por circumstances, and dres in a white duck suit. late in getting to work. upon the lengthy disc history of the Rehm case immunity, and his own immunity, and his ow matter, the court-room the addience more atten. On the opening of C that in case No. 191 Crifendant, Jacob Rehm, y for sentence.

"Yes, sir," replied Court is prepared."

JUDGE BLODG And then he settled his and proceeded to read them is, perhaps, the

and proceeded to read the This is, perhaps, the series of indictments four havened in this Court, for all revenue. The defend with several other defends the work of Cook, and it to. In asking for sentent rict-attorney has stated that prior to the acceptance antendered to the officers charge of these prosecution what they deemed mate bearing upon the fraud trated upon the Hevenue was wholly within the knamt, that is, he was the on they then knew or have ye nizant of all the facts in nature of a conspiracy nizant of all the facts in nature of a conspiracy Government believe was the year 1872, and from was successfully carried of and divers other person revenue officers, to defra large percentage of the that

mainly by the deci ACCUMUL under the several co attorneys for defend insist that under the attorneys for defendant insist that under the circought to receive the min ment allowed by the law and his associates all sta pursuance of this agree been used as a witness be by means of his testimo found against several Go ed with the revenue serity, who could not othe and that they had also us in one important trial a where he had given evide material facts for the pring his evidence before t trial before the Court knowledge of the case de fairly, and truthfully, counsel has urged the only receive the ligh Court can, under the while the District-Atte claim that the sentence Court in its judicial disc pose within the limits of inat he should not be im in jall, and not fined mo INTERESTING AND 1 The practice of using ac well established in the country, and the right of accountry, and the right of a country, and the right of a contraction of the case of the case of the accountry, and the right of a country, and the right of the case of

well established in the country, and the right of accomplices as witnesse courts is too well estable the ordinary criminal cathis country, it seems it practice for the State's cutor to make such arrast the public interest with his testimony to the pracept and carry out the The law now seems it country, and especially when the prosecution mess against his co-detes without Al-. WITHOUT AN or arrangement as to the dence is received, he right to complete immuath McLean, 101. In'p
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'In the United Stat stituted and carried or acts directly for the interest, there is an ering it to be within the officer to determine whall be permitted to i whether, if he does, he no further prosecut done. It is not eas fact, is the practice out it is believed that cuting officer acts in a cretion, which is little courts."

coops were prior to the arma Perry. Their uniform conhats, and coats of a reddish leeves; they were armed with and swords, and the banners out of all proportion to the en. The various fortresses th guns, which in their turn stones instead of carriages, sed to fire the pieces, and the precaution was adopted of prosafety for the men who acted population of the country is at 5,000,000, and the people are ditty. Baths are unknown, adds the correspondent, "for which the Coreans keep their he dirty hue of their once white

CLORS OF NEW YORK

Head of Millions:

Bumile Commercial Adversary, ne 27:—To begin with, there is muct, who can boast of being the world, at least by reputathe world, at least by reputable for notoriety was by means detta to Europe. From that the to Europe from that the the first sen yery successful in making ous, and to-day he enjoys being an the Herald building to the angle of the manner of the first same of the manner of the first same of the first

handsome man were it not that ly, awkward, and thin. He sel-Herald office, except with pargentlemen; but when he does lone every one in the establishmow of his presence. He lives town ... ous, 425 Fifth avenue, the Newport, at the Cushing villa, every season. Occasionally he and makes his presence felt as said to be a Catholic. Ir. A. Wright Sanford, who is thirty years of age, and is quite evers ago a ande of his, ied and left him some \$300,000, at he would take the name of the herald take the name of the being Wright. This he is the interest of the above-is a member of the Jockey, and Racket Clube; is very opular, and goes in excellent in the list is Mr. Arthur Leary, minent in New York society and there never was a charity ame was at the head of the Leary is either Scotch or Irish, and has a large fortune, al-off the Lloyd's here he attends egularly as one of Stewart's my the reign of A. Tr., were one minute late at their doess. He is a great "society man," among the ladies, to whom he i courtly. Mr. Leary is quiet tastes and inclinations, and, and han," is seldom at the Louis Messier we will put He comes of excellent families and inclinations, and, and han," is seldom at the Louis Messier we will put He comes of excellent families man, is seldom at the Louis Messier has been a shinew York Club for many years, "Violets," because he has in-of fiolets in his button-hole, ther. He is about 30 years of and popular. Mr. William P. otchman, of large meants, good at popularity. He belongs to a two seasons ago kept bacheful. Wright Sanford, on Fifth Selmont's in elegant style. He fethe American yacht Sappho, to an Italian Prince, and yachting, coaching, and horse-

pullionaire, about 25 years of the base been prominent only or of years, but one of these omes in possession of some of the will be more so. At ons, he will be more so. At content to own two or a yacht, and some fine is his time coaching, playing ag himself agreeable to the hard existencer Mr. William the sugar-refiner, is young, rather consequential. Young ly \$25,000 a year, and some nammas look upon him as a hough he does not go with a ford, and Messir yet. Col. cood family and very popular, ember of the Legislature, and He is not pronounced in his a quiet and highly respectable desteemed by all who know helors of wealth and promisend Robbins, Pierre Marie, Mr. Jay, son of the ex-Ministra Lorillard, and Mr. Sherman, alth of these gentlemen may at six or seven millions.

at of a foreign newspaper gives cription of Siamese gambling: entire terms of the control of Siamese gambling-houses are din every direction, and almen, women, and children, if in circles of ten or a themselves heart and moralizing propensity which there the will nor the you well and faithfully he fought of the control of

having over and over again the sum, originally borrowed, om his debt, which the exterest has swelled out to a ize. This is a most cruel at the present King of Siam, an enlightened Prince, ought igorously to its extirpation, is the more urgently called adults gamble away their ties, but even those of their riving at an age when they not themselves enslaved to do dispose of them as they the Declaration.
were not old men. The
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136; Arthur Middleton, of
136; Thomas Jefferson, of
bridge Gerry, of Massachuunin Rush, of Pennsylvaifference of age between
member, and Lynch, the
three years. Youth, midtairly represented; so were
the declaration.

six Months in Jail and a Fine of \$10,000.

REHM.

Judge Blodgett Does Not Consider the Immunity Agreement Binding,

and Refuses to Delay Execution of Sentence Till a Pardon Can Be Had. The Prisoner Examines His New Quarters

in the County Jail. An Invitation to Bunk with the Other

Set Rejected.

IN COURT.

REHM GETS HIS SENTENCE. There was not the good, old-time assembly of whisky men in the United States Court yester-day morning to await the sentence of Jake Rehm, for the very good reason that the ten men who used to make up the most interesting part of the audience at these morning performances are now lodged within the precincts of Cook County Jail. In their absence, however, there was a representation from the whisky men in the persons of Gaugers and Storekeepers. But the eye looked in vain for a squealer of the

Single series are now lodged within the precincts of Cock County Jail. In their abeneen, however, there was a representation from the whisky men in the persons of Gaugers and Storckepens. But the eye looked in vain for a squealer of the first latch. Jake sat at one of the trial-table, gigm as usual, beside his counsel, George C. Campfell and Judge have been proposed as possible under the circumstances, and thressed, create that proceeds are controlled to the circumstances, and thressed, the hard process of the fact that process are controlled to the circumstances, and thressed, the hard process of the lengthy discourse setting forth the history of the Relm case, the agreements as the history of the Relm case, the agreements as the court-room was never more quite that it cases No. 1st Criminal Docket, the draw of the court is present and road for sentence.

"On the opening of Court, Judge Bangs said that in case No. 1st Criminal Docket, the draw of the court of the sentence.

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ander the several counts of the indictment. But attorneys for defendant were to be at liberty to insist that under the circumstances the defendant ought to receive the minimum of fine and imprisment allowed by the law. The District-Attorney and his associates all stated to the Court that in pursuance of this agreement the defendant had been used as a witness before the Grand Jüry; that by means of his testimony indictments had been found against several Government officers connected with the revenue service in the district and city, who could not otherwise have been indicted; and that they had also used defendant as a witness in one important trial against a revenue official, where he had given evidence tending to establish material facts for the prosecution; and that in giving his evidence before the Grand Jury and in the trial before the Court they believe from their knowledge of the case defendant had testified fully, fairly, and truthfully. Upon this statement his counsel has urged that the defendant should only receive the lightest sentence which the Court can, under the law, impose upon him, while the District-Attorney and his associates claim that the sentence should be such as the Court ints judicial discretion sees proper to impose within the limits of the arraignment; that is, inta he should not be imprisoned over six months in fail, and not fined more than \$35,000.

The Case presents some Interesting And Disprictual Questions.

in jail, and not meet most.

The case presents some
INTERESTING AND DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.
INTERESTING AND DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.
Parked and

The practice of using accomplices as witnesses is well established in the courts of England and this country, and the right of the Government to me accomplices as witnesses on terms approved by the courts is too well established to be questioned. In the ordinary criminal cases in the State Courts of this country, it seems to be the uniform modern practice for the State's Attorney or public prosecutor to make such arrangements as he thinks for the public interest with an accomplice who tenders his testimony to the prosecution, and the courts accept and carry out the arrangements thus made. The law now seems to be well settled in this country, and especially in the Federal Courts, that when the prosecution uses an accomplice as a witness against his co-defendants,

\*\*WITHOUT ANY STIPULATION\*\*

Or arrangement as to the terms on which such evidence is received, he is entitled as a matter of right to complete immunity: United States vs. Lee. 4th McLean, 101. In practice this is meanly done by the entry of a pro forma verdict of acquittal, or by a noile pros. In England the former practice was, and such, so far as I can learn, is still the practice, for the Court to recommend a paradon was granted as a matter of course. But this is the rule when the witness had carned full immunity. I think there can be no doubt that when an accomplice who had testified fairly and fully against the associates in crime, and the pardon was granted as a matter of course. But this is the rule when the witness had carned full immunity. I think there can be no doubt that when an accomplice who had certified fairly and with the understanding that he is to receive some punishment, the safer and more correct paradic would be to submit the terms upon which the evidence was to be taken to the Court for its approvable for the witness is a sworn.—otherwise the discretion cannot be fairly said to be limited or bound by the promise of the provecution of the passes in the fairly and fully assessed to make the discretion of the power of the courts.\*

his official responsibility, gives the pledge of the Government that the State's witness shall not be prosecuted if he makes and testifies to a full disclosure of all matters in his knowledge against his accomplices. In England, as well as in Massachusetts, those who are admitted as witnesses for the Government may rest assured of their lives if they perform their engagements."

I have quoted the two latter authorities to show how far a

I have quoted the two latter authorities to show how far a

TEXT-WRITER OF HIGH STANDING
with the profession throughout the country, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts consider the action of the public prosecutor as binding upon the Court. This practice has become settled in the State Courts differently from that of England. And from the rule laid down in Judge Duer in People vs. Whipple from two reasons:

1. The Constitutions of many of the States do not allow the Executive to grant a pardon till after conviction and sentence.

2. In England the Attorney General does not except in very important cases, take the charge of criminal prosecutions. They are usually managed by counsel retained by those interested in the prosecution, so that there is no District Attorney or public prosecutor who has the charge and conduct of the criminal prosecutions, and who, by virtue of his office, wouldiseem to be clothed with discretionary power in the matter of making a pledge of immunity or mitigation of punishment to a testifying accomplice.

In regard to

In regard to

THE FIRST REASON,
it does not hold good when applied to practice in
the Federal Courts, because the President of the
United States has full power to grant pardons for
criminal offenses as much before as after conviction. Ex parte, Garland, 4 Wall.

But Congress has provided for the appointment
of District Attorneys in every judicial district, and
clothed them with full power to prosecute all
criminal offenses under the Federal laws in their
District.

These officers, in the performance of their duties,
usually assume and have conceded to them by the
courts in practice all the powers usually delegated
the public prosecutor under the State laws.

tain lighits. And I see nothing in the facts of the case to require the court to adopt the lowest possible punishment. The offense with which the defendant stands charged and to which he has plead guilty, is a most grave and flagrant one. True, it is an offense against the revenue, and not generally understood to involve a high degree of moral turpitude. But in my estimation it was not the few thousand dollars of which the Government was defrauded that gave this offense its grave and dangerous character to the body politic. It was rather the WHOLESAILE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION which a conspiracy like this necessarily implied, and its consequent tendency to break down all faith in the honesty of public officials, and introduce the grossest venality and fraud into every department of the public service, which marks this as a crime of a higher grade than the usual peculations upon the revenue. For these reasons, if this defendant stood at the bar of this court with no legal claim to a mitigation of his sentence, I should deem it my duty to go to the extent of the law in fixing his punishment. Standing as he does, however, with the legal right to demand a mitigation, upon the faith of a promise duly made to him by the officers of the Government, I shall be bound by the limit which the promise of the District Attorney has fixed as to the term and place of imprisonment.

In regard to the

EXTENT OF THE FINE,
the indictment, although in form charging several
conspiracies, is in fact, as has been fully developed
on the judicial investigations before the court, for
a single conspiracy. And following the rule as
laid down by Judge Dillon, in the St. Louis case, I
shall not accumulate penalties. There really was
but one conspiracy, although all its members did
not unite or organize themselves together for their
common purposel at one time. ommon purpose at one time.

The Court—Let the defendant come to the bar of the Court. Jake jumped up and took his place before the

bar.
The Court—Mr. Rehm, I have already heard your counsel at length upon the question of the degree of punishment to be pronounced against you. Have you anything to add to what they have said?
The answer came in a low, sullen tone, "No, sir."

sir."

THE SENTENCE.

The Court—The sentence of this Court, then, is that you be confined in the County Jall of Cook County for the term of six months, and that you pays fine of \$10,000, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

The spectators were divided in sentiment. Some looked astonished and disgusted; others seemed pleased that Jake had gotten any punishment at all, and the knowing ones laughed as they thought with what bitter feelings Jake would open that pocket-book and disgorge \$10,000. It was ten times worse than going to jail.

jail.

As for Jake himself, immediately on learning the sentence, he slid back into his seat with an air of intense, all-prevailing disgust pictured in his features. We held a hurried consultation

the sentence, he slid back into his seat with air air of intense, all-prevailing disgrast pictured in his features. We held a hurried consultation with the Marshal. Not a man stepped up to shake hands or condole with him.

Mr. Campbell, after some deliberation, arose and addressed the court as follows:

In this case of Mr. Rehm, inasmuch as it has been stated by the Prosecuting attorney-bere that this whole matter was submitted to the Attorney-General in Washington, and that he directed this testimony to be obtained at the expense of perfect immunity, and as it is apparent to your Honor now that the fact was entirely concealed from us at the time, we think we are warranted in entering a motion that the defendant be admitted to bail until we can apply to an ability of the court. I hardly think the motion should be granted. It may furnish a reason why a purbecause an instruction of that kind is given to the District. Attorney it mecessarily entitles the party to the entire benefit of the instructions if he expects anything else.

Mr. Campbell—Your Honor will remember an additional fact in that case; that the affidavit states that the District. Attorney said, at the ingrise heavy punishment is regarded as persecution by the friends of the latter, on political grounds.

Springfield, ill., July 7.—A. C. Hesing, County Jail.

Consolation.

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Consolation.

Auc. Republication in the single that the affidavit states that the District. Attorney said, at the ingrise heavy punishment is regarded as persecution by the friends of the latter, on political grounds.

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Consolation.

Auc. Noters, Springent against Jake Rehm awakens the entire sympathies of the court—in the s

effect, although, technically, I think that it is not perhaps binding on the Court. You and the District Attorney acted on the assumption that the same practice prevailed in this court as in the State courts.

Mr. Campbell—Your Honor denies the monor of the State courts.

The Court—Yes, sir, I will overrule it.

Mr. Campbell made no further attempt to better his client's condition. Perhaps he laughed in his sleeve that the great head-centre of the Ring had slipped out as easily as he had.

Alford which was a substraint of the suburban distilleries, and stood in with the proprietors in the crooked business, was given six months in the Du Page County Jall and a fine of \$1,000.

This concluded the whisky business for the day, and the crowd reluctantly dispersed.

RIS COUNSEL DISGUSTED.

After Judge Blodgett had pronounced semetence on the beld Jacob, and had refused a stay of execution, there was a hurrying to and from the part of his counsel. They were simply disgusted at the turn in the affair. They had counted upon freedom from jall, or not more than one day's imprisonment, and a light fine. But six months and ten thousand! Did their ears deceive them? Was it possible that the Court would resort to such extreme measures after the Government counsel—four of him—had pronounced such a glowing tribute to Jake's moral qualities and his shrewdness! Disgust gave way to rage, and one of the counsel, like Rachel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted.

Can't we get him out on a writ of habeas corpus the made to the State courts? Yes, it might, but it would do no good. The State courts would not enter into a conflict with Federal jurisdiction.

Would it be possible to apply for the writ to the count of the part of the part of the part of the counsel of the part o

President for him to interpose his Executive clemency?

All these things were hurridly discussed by Jake's counsel, and they failed to find much comfort. They explained the situation to Jake just before he was conveyed to the castellated towers and iron bars of the Agnew mansion, and Jacob also refused to be comforted.

Late in the afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Judge Lawrence, of counsel for Jacob, and propounded a few questions.

"Is it true that you contemplate applying for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jake Rehm?"

We have not done so."

"We have not done so."
"It is stated that you contemplated appealing to Judge Davis for such on his return to the city in the course of three or four days?" in the course of three or four days?"

"I am not at liberty to state what steps will be taken, and I would rather not be interviewed on the question."

"Is it contemplated to appeal to the elemency of the President!"

"We have not yet fully consulted as to what "We have not yet fully consulted as to what steps will be taken in the matter, and for that reason I would much prefer not to be inter-viewed."
"What legal step can be taken?"
"That is a question I am not now prepared to

"That is a question I am not now prepared to answer."

And the reporter bowed and withdrew.

It is not at all unlikely that when Judge Davis comes to town an application will be made to him for a habeas corpus, on the ground that according to the unwritten law and the custom of generations, the man who has turned State's evidence, and whose testimony has been accepted in good faith, has almost invariably been allowed to go scot free. Should that fail, there remains nothing but Executive elemency to relieve the Government from the onerous task of paying Sheriff Agnew 35 cents per diem for the food consumed by Jacob, which, by the way, he will provide at his own expense.

IN JAIL.

HE IS SILENT. The Marshal waited until the court-room was emptied of the crowd, and then, beckening Rehm to follow, led the way to the Marshal's office. The inner room was given up to the prisoner, and there he was visited by a few friends. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called in and was heartily welcomed. Mr. Rehm had but little to say. To his counsel he expressed himself disap-pointed, as he had hoped for complete immunity, but since he had been sentenced, he proposed to take it like a man and not "kick." He remarked further that he would avail himself of any legal form that would free him, but he would not be a party to any application for a pardon.

Messrs. Campbell & Lawrence immediately set
about drafting papers for a habeas corpus,

about drafting papers for a habeas corpus, basing the application upon the pledges made by the counsel for the Government that Rehm should have complete immunity, and upon the point of law that where a conspirator turns State's evidence against his co-conspirators, he is entitled to freedom in his own case. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Campbell half admitted the preparation of the affidavit, but said he had not yet, made up his mind what course to pursue. Judge Bangs said he had received no notice of such an application, but, as the primal proceedings would be ex parte, it is not likely the Judge would have any official notice until the writ had been granted.

Mr. Rehm remained in the Marshal's office until about 3 o'clock, when he was removed to the jail and

HANDED OVER TO JAILER DOYLE.

Sheriff Frank Agnew came into the office and received the prisoner, who was shortly afterwards waited on by Messrs. O. B. Dickenson and William Cooper. These gentlemen came down from their quarters in the Grand Jury room to express to Rehm the feeling of sympathy among a majority of the other whisky prisoners, but they frankly confessed that there was a prejudice against him among some. To this Rehm responded that he was very sorry, but he would be very much unpleasanted if he would go where he was disliked, and he announced in pretty plain terms that he would rather go into a dark, noissome, damp, disagreeable cell than amongst the other crowd. He was very quiet and dignified about it, and offered and demanded no concessions. After the Committee went out, Sheriff Agnew, Mr. Rhem, and a Tribune man explored the jail, where Rehm confessed he never before had been. He examined all the cells, smoking a cigar during the visit, and was finally shown the debtors' room recently vacated by the other excursionists. On entering the room he laughed pleasantly and characterized, it as comfortable enough quarters when a man could get no others.

The examination finished, the exploring party returned to the office, where the inner room

others.

The examination finished, the exploring party returned to the office, where the inner room was picked out for Rehm's temporary accommodation. A cot was put in and there he slept last night. The apartment may have been a little warm, but it was outside the tier of cells and that would recommend it to a man spending his first night in jail.

IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM

and that would recommend it to a man spending his first night in jail.

IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM
the other prisoners received the news at an early hour. It was taken quietly and a warm discussion arose as to what had better be done. One or two said that if Jake came among them, they would go back to their old quarters in the debtors' prison, while others were in favor of welcoming him with hospitable hands to the cool and comfortable quarters provided for them by a kind-hearted Board of County Commissioners. The fact that Jake had been sentenced seemed to kill much of the feeling some had entertained, while the fact that he had only been sent in for six months excited the ire of others. But they all sat down in good spirits to dinner, whereof one ingredient was a most excellent whortleberry pie, manufactured by Mrs. George T. Burroughs, and which would open the heart of almost any ordinary man. Jake had, a good dinner sent in to him, and apparently he enjoyed it, and after receiving a number of his friends, he went to bed and slept the sleep of the just.

copy of the charges made against him, and the names of the parties seeking for his removal. They have arrived, and Col. Meyer says they They have arrived, and Col. Meyer says they contain nothing which cannot be easily refuted Among other papers is a telegram sent from here to President Grant, March 2, 1876, bearing the signatures of Thomas C. Fletcher, as Chair man of the State Executive Committee; Jacol Klien, Secretary of that Committee; and J. W McClurg, asking for Meyer's removal. Jacol Klien has made affidavit that he never signed the dispatch, nor authorized any one to sign if for him, and pronounces the signature a for gery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CLARKE'S REMOVAL. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The removal of San Francisco, July 7.—The removal of Special Agent of Internal Revenue Clarke causes much comment here. The opinion is freely expressed that the removal was due to the fact that he has been uncompromising in his pursuit of whisky-thieves. The Ring and their coadjutors are jubilant. Two or three other removals are expected.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

The Manner in Which It is Accomplished. San Francisco Call.

A report which was recently published in the

The Manner in Which It is Accomplished.

A report which was recently published in the daily papers stating that a lot of Chinese women and a large quantity of opium, silks, etc., had been smuggled ashore from the steamer Colorado while she lay in quarantine off Alameda Encina, caused an attache of the Call to set about an investigation of the whole subject, to ascertain if there was evidence to warrant the publication of such charges.

The steamer at Hong Kong lies at anchor in the bay, after she has received her cargo. The regular Chinese Coolie passengers are given to understand that on a day named she will sail, and that they must be ready to go on board at an early hour in the morning. At about 3 o'clock a. m. the embarcation begins, the Coolies being brought out to the ship from the shore in lighters, which usually carry from 400 to 600 persons. When the lighters come alongside, a gangway is made, and alongside this the Coolies when the lighters come alongside, a gangway is made, and alongside this the Coolies which which be has been provided, which he exhibits. As soon as all are on board the anchor is welghed and the ship steams out of the harbor. But before all this, which is regular, has occurred, and under the cover of the darkness of night, small boats, or "sampana," as they are called in China, move silently off from the shore, each containing from five to ten Chinese females of the lowest order. These women do not pass aboard the ship by any gangplank, but are put through a port, which has been left conveniently open for this purpose. They are received on, board by some officer of the ship who has provided a secret biding place for them; and before the gray whight of morning appears, everything about the ship has a remarkably regular appearance. Just before the ship reaches Yokohama, on her way to San Francisco, all the Chinese pass.

Service from the service lare stage. The regular Challester Code teasuregram are given to make the regular Challester and the stage of the service of the se Until a recent act of Congress, repealing the moieties. Custom-House Inspectors were allowed a moiety on all contraband goods which they might seize. Then the officers say there were frequent seizures, and enough money was thus made by the Goveanment to pay half the salaries of its officers in San Francisco. The officers were more on the alert, and the rigorous manner of performing their duties left but little hope for any one to successfully evade the payment of duties on any kind of merchandise; but since this law has been repealed it is alleged that contraband opium is run in here to such an amount that the few honest dealers who were shipping in a regular manner have been compelled to abandon the trade, because there were others who amugzled the article, who could and did undersell them. This is also the case with silk smuggling. The steamer Colorade, on her last trip, it is said, on good anthority, brought over \$75,000 worth of contaband goods from China, and all this was successfully landed while the ship was in quarantine. It was pretty generally known when this steamer was in quarantine, from fifteen to thirty women were landed in our city, and no one knows of any ghort having been made to capture them. Certainly the matter was wholly ignored by the Board of Health, who probably had no reason to suspect the concealment of these women on the steamer.

If small-pox should spread extensively in the city, a portion of the evil may be readily traced to the inefficiency or possible want of means in our local government to prevent its importation along with the smuggled women. Agreat bluster was made on the arrival of the Colorado on account of small-pox, and she was ordered out into the stream. This was on a Friday afternoon, and on the following Monday night whole boat loads of Chinese women came ashore and were distributed throughout the city.

A TILDEN GOVERNMENT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 7.—A Democrat who has long waited for the salvation of his political Israel has, with tears in his eyes, given me the following expression of his vision of the Governmen econstructed on reform principles after the St.

Louis programme:

President—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York,
Chief Counsel of Railway Monopolists, AttorneyGeneral for Foreign Bondholders in American
Railroads, Purchasing Trustee and Confiscator
of Bankrupt Railroads, and Champion Reform-

of Bankrupt Railroads, and Changeler.

Notz.—S. J. Tilden on himself (see newspapers): "The Governor then drew four or five of those present about him, and, in a tone scarcely above a whisper. said: 'I can tell what has been done. This nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want Reform. They have wanted it a long while, and, in looking about, they have become convinced that it is to be found here',—pointing to himself." self."
Vice President—Thomas A. Hendricks, late of

Vice-President—Thomas A. Hendricks, late of Indiana.

THE REPORM CABINET.

Secretary of State—Perry H. Smith, of Illinois, late of Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Secretary of Treasury—William M. Gwin, ex"Duke of Sonora" (resident anywhere on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad).

Secretary of War—John Morrissey, of New York.

Secretary of the Name—William M. Tweed, late

Secretary of War—John Morrissey, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—William M. Tweed, late of New York (now, by permission of the Governor, traveling on the high seas or in foreign parts).

N. B.—If the Sheriff of New York, sent to summon Tweed to the Reform Cabinet, shall make return, "non est inventus," one of the Canal Ring, because of his experience in the New York and Tilden mode of political navigation, will be called to fill Tweed's place.

Secretary of the Interior—Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

Postmaster General—George L. Miller, of Nebraska.

Attorney General—James P. Sinnot, of New York.

Platform Builder and Stage Manager—Manton Marble, of New York.

Private Secretary and Tuner of Cabinet Organ—Wilbur F. Storey, of Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,500 TO JOIN ME in any easy and very profitable office business. Entire assistantion and control given. Address is os, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a big paying business. Capital required, \$350. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; neardepots. Also, very fine residence in bouth Evanston.
TILLOTSON BROS. 62 Washington-st.

POR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES WITH MODern improvements. Lots in any part of the village.
Blocks of acres at North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 48 Clark-st.

DER, 48 Clarkes.

POR SALE-STYLISH 2-STORY NEW GOTHIN house, large lawn, lake water, etc.; coully fur nished throughout; Normal School, Englewood. Smacash psyment, balance monthly. Rare chance to get getteel home for small amount of money. E. C. WARE ROOM 8, 94 Washington-st. Room 8, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles froe
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest propert
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent trai
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-IOWA LANDS IN LARGE TRACTI at bottom prices. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays - Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. 'S, Nos. 198 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

TOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING HOTEL
Properties in Chicago; will take a portion of payment in good real sease. Here also some choice fruit farms to exchange. E. E. HULL, Ruhn's Hotel, city. POR SALE—CHEAP—A SALOON ON WEST MADI T son-st., doing a good business; the owner has good reasons for selling. Address J M, Tribune office.

reasons for seiling. Address J M. Tribune office.

Lor SALE—A DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STOCK
in one of the best manufacturing cities in Illinois.
Business established seventeen years. And well-paying.
Stock will be sold very cheap, and best of reasons given
for selling. Address F. O. Box 464, Sterling, Ill.

LOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON WEST MADISON—
18. doing a large cash business, on account of leaving the city, Must be sold by July 10 for cash. Address C 68, Tribune office. dress C 68, Tribune office.

CRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE—IN A SPLENDID grain country, but a short distance from Chicago: great chance for some Chicago sommission house, or any person desiring to engage in the grain and coal business. Address C 8, Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, and one for general housework. Inquire at 177 Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED-A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AT ST Denis Hotel, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts. TO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS—I will license for Western territory, and furnish patterns to parties desirous to make and sell the Champion Grain Drill; it has been manufactured successfully for six years at the East, and has the best record at Centernial trial. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, JR., Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, etc., at GOLDSMID'S loan and bullion effice, 99 East Madison-st. Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, and valuables of every description.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH'S, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 kandolph-st., near clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st., near Clark, Booms 5 and 5. Essantiano (1974)

A DVANCES MADE ON PIANOS, BUGGIES, SEW.
A ing machines, household furniture, etc., at the
lowest rates. Call at 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st. L OANS ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR Other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 135 LaSalie-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST, on improved city property, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 South Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN-FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON city and country real estate. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison-st.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UPWARDS AT lowest current rates on improved real-estate security. SAMUEL GEHR, mortgage loans, 114 Dear-born-st. TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPWARDS, upon improved city property, at 8 per cent. LY-MAN & JACKSON, 33 Fortland Block. T AND 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS 11,000 to \$10,000 and over. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lasalle-8t., Room 1.

PER CENT AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN in sums of \$4,000 and upwards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN. JR., & Co., Room II, 188 Lasalle-8t. Sale-st.

WILL PAY 200 PER MONTH FOR THE USE OF \$1,000; principal payable in two noises of \$500 each, 60 days and 6 months, secured by chattel mortgage on house furniture, horses and wagons, and lease of ground valued at \$6,000. I give the best of references. Address I 91, Tribune office.

A MONG THE FINE SECOND-HAND PIANOS ON hand we have the following A 7th cotave Hallett, Davis & Co., four round corners, very elegant case, cost \$800, in perfect order, \$200. Splendid Hanleton Brothers', equal to new, cost \$670, 8075. To revesteen & Co., rosewood, 7 octave, carved legs, 100. Hosewood, 7 octave, Pischer, earved legs, \$150. Hosewood, 7 octave, Pischer, earted legs, \$150. Hosewood, 100. Ho

I MMENSE STOCK
elegant new piano-fortes,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
prices lower than ever before.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BENT A PIANO GO TO PROSmission, instruments at low prices. 215 State-st. PARLOR ORGAND SECOND HAND,
MEW AND SECOND HAND,
at your own prices.
B. T. MARTIN, 104 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE IBON SHUTTERS.
W Call at 161 West Chicago-av. Also a good me-chante to fill the position of foreman and to take an in-terest in the business. WANTED-BRICK-MASON, AT 674 WABASH-WANTED-PASTERER, AT 674 WABASH-AV. WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDER-stands repairing and adjusting all kinds of sawing machines at 377 State-st.
WANTED—A BAKER—ONE UNDERSTANDING bread and plain cake baking, Mandeville Bakery, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED-100 RAILEOAD MEN FOR ILLInois; free fare; 20 farm hands; 20 men for ditching. A. 6. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED-200 TEAMS FOR RAILEOAD WORK.
\$3.50 per day, 7 months work; 500 laborers, \$1.50
per day; 5 boarding bosses; all free fare. At 23 Wes
Randolph st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO. WANTED-10 SAW-MILL HANDS, GO TO-DAY, \$25 per month; 100 for farm and railroad; free fare. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sta.

WANTED-50 BAW-MILL HANDS; HIGHEST fare; go to-night. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., Boom 3. WANTED-15 MEN FOR BLAST FURNACE IN Michigan; also, 50 farm and railroad men; free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st. Miscellancous.

WANTED - AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE authertic and complete "Life of Gen. Hayes." our next Fresident, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity; the people are ready for it. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass. WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
in the United States, to control the sais of the
best summer selling article ever offered. "Success
sure." J. T. EMORY & CO., 84 West Madison-st. WANTED—THERE SMART SALESMEN TO SELL the best summer selling article ever offered, then with fair ability make from \$10 to \$15 per day. \$4 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents; great inducements to the right men. SARGENT & JUDD, Room 7, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED - COACHMEN TO SELL THE BEST thing out; only \$1.50 wanted to start in the busi-ness. Call at 691 State-sc. from 7 a. m. to 12. THOMAS REENE.

WANTED-AT 530 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer.
WANTED-GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN COOK.
Call to-day at 416 Michigan-av. Call to-day at 416 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 433 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; Norwegian preferred. Bring recomendations. State West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT GERMAN OR SCAN-dinsving strip for second work. Should understand ironing. Good wages paid. 570 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No young or inexperienced need apply; \$4 a week. S14 West Jackson-st. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND froner in private family. Apply at 200 West Ran-

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A NORWEGIAN DRY GOODS SALESman; also, a young lady. Apply to STEPHEN
LOYD, Indiana and Sangamon-sts. WANTED-A YOUNG CLADY TO CLERK IN A dry goods store, at 80 Archer-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. A GENTS WANTED TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE;"

A for agents only; general information and instructions, tells who want agents, and what for; new inventions, novelites, new books, papers, magazines, everything that agents want; I post you at once; none but honorable arms; ad vol.; circulation over 10,000; on trial, three months, 10 cts. As I employ no agents, I send no Guide free, and as one number is worth more than 25 cts., I send nothing for less than 10 cts. You not only get a complete list, but the changes for three months. JAMES P. SCOTT, 67 Dearborn-st., Chicago. A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY by using one or more sections of kellogra Great Newport Lists and State Divisions. For linearised catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 76 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OF CLOTHING, CAR-pets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st. by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, COM State-st.

TCE-2, SCO TONS FOR SALE AT 23.00 PER TONAll cut above dam in Milwankee River. Apply to
J. R. STUARE, No. 150 P. O. BOX.

NO MORE BUGS-IRON BEDETEADS ARE ACknowledged by 100,000 housekeepers to be cleanest and best in use. CHICAGO IRON BEDETEAD
COMPANY, 49 Wells-st.

TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, OF ALL
kinds, st prices far below usual figures. Fine soleleather trunks with extra covers; ladies hand-bags,
various qualities: Russia bags, fancy bags, gents trayeling satchels. If you want to buy call and see our goods
and prices. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

MEANTED—AN INVEREET IN A PATENTED WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PATENTED article of merit, either wood or iron, or will manufacture on royalty; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D 11, Tribune office. WHO WANTS TO BOARD A FIRST-CLASS ELocation of this summer and take part payment in instruction? Best references. Address F 76, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARD FOR LADIES or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano.

West Side.

18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK (NEW marble block), fourth house south of Randolphst.—Good hoard and as fine rooms as can be found in the city. Terma, \$6 to \$7 per week. References \$2\$-changed.

98 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR CORNER MONROE.

198 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR CORNER MONROE or two married couples or few young gents. Large front rooms; all conveniences; terms very low.

SEWING MACHINES. ALL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LABGEST AND finest in the city. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, at GEORGE P. GORE & Co. '8, e8 and 70 Wabash-av. DARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! ELEGANT
sewing-machines with all latest improvements,
tack-marker, ruiner, quilter, estee of heminers, and all
stachments; warranted three years.
Singers 50, 225, 835, and 445.
Howes, 510, 515, and 540.
Weed, 510, 615, and 540.
Weed, 510, 615, and 540.
Those of the control of

VOCAL CULTURE—THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COL-lege, as Wabash-av., has arrenged to give first class instruction is election during the summer term, commencing next Monday. Extra advantages are of-fered. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and children, special rates for the summer. In charge of Frof. BOBY, an experienced teacher and public reader. MACHINERY.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book Reepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WENTED-BY A PRESCRIPTION for Clerk (with references) in city of country, have had charge of city stores for over all years. Address C 38, Tribuns office. CITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY AN DEGLISHMAN Just arrived out in hotel, restaurant or amoon. Practical knowledge of hotel business. No objections going into the country. Address B.9, Tribuse office. use office,

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEPER OF

cierk in a store, Apply at 407 Lumber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCES
bookkeeper, correspondent, and saleman; Scotch
highest references. Address F 61, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—As cutter by a first-class man who has a large acquaintance in Chicago. Address Hol. Tribuse. Coachmen, Teamsters, etc. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED BY AN INCOME AND MARRIED BY A YOUNG MARRIED BY A YOUNG MARRIED SHAPE AND A YOUNG MARRIED AND A YOUNG MARRIED AND A YOUNG MARRIED AND A YOUNG AND A YOU dress F is, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH, GOOD Coachman who is willing, competent, and reliable, with unexceptionable references, and a good worker. Address E e8, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN American; willing to work; can come recommended. Address 68, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman or to take care of horses; willing to deasything; references if required. Call at State-st., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-siz. G. F. WIBECK.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

Circuation Wanted-By A SCANDINAVIAN of West Indiana-st.

CIRCUITE CONTROL OF THE CON SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do accound work and help in the Ritchen, in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at 534 South Morgan-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO DO

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL lately from New York to mind children, or as second girl. Please call at 351 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGKD lady, as lady's nurse, at \$5 a week; less wages till required; or situation as second girl. Address by letter to MRS. LEWIS, northwest corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT-S15 PER MONTH, A LARGE NEW frame house, 30 Harvard-st, near Campbell-av., sloper month will rent a new brick store on Orden-av. south of Taylor-at. Inquire at 388 Western-av.

TO RENT-THREE NICE NEW BRICK HOUSES OF 6 rooms each, corner of Third-av and Polk-st, to three respectable families. GARNETT & THOMAS SON, 125 Dearborn-st., Isoom 1s.

To RENT-THOMAS.

To respectable families. GARNETT of THOMAS SON, 125 Dearborn-st., Isoom 1s.

To rooms, all in perfect order, hot and cold water, etc. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Thesaire building.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED—THE ROOMS IN THE Blooms in the block from Union Park. A good restaurant will be opened in the house. No better rooms or cheaper rent in this control of the bound of the premises, or at the Irving House to B. M. DAVENPORT. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE WAL-ton House, 34 and 38 Washington-st. opposite Field, Lefter & Co. a. \$8 per month and upwards.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-NEW STORES, 2-STORY AND BASE-ment, on Market-st. between Randolph and Lake-star Apply to ROBERT REID, 30 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 442 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Peck-court. B. BAUM.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-A LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 20 SOUTH Clark-st., very suitable for a laundry. Inquire at 440 South Water-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman within 30 minutes' walk of Lasalie and Madhon-sas, in quiet family where there are no children preferred. Address E 78, Tribune office, tating price. WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DESI near junction of Lake and State-sts. Address 1 83, Tribune office.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, BY A POOR WIDOW,
Lon Madison-at, near Sangamon, containing \$18.
The finder will contert greaters by the poor to be south Carpenter-st. Mrs. WOODBEERY.

JOST—FROM THE OFFICE OF DR. F. C. HOTZ, corner of Monroe and Clark, on May 18, a package containing the minutes and papers of the German-American Dispensary. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return at the above-mentioned office, or by GEO. C. PRUSSING, I East Twelfth-st. OST-ON THE STH. INST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE
and Wabash-ava., a locket and chain. The locket
has a monogram J. L. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 153 and 185 Frankin-at.
I. FILENDENTHAL. varied by returning same to 155 and 180 Frankin-s.

I. FIENDENTHAL.

I. OST—BAY MARE PACER. NO WHITE SPOTS.

Linider will be rewarded. J. A. LANE, 170 LaSalisst. and corner Paulina and Taylor-sts.

OST—85 REWARD.—1800M 37 WEST RANDOLPH1st. (saloon) a white prodice with brown spot on his
back. The above reward will be paid for his return.

I. OST—07 THE WEST SIDE. BETWEEN CENTRAL

L. Park and Robusysh, a girl's gold breastplu. Finder
will be rewarded by reaving same at 683% West Washington-86. with be rewarded 57 ffaving same at 682% West Washington-84.

I OST.—MEMORANDUM BOOK WITH BLACK COVACET. Papers useless except to owner. Suitable reward or return to PHILO CARPENTER, 57 Ashinday.

I OST.—A BLACK-AND-TAN BITCH, WEIGHING LOST A BLACK AND-TAN BITCH, WEIGHING PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WEIGHING TO STOCK TARDS, Druggist, 177 South Clarkes.

STRAYED FROM THE UNION STOCK TARDS, OF THE PROPERTY OF THE POLICE OF THE

J. C. BONÉ.

TAKEN UP-ON THE BOULEVARD, BY THE POlicemas at Brighton, two light bay horses. Both
have white hind feet and white stripe in face, Ages
from \$\tilde{\text{0}}\$ to 12 years and weight from \$\tilde{\text{1}}\$ to 00 to 1,400 as
each, JAMES RILEY, Brighton Course.

DUGGES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE of stored in fire-proof warshones 450 West Monros 48. Money advanced to any amount at lowest rates.

West Side Storage, Auction and OoM mission House, Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 North manufacturers, and others needing money for a shortime on merchandise or household goods can get the funds at 10 per cent per sansum, and storage charges lowest in the city.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIRTLY OBTAINED not many State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. For after decree, Brein directions. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFTATNED in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. For after decree: 13 years experience. A. GOUDBICH, 128 Desriornes.

DIVORCES—AGENCY FIFTERN YEARS ESTAB-TO EXCHANGE.

POR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE CORNER, WITH two dwellings, well rented; house and two lots, clear; lot on boulevard at South Englewood, clear. J. M. PESTANA, 121 Dearborn-st. I WANT TO EXCHANGE A PINE PRUIT YARM at 8th Joseph, Mich.; house and jot in Chicago, or aburban lots for a drug-store. J. E. KIMBALL, 124 FOR SALE.

## The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE. y, postpald, 1 year.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. he Republican party has now placed its tet and platform before the people. The sidential canvass will be one of the most

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. , corner Dearborn. Hooley's Theatre. Jolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Thans." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. After
on, "Black-Kyed Susan" and "The Rough Dia
ond." Evening, "The Soven Sisters."

SOCIETY MEETINGS

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY 32° 8. P. R. 8. S. The members of Oriental Consistory are ordered to a pear at their Asylum. 72 East Monroe street, full armed and equipped, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst at 9 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of our late deceased Sublime Print of the Royal Secret, James Pratt, 32°. Funeral set vice-ast his late residence, 14 Walnut street, at II a.m. Cars to Rose Hill. By order—Cars to Rose Hill. By order—Cars to Rose Hill. By order—Cars to Rose Hill. By order—Commander-in-Chief. Grand Secretary.

BASE-BALL—A COMPLETE LIST OF THE GAMES on and lost, by innings, of the League nines of '76, up July 6, in the Chicago Field, with all the other Sport-g events of the week. For saje by all new-dealers. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex shange yesterday closed at 894.

A continuation of the present intensel warm weather may be looked for to-day.

A Servian victory of considerable impor tance is announced in the cable dispatches. After ten hours of desperate fighting at Rachka, the Turks fled, and the place fell into the hands of the Servians.

The Sunday question was yesterday re vived before the Centennial Commission in the form of a resolution providing for the opening of the Exhibition every day in the week, but prohibiting the use of steam on Sunday. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 29 to 10.

The Treasury Department is once more in may qualified as Secretary, and Mr. WYMAN Treasurer. For several days neither of these positions were filled, and a vast amount pulated business will claim the atten ion of the new incumbents.

Mr. Morrill's acceptance of the Treasur retaryship creates a vacancy in Maine's Senatorial representation. Gov. Conon has lendered the appointment to Mr. BLAINE, who will probably accept, though the presant low state of his health would prevent his intering upon the duties of Senator for some

The bill to compel the Pacific Railroads to met apart out of their earnings a sum to apply on the payment of their debt to the overnment pased the House yesterday. It is expected that the bill will meet with strong opposition in the Senate, and it is considered doubtful whether that body will pass it this session.

The Conference Committee has formally agreed upon the Diplomatic and Consular bill, the Senate acceding to the appropria tions in the House bill, but at the same time provision is to be made in the bill allowing the President discretion in using the fund appropriated. The bill also provides for a Commission, whose duty it shall be to devise a plan for the entire reorganization of diplomatic and Consular service.

The House Judiciary Committee has adopted the opport of its Sub-Committee declaring House has jurisdiction in the cas of BILL KING and SCHUMAKER, of unpleasant notoriety in connection with the Pa on. This report will be submitted House, together with the rec that the matter be referred nittee on Civil-Service Reform for

The Democratic ratification meeting last vening was more remarkable for the people layed away than for those who attended. This was especially true of several of the speakers announced, who were con-spicuously absent, leaving the talking to be done by such local celebrities as could be se-It will pass for a Democratic "rally;" but it will not be until this evening that Chicago will have a genuine ratification

To-night the Republicans of Chicago will fairly inaugurate the Presidential campaign in a rousing ratification meeting. Arrangements have been prepared for making the affair one of the largest and most notable gatherings ever held in Chicago, and as several of the distinguished speakers who have been invited are certain to be present, forical part of the proceed not be the least attractive. Col. Bon INGERsort will contribute one of his best speeches and there will be something worth hearing, seeing, and feeling.

The Chicago produce markets were rather niet yesterday, and grain was easier. \$19.50 for July, and \$19.821 for August. liosed 2 per 100 hs lower, at \$11.15 of for each and \$11.25@11.27 for Au-Meats were steady at 81c for boxed is, 101c for do short ribs, and 11c for ars. Lake freights were dull, at 20

r gallon. Flour was in moderate Wheat closed to lower, at \$1.01% for July and \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August. Corn closed him \(\frac{1}{2}\) es lower, at 46\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July and 47\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for August. Oats closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) es lower, at 29\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for he Hogs were active, with light weights 5c higher. Sales were principally at \$6.50 @6.65. Cattle were active and firmer, selling at \$2.50@5.00. Sheep were nominal at \$2.50@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 in greenbacks at the

Belknap's counsel, being convinced that the Senate is in dead earnest in pushing the impeachment trial to a conclusion, have d cided to take an active part in the cross-examination of witnesses. They informed the Court yesterday that their object in holding aloof on the first day of the formal commencement of the trial was the belief that active participation in the proceedings might be taken as an abandonment of their claim that the Senate has already declared its inability to convict by its vote on the question of jurisdiction. Mr. CARPENTER, for couns thinks it will be unsafe to let the Managers have it all their own way.

The movement to organize a force of volunteers to take part in the Indian campaign has assumed definite shape in Utah. A regiment of 1,200 frontiersmen, armed to the teeth with weapons which they know how to use, well mounted and equipped, will be tendered to the Secretary of War, and, if accepted, the regiment will be recruited without delay and put in readiness to march against the hostile Sioux. The Far West is intensely aroused at the fearful fate of Custre and his comrades, and all the volunteers necessary could undoubtedly be raised among the men who know an Indian when they see him, and who are not troubled with any sentimental fondness for the noble savage. A few such regiments as that proposed to be raised in Utah would make short work of the Indian

Now that popular indignation throughout the country has been thoroughly aroused against the Indian outlaw SITTING BULL and his desperate gang of 5,000 redskins, and now that there are hundreds of men throughout the Western Territories eager to organize for punishing these villains and summarily suppressing their opportunities for further plunder and massacre, the best thing the United States Government can do is to accept volunteers up to a limited number, say 5,000 men,—put them under the regular army officers, and move against the hostile Indians immediately and effectively.

Gen. SHERIDAN is reported as saying that the resources of the army are not adequate to the prosecution of the Indian war which has been precipitated by SITTING BULL, and if the unequa struggle is to be continued, meanwhile weakening forts and garrisons in other Indian territory, it may be that we shall have a war on our hands as long and costly as that waged against the Seminole Indians, which lasted several years, and cost \$40,-000,000. But volunteers enough, fully armed and equipped, could be put in the field in sixty days to crush out SITTING BULL'S tribe, by merely accepting the services of the hardy fellows of the Western Territories who are willing and anxious to engage in the enterprise. The cost of their services would be saved ten times over, by shortening the struggle and confining it to its present limits. Let the President take the initiative, and if the Democratic Congress will not sustain him, the responsibility be upon them.

REHM'S CASE

The Court has fixed the penalty in the case of JAKE REHM at six months' imprisonment in the County Jail and a fine of \$10,000. It is hardly necessary to say that this sen-tence will be a disappointment and a source of regret to the great mass of the public. It is conceded that, so far as moral turpitude is concerned, this man REHM had no equal in the whole conspiracy. As a conspirator for criminal purposes, for the corruption of officers, for compelling men to be dishonest, and for the aggregate of his own dishonest gain, this man stands head and shoulders

above any other criminal, official or non

official, in the whisky conspiracy. On this

point there is and can be no controversy. Why, then, does the sentence impose the comparatively slight penalty? When the first arrests were made, in May, 1875, this man was in the successful operation of his dishonest conspiracy. Men of all branches of the whisky business, all of whom were his victims, were arrested, but REHM had no information to furnish the Government, and when called before the Grand Jury was whelly ignorant of any dishonet transac-tions! Though by the first arrests he lost a large number of his customers, he continued to make his exactions down to the date of necessary to convict REHM as the conspirator was in session of the Government counsel. conviction was certain beyond all question At this stage he sought the Government at torneys and offered to trade,—that is, he offered that, in case he was not sent to the Penitentiary, and was permitted to escape with the lightest penalty, he would plead guilty to a single count in the indictment, and would go or the stand and swear that he had paid money corruptly to District-Attorney WARD, Collector Wadsworth, Supervisor Munn, and two other minor Federal officers. He made a statement in writing of what he would swear to against these officers. This statement was forwarded to Washington. how indorsed, we do not know. But the authorities at Washington did not know REHM as he was known, or ought to have been known, at Chicago. Assuming the statement by REHM to have some, value the Government authorities authorized an agreement with him on the terms proposed. The agreement was: 1. That REHM should in no event be sent to the Penitentiary. 2. That

the Court might fix his imprisonment at six ant should be allowed to urge upon the Court full immunity. 4. That the witness should testify "fully and fairly" as to all he knew. At the first trial,—that of MUNN,—REHM swore to the same facts that he had agreed to do; no man who heard him testify, or who read his testimony and knew the man, belived that he had testified either "fully or fairly," or that he had revealed all he knew, or that what he had stated was the whole truth He was wholly uncorroborated, and in nearly every point where his statement did not rest on his own exclusive knowledge he was flatly contradicted. The jury, composed wholly of unbiased men, promptly acquitted the ac-cused. They did not believe the witness had testified "fully and fairly" or truthfully. This trial was not in fact the trial of MUNN; it was the trial of Russ, through which he.

the great criminal of all, was purchasing his own exemption from the penalties of his own offense. He succeeded. Fortunately for him, the only three men in Chicago or the United States who he testified "fully and fairly" were the July, and 29c for August. Rye was steadier legal representatives of the Government; at 65c. Barley was dull and nominal at 58c. and they, with the utmost earnestness. and they, with the utmost earnestness declared to the Court that he, having "fully and fairly " testified as to all he knew, had filled the measure of the contract. This tatement was made in the full face of the confession that, as the jury would not be lieve a word stated by REHM in the MUNN case, it was not to be expected he would be believed by any other jury, and, therefore, the cases against WARD and WADSWORTH Were

In the cases of the persons senter ew weeks ago, the Court sentenced Mr. REGUGES, a junior partner in a distillery to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine and Mr. HESING, who had shared to small ex tent in Renn's plunder, to two years' impris-onment and \$5,000 fine. Compared with these penalties, taking in view the magnitude of the crime, the shameless moral turpitude displayed at every step by the criminal, and the vast sum of money he has hoarded from the proceeds of the robbery, this sentence of REHM is calculated to excite a revolt in the popular mind, such as is natural from a glarinstance of the defeat of justice.

No person, however, can justly place the responsibility for this act upon the Court. Judge Blodgerr, in his statement preceding the sentence, properly places the respons bility where it belongs. He was forced by the law and the practice to recognize the agreements of the Government counsel. He could not ignore the stipulations they had made with the consent, if not by the direc-tion, of the law officers of the United States, nor could be ignore the solemn and repeated protestations of Messrs. DEXTER, AVER, and Banos, that the prisoner had in good faith testified "fully and fairly" as to all he

The responsibility for this practical defeat of justice, for this overthrow of the whole moral effect of the prosecution, and the breaking up of the conspiracy against the revenue, belongs to the Government coun sel. Instead of vindicating law, official in tegrity, and the power of the Gov ernment, the prosecutions in Chicago have lost all popular respect; they have fallen into general contempt, being now regarded as a mere shield to the great crimi nal who instigated and carried on the robbery and holds a quarter of a million of the dishonest proceeds, and as amounting to oppression and comparative cruelty to the les guilty. Had REHM been turned loose without any penalty, the public would have regarded it as no worse than the comparatively

mall punishment awarded to him We know that there are men, and even a the Bar, who affect to treat public opinion with contempt, and claim to occupy a higher plane than that of other men : but, neverthe ess, the administration of the law, to have any value, must have public respect, or it fails in its office. The Government course in this case may conclude that with the sent ence there is an end to the matter, but they may be mistaken. Outside of court-rooms there is a great public conscience, which i apt to take alarm at favoritism in the administration of the law, and this conscience once aroused is apt to seek some legal but effectual mode to adjust the scales of justice tempors rily displaced from the balance.

THAT "PUTRID REMINISCENCE." The Times returns to its vomit. It wants TILDEN elected President, and proposes to do everything it can, in its usual covert a ambiguous fashion, to bring it about. But, at the same time, it does not want to lose its Republican readers and patrons of the past few years; for the Democratic party not being composed of reading men, the paper would go down without a certain Republican constituency. The Times wants some of the TILDEN campaign fund, but also wants to hold a place among Republican newspaper readers. The situation is a trying one, and it takes a Jeremy Diddler of the Times order to worry through it. It will denounce the Demogratic party one day, and extol THERN the next. Yesterday was the Republican day, and the Times, in good old swashbuck

er style, declares: The Times has denounced, and hereby reiterate ciation of the old rock-rooted-mountain buttressed-copper-bottomed-pro-slavery-Bourbon Confederate combination of political fossils, some times styled the Democratic party, as a putrid rem iniscence and a political bad smell of most de

Yet it is this same "putrid reminiscence." and this same Copperhead and Confederate Democracy, which the *Times* desires to see restored to the entire control of the Govern ment. It is impossible, of course, to elect Tuden without bringing about this result. No man, indeed, could have been selected in the whole country who would make his elec tion so essentially a party triumph as TILDEN will, if he shall be elected. His Administra tion will be in every sense of the word Democratic "machine" Administration. I will be "Bourbon," "Confederate," "moun tain-buttressed," "copper-bottomed," and copperheaded. It will bring to the front all the old-time State right feeling which made Secessionists he Southern Democrats and Copperheads of the Northern Democrats. The House of Representatives will go into their hands, and they will regulate the army and navy according to their notions and necessities through the appropriations. The United States Sen ate will go into their hands, and they will confirm no man for office who is not a true Confederate at heart. The whole foreign ervice will go into their hands, and they will begin to manufacture sentiment in all the countries of the world in behalf of the "lost ause." The civil service at home will go into their hands, and it will be a gigant machine for keeping down the negro vote a the South and manipulating State politics at the North in favor of the Confederates. The State Governments will-largely go into their hands, and when this shall have brought about, then the work will be begun in earnest of repealing the Constitutions Amendments and undoing the results of the War of the Rebellion.

Who can doubt, after the exhibitions of the Confederate sentiment at Washington these last eight months, under the restrain of a Republican Senate and with a Presiden tial election ahead to hold them down, that when they accede to the control of all the branches of the Government they will take steps to reimburse the South for its losses during the War, to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage, and to institute a system of black labor at the South that will support the whites in their constitutional and hereditary idleness? It is the hope of this that induce the Southern Democrats to proclaim boldly that they would accept any candidate an any platform that the Northern Democrats could suggest that would be likely to carry sufficient Northern States to insure victory.

Towns or AT-TILDEN, OF HENDE LEN, or HANCOCK, or any other man; hard money or soft money, high tariff or freetrade, Chinese or anti-Chinese—it was all the same to them; they simply want control, that they may dictate to the North the pay-ment of the Southern States' debts, the allowance of Southern cotton and other claims. the abrogation of the Constitutional Amendments, and the reassertion of the State rights doctrines, upon which secession is

This is the real significance of the "putrid reminiscence," and the editor of the Chicago Times, approaching the close of life, is as fair a type of what he pretends to denounce as could be possibly discovered. He is a State rights man and Confederate at heart, and always has been. He was so during the War, and he is too old a dog to learn new tricks. He feigned a change of heart to save his skin and his newspaper, but now that there seems to be a chance to restore the "putrid reminiscence" by the election of TILDEN, he proposes to do all he can to help on the scheme. He knows that Tripen's ele tion would bring about all we have described, and that is the reason he supports him. Personally, he probably does not like TILDEN. STOREY'S personal animosity for TILDEN was shown by his extraordinary efforts to have the St. Louis Convention nominate some body else-anybody else; but he now supports even TILDEN, in order to support the 'putrid reminiscence" of which both Tri-DEN and STOREY are component and me phitic parts. But STOREY underestimates the intelligence of his Republican readers if he thinks he can deceive them by pretending to abuse the Confederates as a party while doing everything he can to restore them to power. This sort of thing might deceive the average Democratic intelligence, but the in-telligence of the Republican readers is advanced beyond it. They will not fail to recognize the real object, and they will refuse to countenance it, but drop the paper to which Storey has attracted many of them by his false pretenses. Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar, and the Times, being scratched, reveals the Copperhead.

THE SERVIAN CAMPAIGN

The dispatches from Europe relative to the Turko-Servian war at last begin to be rational enough to give us an intelligent idea of the actual movements of the campaign. There are many little detachments of Servans fighting in guerrilla fashion, but the main army is divided into two columns, which are striking for footholds in Bosnia and Bulgaria. The first, under the ex-Austrian General, Zuch, starting from Shabatz, in the extreme northwestern part of Servia marched along the Save in a westerly direction, and crossing the Drina, a tributary of the Save, attacked the Turks at the little town of Belina, on the 3d inst., cutting to pieces 2,000 Turkish regulars, carrying their position and firing the town, thus at the very outset checking the Turks in their eforts to cross the Servian frontier. The other column, under the Russian General, ICHERNAYEFF, has thus far met with remarkable success, if the dispatches are to be credted. He crossed the southeastern frontier of Servia into Bulgaria, and almost immediately defeated a small Turkish force at Babianaglava. On the 3d he met the main Turkish column under HARNDI PASHA, near Nissa, turned its flank, and, arriving in safety at Pirat, effected a junction with the Bulgarian insurgents, who are rapidly growing into quite a formidable little army, and is now threatening Sofia, a place of strategic importance down near to Constantinople and thus isolate the Turkish Constantinople and thus forces in Bulgaria. The third column oper forces in Bulgaria. The third of the Mon enegrins, who appear to be acting inde endently of the Servian advance. They have as yet met with no opposition to their advance, and are already in close proximity to Mostar, the Capital of Herzegovina, the Mussulmans fleeing to the fortresses as they approach, and the Turkish army under Mr HEMID ALI retiring towards Bosnia. The en gagements which have thus far been fough have not been serious in character, and are only incidental to the gen eral plans of the campaign, which seem to be, on the Servian side, to ge ossession of Bosnia on the one hand, and form a complete union with the Bulgarians on the other, thus isolating the Turkish forces in the northwestern and southesstern districts, threatening the Turkish possession of Bosnia on the one hand and Constanti nople on the other. The Great Powers still remain as passive spectators, but there are ominous signs of interference in the sudden concentration of the Austrian army and the

give them entrance into Turkey via Moldavia and Wallachia, and place them within cooperating distance of TCHERNAYEFF's forces. THE STORY OF THE MASSACRE The dispatches from Gen. TERRY and the nformation afforded by Gen. SHERIDAN relative to the pending Indian campaign furnish a complete view of the operations prior to Custer's dreadful disaster and of the immeliste causes of the massacre, and more cleary than ever show it to have been occasioned by a most fatal and deplorable error of judgment on Custer's part. The campaign against the Sioux commenced in April last at which time four independent movements were planned, with the common purpose of emming in the Indians and crushing them between the concentrating columns. Gen. Chook's force of 1,500 men moved north from Fort Fetterman to Fort Kearney at the eadquarters of the Tongue River, and in its progress met with a reception from the Sioux at Rosebud Creek, which deranged his plans and caused him to fall back. Gen. GIBBON, with the same number of men, s the same time moved from Fort Ellis northast along the Yellowstone to make a june ion with TERBY at the mouth of the Little Powder River. Gen. MERRITT, with smaller force, marched north from Fort Laramie up towards the Black Hills to ntercept the Indians as they should fall neck. The last column was that of Gen. TERRY, whose line of march was from Fort braham Lincoln west to the month of the Powder River then south to the forks of the Little Powder, thence west across the Tongue and Rosebud Creeks to the Little Horn. where they would make a junction with GIBBON and drive the Indians out from the region of the tributaries of the Yellowstone southerly, to be intercepted by CROOK and MERRITT. The four columns were converging from the northeast, northwest, south and southeast, and were closing in upon the Indians, as the hunters close in upon their game. With the exception of the temporary repulse to Crook's column, all was going wel intil the morning of the 25th of June.

Indians had been driven before the advanc-

hills near the mouth of the Little Horn River. On the morning of the 22d, Gen. TERRY's force reached the mouth of Rosebud Creek, so near the Indians that movements must be made with caution. TERRY made his junction with GIBBON at this point, and upon consultation it was decided that CUSTER should take his regiment, the Seventh, consisting of about 600 men, in the advance as scouts. His orders were explicit to take a certain route and no to fight the Indians, but, in military phrase, "to feel of them." The route proposed made such a detour that it would give time for Gibbon to come up with his infantry and strike a decisive blow. Custer left the mouth of Rosebud Creek on the 22d, but did not take the trail proposed. On that day he marched 12 miles; on the 23d, 85 miles; on the 24th, 45 miles, and then, after a slight rest, 23 miles further, which brought him on the morning of the 25th close up against the Indian encampment. Gen. TERRY states in his dispatch that Custer acted upon the misapprehension that the Indians were running away—retreating. Whatever may have been his apprehension, he detached Maj. Reno with seven companies to attack the Indian village on the left. RENO was almost in stantly surrounded, but cut his way through, and, after being hotly pressed for forty-eight hours, was finally relieved from CUSTER's fate by Col. Gibbon's infantry, who made a forced march to render belp. Custer, with five companies, attacked on the right, and found himself in the midst of 2,000 or more Indians. In one hour's time his force was annihilated. Had he waited twenty-four hours longer, the Indians would have been crushed, if they had risked a battle, and the war might have been ended, for on the 26th, exactly as had been calculated, GIBBON was at the mouth of the Little Horn. As it is, the Indians have escaped, and TERRY, who can hear nothing from CBOOK, must fall back to await supplies and reinforcements and fall back immediately, as in a very short time the rivers will be at such a low stage as

to be unnavigable.

It is hard to criticise such a gallant man and brilliant soldier as Custer, but the dispatches from the scene of conflict, and the statements of his superior officers, all go to show that by his rashness and impetuosity he made a most disastrous blunder, which not only involved his own life, but sacrificed the lives of nearly 300 gallant officers and men, and allowed the Indians to escape. Had he followed his instructions not fight the Indians until Granon's column came up, in twenty-four hours the Indian war might have been ended. Now it will probably take a year's time, an expenditure of millions of money, and a sacrifice of still more life before the savages are subdued. He neglected all precautions of safety by declining to take with him the additional force which TERRY offered and the battery of guns which was also tendered him. He vio-lated the orders of his superior by not taking the trail which was laid out for him, and then, acting upon an error of judgment, striking the whole Indian force, instead of waiting until the next day. He acted independently of the general plan of the campaign, and made it an individual campaign upon

his own risks, and lost. There must now be a pause in the can paign. Crook is crippled, and has faller back where he is not in communication with TERBY, and TERBY is so crippled that he too must fall back to await supplies and reinforcements. Meanwhile it is the duty of the Government to inaugurate such active meas ures as shall in some sort compensate for the damages occasioned by Custer's disasthe Balkan Mountains. If he succeeds in trous error. The war must not stop until upon their reservations or are exterminated and untill SITTING BULL meets with CAPTAT Jack's fate. If the regular forces are no sufficient to wine out the Siony then let the Government accept the services of the gallant pioneer hunters and frontiersmen who are already eager to attack the Indians, and who know how to fight Indians in Indian fashion. SITTING BULL has been on the warpath for thirteen years, and during that time has not only refused to go upon a reservation, but has massacred miners and settlers. made war upon the commerce of the Mis souri, and slaughtered the friendly Indians wherever he could find them. If there is no other way to overcome him and his warriors except by extermination, then exterminate

them as quickly as possible. LITTLE SAMMY COX.

Little SANKY Cox is mad. His career for the past year has been a long series and rapid succession of personal mistakes and per sonal disappointments. The result is that he has grown cross, and snappish, and unreasonable. He overestimated his stature and calibre, and thought he was really a very big eport that the Russians are approaching man after the Democratic party came into Bukowina, an Austrian district, which will power. But the party soon taught him his nsignificance. He wanted to be Speaker. and failed in that. He wanted to be Chair man of the leading Committee, and failed in that. Finally he secured a sort of residuary claim on the chair in KERR's absence, but h deserted his post, and lost it. He went to St. Louis at the behest of Tammany to beat Tr. DEN, and failed again. Then he came back to find his temporary Congressional honors taken from him; and now, like a lachrymose burlesque on little JACK HORNER, he sits in corner eating his humble pie, and cries "What a small boy am I." Some allowance, therefore, ought to be made for Saway when he comes to the front as a pes simist, and abuses everybody and everything without the strictest regard for veracity. His spleen got the better of him Thursday in the debate on the Appropriation bill, when, among other unworthy insinuations he made the following mean and inferentially untrue statement :

It has been a time of profound peace since the urrender at Appomattox Court-House, and all dis-urbances made since that time have been caused turbances made since that time have been caused by political interference with local self-govern-ment, and now you talk about the army, when SHERIDAN is in Philadelphia rollicking on the Cen-tennial, and when CUSTER falls in the wilderness. and you say you have not got troops enough, where are your 25,000 men? Three thousand of them are in Mississippi, Louisiana, and some other Southern States. What are they doing there? There is no revolt, no rebellion, no election yet and only 5,000 men are sent out to fight the wile

Now if Samur would but recollect, he must ecall the fact that, on several occasions with in the past year or two even, and frequently before that, the United States Government had to send troops down South to keep the fire-eaters from cutting their own throats. and to prevent wholesale massacres of the blacks. But Samer says that there are 3,000 troops in the South now. Well, is that out of proportion? Isn't the number considerably less than the South ought to have with its relative proportion of population and forti-fied places? Samer says that these troops are located in "Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States." Now didn't Samer know, and intentionally suppress the fact,

dred miles, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Indian Territory? Doesn't he know that the Texas people are constantly begging for more troops to protect them and their property from the raids of the Indians and Mexican greasers? Doesn't he know that troops are required all along the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast to pro-tect the fortified places, and in all the Western Territories to put down the demonstrations of the hostile Indians? Doesn't he know it to be a fact that the United States army is scattered about this entire continent in handfuls, and necessarily so, and that in the Southern States generally there are not as many troops as there ought to be to guard the United States forts, and in Texas not as

many as the people demand?

We very much fear that Saxory is cognizant of all these facts, and that his intimation above was a suggestio falsi, if nothing worse, which he made partly for partisan purpose and partly out of that personal spite, con quent upon his numerous disappoi which prompts him to say mean and hatefu things where he used to say jolly and cheer-ful things. Of all the mistakes SAMMY has made, evidently the most serious was when he voluntarily abandoned the humorous field to Carter Harrison and enrolled himself mong the sombre malcontents.

VOLUNTARY GOVERNMENTS

Despite the intensely hot weather, the people of Chicago must laugh at the venera-ble old gentleman who owns the Chicago Times, and who is advising everybody not to pay taxes, declaring that SHREWSBURY, SID-NEY, "and their compeers," no less than HAMPDEN and CROMWELL, GEORGE WASHINGron, Sam Adams, and Hancock, refused to pay their taxes, and that the Chicago tax-fighter may expect to live in the world's renown with these historic persons. Let us ook into this piece of history: Did OLIVER CROMWELL, JOHN HANCOCK, HAMPDEN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, SHREWSBURY, SIDNEY, and Sam Adams, when called upon to contribute, say, \$100 each, to pay their local taxes, employ an attorney, stating that, if he could by any legal ingenuity and device, any technical error in the proceedings, any mistake on the part of the public officers, defeat the collection of the tax, they would each give him 10 per cent of the sum saved; that is to say, that if he could by legal ingenuity swindle the Government out of its lawful revenue, they would give him 10 per cent of the proeeds of the robbery? Did CROMWELL and GEORGE WASHINGTON, HAMPDEN and JOHN HANCOCK, resist tyranny by any such pettifogging as this? Are they to be held up as examples for men who repudiate debts, and efuse to pay ratable contributions to the orlinary expenditures of their local Govern-We think there are other historical exam

ples who will fit the case better. Suppose ve substitute JAKE REHM for GEORGE WASH-INGTON, and the Whisky Ring for Chomwell and "his compeers," and perhaps we will find that the Chicago tax-fighter is more fitly represented. The whisky men owed the Government 90 cents per gallon tax ; instead of paying the tax, they paid JAKE REHM 20 cents, the Gaugers 5, and some other persons 20, and the other 45 they kept. The Government lost all, and for this conduct the American people held them justly punished by conviction as criminals and imprisonment in and Penitentiary. The Chicago fighters make similar arrangements; ther hire some one for a percentage of the tax to defeat its collection, and then pocket so much of the tax they avoid paying as may be after division with the attorn this the Chicago Times says was the course adopted by CROMWELL and SAM ADAMS GEORGE WASHINGTON and HAMPDEN. Man kind generally will treat it as hardly different from the proceedings of JAKE REHM, McDonald, and Jorce, who are the "comeers " of the men who go shares on defraudng the city of its revenues, and compel thers to pay their debts. The organ of the dead-beats demands the

abolition of all City Government, and a re-

sort to the volunteer system—that is, volunteer policemen, volunteer firemen, volun teer bridge-tenders, volunteer sewer-builders, and street-pavers. If any money be needed, a man is to go around with the hat and collect enough volunteer subscriptions to pay the interest on the debt, etc., and if there be nothing voluntarily subscribed, then the interest is to go unpaid. Under the volunteer system each man who is so disposed may hang out a lamp, or a lantern with a candle in it, but there will be nothing comoulsory, and thus the streets will be lighted. The water-works will be maintained by coluntary contributions, and the schools in the same way; but the fundamental principle of OLIVER CROMWELL, W. F. STOREY. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and ANDRE MATTESON s, that taxation is tyranny, and resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and ergo the an who pays taxes in Chicago is not obe dient to God. This proposition to institute a local Government to be supported exclu sively by voluntary subscription remely rediculous that it excites the risibles of even the dead-beat fratermity who pay no taxes. As a class, this fraternity are not in favor of the voluntary system. They want a strong Government, one which will make liberal expenditures for the public peace, health, comfort, and protection; but they want others to pay the tax; they now share the benefits and comforts to secure which the city expended the \$3,500,000 which it has tailed to collect from taxes. The dead-beats have avoided that much taxes, and they have no objection to taxation provided the ax is to be collected of others. They take no stock in, but contemptuously laugh at, the lunacy expressed in the following:

the lunacy expressed in the following:

There is nothing so very dreadful in the dismissal of the police, the Pire Department, the superfluous Board of Works, putting out the gas, and, in a word, shutting up the "busted" municipal shop—for it is useless to pretend that the municipal shop is not "busted." That which causes men to shrink from taking this step exists nowhere but in their own fancy. The dismissal of the police would no more turn the city over to thieves and ruffans than it would convert 200,000 adult men into helpless babes. The discontinuance of a tax-fed Fire Department which ought never to have been erected would no more consign the city to fames than it would convert its property-owners into incendiaries. The closing of the public schools would simply reopen a greater number of more useful and economical private schools. The extinguishment of the street-lamps, supported by public taxation, would simply cause them to be relighted at less than half the cost by the neighboring merchants and householders; who would probe bly prefer, as equally good and more economical

time and under no circumstances has there ever been as objection to the city taxes which these modern Chomwans, and Hamp-DENS, and SAM WALKERS refuse to pay, that

illegal purpose; the sole objection was the cal legal mistake of the law off the city.

COL KEYES AND THE MILWAUKER WHIL

The person who figured most conspicu-ously in the Milwaukee Whisky Ring was Mr. S. J. CONKLIN. He was the boss, or 'macher," as he was designated on the stubs of Louis Rindskopy's checks drawn for payment of the blackmail levies made by the official Ring upon the manufacturers of the crooked. As Special Revenue Agent, it was Conklin who organized and manipu-lated the official segment of the Ring which shielded the distillers and rectifiers in plundering the Government, and then robbed them of the largest part of the plunder. He it was who, to the distillers and rectifiers, represented the "official and political in-fluence" which insisted upon a divide of the crooked stealings, and which forced itself. into partnership with the Whisky Ring. When "lightning struck," he was one of the first to seek cover in Canada, and from thence hastened to open correspondence with the Government counsel with a view to securing mmunity from punishment upon returning to testify against his confederates in the

Ring.

When making blackmail levies upon crooked rectifiers and distillers, CONKLIN affected to represent important politicians and high officials, his vague and mysterious references to whom served to powerfully reinforce his rapacious demands. When he made his overtures to the Government for immunity upon condition of becoming a wit. ness for the prosecution, he naturally and necessarily adhered to his previous state-ments as to the principals for whom he had collected the blackmail upon the Whisky Ring, and to the Government counsel he named the Hon. E. W. KEYES, Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican Committee and ex-Senator Carpenter, as having knowingly used and consented to the use of the share of the Whisky Ring's stealings by him collected, to secure the re-election of the latter to the United States Senate.

The upshot of Conklin's pegotiations with the Government officials at Milwaukee was that at last he was permitted to return to testify in the whisky prosecutions there, when he was summoned to Washington to repeat before the House Committee his stateents connecting CARPENTER and KEYES with the Whisky Ring. There CONKLIN had every opportunity afforded him to make good his charges against them, and he completely failed. Mr. KEYES also appeared, and insisted upon being examined under oath as to the matters charged by CONKLIN. The result was that it appeared that less than one thou-sand dollars had been contributed by CONKLIN to CARPENTER's campaign fund: that the source from whence it was derived was comonnicated neither to Kurrs por Carprovers and that the latter had peremptorily refused to permit Whisky-Ring funds to be used for re-election, or to permit any corrupt use of money for electioneering purposes. It further appeared that the first information lodged with the Department against the Wisonsin Whisky Ring came from KEYES himself,—the very man who, according to Conx-LIN's story, was a member of the Ring; and KEYES letters, in which he directed attention to the frauds being practiced upon the reve-nue, are now on file in the Department.

As THE TRIBUNE published as a matter of current news Conklin's letter in which the charges referred to were made against Messrs, CARPENTER and KEYES, we feel that it is a matter of simple justice to those gentlemen that the complete explosion of those charges should be noticed in these columns. This we do the more readily because of the fact that not only did Conkurn fail to substantiate his charges, and that these were refuted, but that manifestly, after the manner of our virtuous REHM. Mr. CONKLIN Was intent upon saving himself by swearing that CARPENTER and KEYES were his seducers Col. KEYES returned home on Monday

evening, where he received quite an ovation from his neighbors and friends, irrespective of party, in consequence of his complete vin-dication. He was met at the depot and es-corted to his hotel by a crowd of friends, preceded by a band of music. Gen. BRYANT nade a welcoming speech, in which he said: We have waited confidently for your full vindication. That vindication has come; so completely, so triumphantly, that it is conceded even by those who would profit by your downfall. Not only bewho would profit by your downfall. Not only before the people of this State, but before the people
of the whole United States, has it been made. Not
only has the special accusation against you been
shown to be groundless, but the vindication is
broader than that. It has lifted and dispelled the
whole cloud of suspicion which reckless assertion
and insinuation have tried to gather around your
head. It has shown that in the eager struggle for
political success you have not been could not be colifical success you have not been, could not be empted to forget your duty as a citizen. As you old neighbors and friends, without distin-party, we rejoice that you have come be with no stain upon your honor.

THE FOURTEENTH COLONY.

An almost forgotten page in our national annals, of which so little is now known that t will be matter of genuine news to most folks, furnishes an interesting supplement to THE TRIBUNE'S Centennial historic resume, published on Tuesday. This scrap from our Colonial history discloses that there would have been fourteen instead of thirteen stripes in the national flag, but for the land-grabbing rapacity and carpet-bag despotism attempted by the biggest of the Colonies upon the least. It was not until 1724 that the first white settlement was made within the limits of what is now Vermont, which, from the time of its exploration by CHAMPIAIN until then, -over a century, -had been shunned as the battle-ground of the Algonquins and Iro-quois. The tide of immigration shortly after set in, and in 1768 no less than a hundred and thirty-eight townships within the present boundaries of the Green Mountain State had been granted to settlers by the Governor of New Hampshire, who, it may be assumed timulated the immigration to the utmost ince for every township sold, he reserved to imself as his special fee and emo

But ere this New York set up claim to this me territory, then known as the "New ber, 1763, the Governor of New York iss his proclamation claiming that domain under grant from CHARLES the Second to the Duke of York. The year following, the Governor of New Hampshire issued a counterproclamation. New York appealed to the Orown, and, New Hampshire letting the matter go by default, the King confirmed the jurisdiction of New York. The New York uthorities, having without jot or tittle of legal or equitable claim thus consu their land-grab, undertook to dispossess the settlers under the New Hampshire grants. A judiciary not less corrupt than that which di ish this. There was no about it in the Courts, no more than about the Eric Ring's obtaining judgment before Judge Barrann, and indements of eviction

ed every Sheriff's officer territory, stripped him, and publicly whipped his his life. After the Na nearly ten years contin over to Vermont to dis and the latter had whipp sent them back, in 1774 York issued a proclam of £150 for the capture nounts for the others or, and, instead of fights, ALLEN and his men British, and on May-Fort Ticonderoga. In 1 for admission to the Conf representation in the ; Independence. But Ne ed on her land-grah influence enough to se Vermont, which the big her dependency. The Vermont, on her own so independence, and again to the Confederation. intent on consummat had Vermont shut out Green Mountain State to furnish her full quo of Independence, and share of fighting, though Confederation. In 1781 tation upon the subject admit a part of the St fact thus ratifying the for the most part. The rejected this proposition the agitation for admissi mained out. In 1790 N land-grab claim, which when the little Green ransomed herself by pay

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of \$30,000 for a rel not until the year follo mont admitted to the U had been among the fit Thirty years ago the WINFIELD SCOTT. Of lat obscurity, and his name event of his death, which June, in Mexico. Ann Anna was born at Jalan In 1821 he entered the arr tion against Spain comm can politicians, he change contributed to the overth he was prominent in poppular. In 1828, PEDRA ent, but GUENERO, t took up arms, and, with the deposed him. SANTA AN er-in-Chief and Minister of he successfully repelled a Beveral Presidents were and, in 1833, SANTA ANNA Mexican army to Texas. 1836, he was defeated;

dent, and was really D revolted and SANTA A and taken prisoner. He SANTA ANNA visited the JACKSON. For several others as Dictator. At fending that city wounded and lost a leg. elected President, but and hanished for ten Cuba the war between States began. SANTA sentations to the Un that he was permitted ports, and was immediand with an army of 99, 1847. He was th lecting a new army, he and fought the battles del Rey, Chepultepec, a In all these battles h signed the Presidency Indies. In 1853 he re again elected Presid himself declared Pretion followed, and in 18 to Cuba. During the he returned to Mexico Grand Marshal of the tected in a conspiracy fied the country. In got up a revolution, l by JUAREZ on co Mexico and never return and Santa Anna return managed to live quie stated. There is no que was the ablest man of h was an able soldier and His inability to gover

> MARK KELLOGG, THE clever writer, and me came a brave man. type of the true " peril encountered in paper. Undaunted l derestimated, he set of tionfrom Fort Abraham Tribune's and THE CH and it is notable was who ventured to acc Early in the spring he rangements for doing fore TERRY began his enthusiastically of the promised that Tun "left" on the news dian war. THE TRUE news, but, had his I doubt he would have sending early, full, and the fight, the particular alow in reaching us. good his promise he for that in the attempt t han passing remembrances of the press, w

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PEENTH COLONY ten page in our national little is now known that f genuine news to most interesting supplement to atennial historic resume, ay. This scrap from our scloses that there would instead of thirteen stripes , but for the land-grabcarpet-bag despotism atot until 1724 that the first s made within the limits rmont, which, from the on by CHAMPLAIN until y,—had been shunned as the Algonquins and Iro-mmigration shortly after no less than a hundred nships within the pressettlers by the Governor who, it may be assur igration to the utmost, ship sold, he reserved to ial fee and emolument

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were rendered against the settlers, and the Sheriff was sent to execute them by turning the settlers off their lands. But that part of it wasn't quite so easy. The Green Mountain boys were quick to organize for defense of their homes and firesides, and, under the lead of ETHAN ALLEN and others, promptly seized every Sheriff's officer who came into their territory, stripped him, tied him to a tree, and publicly whipped him within an inch of his life. After the New-Yorkers had for nearly ten years continued to send Sheriffe over to Vermont to dispossess the settlers, and the latter had whipped the officials and ent them back, in 1774 the Governor of New York issued a proclamation offering a reward of £150 for the capture of ALLEN and lesser amounts for the others, when the breaking ent of the Revolution put an end to the matter, and, instead of fighting New York Sherifs, ALLEN and his men went to fighting the British, and on May-day, 1775, captured Fort Ticonderoga. In 1776 Vermont applied for admission to the Confederation, and asked

own, and, as HEATH is willing to serve if elected, "Old HUTCH" does not see any sense in running a Republican against him, and wants him elected. It is a pure invention of the old representation in the Provincial Congress which adopted the immortal Declaration of Confederate spider that "a large proportion" of Mr. HEATH'S own party Independence. But New York still insisted on her land-grab chaims, and had objects to him "on account of the infinance enough to secure the rejection of Vermont, which the big Colony claimed as who objects to him for that reason is the her dependency. The next year, however, vidual who barricades his house to prevent the Collector from obtaining the taxes he owes the Vermont, on her own account, declared her State, county, and city, and also his employer. These two hedge-hogs are the only persons raising that objection. Mr. HEATH had nothing independence, and again sought admission to the Confederation. But New York, still intent on consummating her land-grab, again to do with originating the "old certificate syshad Vermont shut out in the cold. The tem," neither could be foretell what decision the Green Mountain State, however, continued courts might make concering it. He never to furnish her full quota of men for the War signed any of the certificates except under the of Independence, and they did their full legal advice of the Law Department, the chief share of fighting, though excluded from the of whom is now one of the members of the Sureme Court. He did all in his power to limit Confederation. In 1781, after a deal of agithe amount of the certificates issued, and when tation upon the subject, Congress offered to admit a part of the State as Vermont.—in heir legality was seriously called in question, and considerable time before the Court made its decision, he refused point blank to sign any fact thus ratifying the claim of New York for the most part. The settlers indignantly rejected this proposition, and, keeping up the agitation for admission to the Union, reter was marked by prudence and circumspec-tion. If elected he will make an excellent Mayor, and co-operate heartily with the reform mained out. In 1790 New York revived her embers of the Council. land-grab claim, which she only relinquished when the little Green Mountan Colony had The New York Staats-Zeitung, the great ransomed herself by payment to New York Teutonic-Democratic paper of New York, don't of \$30,000 for a release of her claims, and like Tom HENDRICKS at the tail of the Connot until the year following (1791) was Verfederate ticket. It considers his nomination as a great blunder and insult to good Democrats. mont admitted to the Union, for which she a great blunder and insuit to good Denicerate. It says:

The Democrats have always understood remarkably well how to weaken their position before the people in this manner. To go back no further than 1864, McClellan, the war Democrat, had Penniceron, the peace Democrat, hung like a leaden weight about his neck; the same was the fate of the conservative Seymour with the desperate Blair, and the honorable Guezley with the despitable Brown; and now the earnest reformer and hard-money man, Tilden, with the routine politician and financial trimmer Handricks,

The Germans hereabouts regard him in the had been among the first to make fight.

#### OBITUARY.

Thirty years ago the name of SANTA ANNA was as familiar to all Americans as was that of WINFIELD SCOTT. Of late years he has lived in obscurity, and his name is now recalled by the event of his death, which took place on the 20th of June, in Mexico. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA was born at Jalapa, Mexico, Feb. 21, 1798. In 1821 he entered the army, and in the revolution against Spain commanded at Vera Cruz; but, with the facility which distinguishes Mexican politicians, he changed sides next year, and contributed to the overthrow of the short-lived Mexican Empire of ITURBIDE. For a few years he was prominent in politics, but became un-popular. In 1828, PEDRAZGA was elected Presitook up arms, and, with the aid of Santa Anna, seposed him. Santa Anna was made Commandhe successfully repelled a new Spanish invasion. Esveral Presidents were successively deposed, and, in 1833, Santa Anna declared himself President, and was really Dictator. In 1835 Texas revolted and Santa Anna in person led the Mexican army to Texas. At Jacinto, in April, 1836, he was defeated; and, after the battle, was found hidden in the foliage of a tall tree and taken prisoner. He was deposed at home. Santa Anna visited the United States, and was sent to Mexico in a national vessel by Gen. Jackson. For several years he alternated with others as Dictator. At Vera Cruz, while defending that city against the French, he was wounded and lost a leg. In 1844 he was again and banished for ten years. While living in Cuba the war between Mexico and the United States began. SANTA ANNA made such representations to the United States Govern that he was permitted to enter the blockaded jorts, and was immediately elected President, and with an army of 25,000 men fought the battle of Buena Vista with Gen. TAYLOR, Feb. 22, 1847. He was thoroughly defeated. Collecting a new army, he opposed Gen. Scorr's advance from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and fought the battles of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Chepultepec, and the City of Mexico. In all these battles he was defeated. He resigned the Presidency and went to the West Indies. In 1853 he returned to Mexico and was again elected President. Soon after he had himself declared President for life. A revolution followed, and in 1855 he abdicated and went to Cubs. During the French invasion in 1864, he returned to Mexico. MAXIMILIAN made him Grand Marshal of the Empire, but, being detected in a conspiracy against the Emperor, he fied the country. In 1867 he again returned, got up a revolution, but was taken prisoner While under sentence of death, he was pardoned by JUAREZ on condition that he should leave xico and never return. In 1874 JUAREZ died, and Santa Anna returned to Mexico, where he managed to live quietly until his death, as stated. There is no question that Santa Anna was the ablest man of his day in Mexico. He was an able soldier and an adroit statesman His inability to govern, or to establish a stable Government, was due mainly to the peculiar character of the people, who were ignorant, in-

victims to demagogues. Among those who fell with Custer in the fight at the Little Horn were Lieut. RILEY and MARK KELLOGG, THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents. Lieut. RILEY was a soldier as well as a clever writer, and met a soldier's death as became a brave man. Mr. KELLOGG was a fin type of the true "special," who falters at no peril encountered in the service of his news-paper. Undaunted by the hardships and dangers in prospect, which, because of his familiarity with frontier life, he could not have unstimated, he set out with TERRY's expeditionfrom Fort Abraham Lincoln, as the Bismarck ribune's and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S specia and it is notable was the only correspo who ventured to accompany the expedition. Early in the spring he had completed his arrangements for doing so, and, a few weeks before Terry began his march, Kelloge wrote enthusiastically of the work before him, and promised that THE TRIBUNE should not be "left" on the news from the scene of the In-THE TRIBUNE was not left on that news, but, had his life been spared, without doubt he would have made good his promise by sending early, full, and complete intelligence of the fight, the particulars of which have been so slow in reaching us. In the attempt to make good his promise he fell, and that fact alone that in the attempt to conscienciously discharge his undertaking he died—entitles him to more than passing remembrance. He was one of the heroes of the press, whose place cannot be easily

capable of instruction, poor soldiers, and easy

We referred recently to the ignominious figure out by the three Confederate members from this county who failed to procure an appropriation of \$300,000 for the completion of the Chicago Custom-House, and referred to the success of Mr. Erastus Wells, of St. Louis, who had made himself popular and useful. The St. Louis Econolican thus refers to our remarks:

Remolican thus refers to our remarks:

THE TRIBUNK is altogether right, except that the appropriation secured by Mr. Wells was \$450,000 instead of \$250,000, and even that amount has been increased in the Senate to \$600,000. Mr. Wells' example may very well be imitated by other members, as The Thibune suggests, for with little display he always manages to take very good care of the local interests of his district. Last year the \$1. Louis Custom-House got an appropriation of \$150,000, which was just \$100,000 more than was

given any other public building in the country. This year Mr. WELLs procured \$75,000 early in the session, and now has obtained \$450,000 more, with a chance of \$600,000, which would make the total appropriation \$675,000 for the session. . POR MAYOR

Mr. Hurchinson having, unfortunately, declined the Democratic nomination for Mayor, and Mr. HEAVE, although otherwise a #t and desirable can-

The Germans hereabouts regard him in the

his indorsement of the BAXTER Prohibitory law.

PERSONAL

The Quartermasters and sutlers, where were they?

Gov. Beveridge has been visiting a friend at Mid-

Offenbach gave his farewell concert in New York

lest night, and is to sail for Europe this morning.

We have not yet heard of any applications for the Little Horn post-tradership. It is going dirt

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Demo-cratic editors of Indiana are feasting on 'corbean

Col. Bristow has developed more Hayes enthu-siasm than any other of the defeated candidates

la cayenne.'"

for the Republican nomination.

t used to be said, can capture any city.

may into every printing-office in the world.

it long in one place, but prances around like

wild mustang. When he does sit, he generally crushes somebody.

The Democrats propose to nominate Mr. Mc-Vicker for Mayor. He is not that kind of a man.

Once before the nomination was offered to him fo

Mary Clemmer attacks Parson Newman fero-

ciously in the Cincinnati Commercial, and hopes one of the results of Hayes' election will be the

The Hartford people are requested to pause and

clab to beat ours, not a single insurance company in

their miserable city shall be left standing. Chi-

Edward Payson Weston undertook a walk of 500 miles in six days at Edinburg, Scotland, on the

19th inst. He was to accomplish the first 115 miles in twenty-four hours. The latest mails

Mr. Samuel Bowles published the only newspa

per in New England on the morning of July

1876. It is this kind of enterprise, not simple ed

torial acuteness, which makes the Springfield

A witty broker in New York stunned his an-

agonist in a chaffing combat with the following:
"I'll b-b-bet you \$500 that you and I can tel

mo-mo-more lies than any other to-to-two men in this town, and I pro-pro-promise for my part no-no-not to say a word."

pretty fine encouragement for the big thieves. The little thieves, however, should not be misled by it.

One would be likely to get more than six months for stealing a pair of boots.

It was not a great feat for Bayard Taylor to recite his Centennial ode from memory. The Cincinnati Commercial says he has a marvelous memory, like that of Macaulay, and could recite famous poems

Il day, without reference to the books, as per ectly as if reading from the printed page.

Mr. J. Comyas Carr, the English director of L'Art, has begun a review of the Royal Academy

exhibition. In his first paper he denounces the Academy itself as "the narrowest and most autocratic society that it is possible to imagine," and there seems to be a disposition in many quarters to

Gen. Drum, tara, pa, poum, with his pif, paf

pout, deceived the reporters of the Chicago press Wednesday, asseverating on honor that no con-fidential advices had been received at headquarters

Et pif, paf, pouf, tara, pa, poum, Il est, lui, le general Drum.

Jules Simon, in his eulogy on M. Remusat, remarked that the friends of the latter never allowe

him to publish his dramas, thinking he could not be both a statesman and a dramatist. Simor

added: "I know a neighboring country where one may have written fine novels and become Prime Minister; but here we have on the stage the

ove of the unities, and in life that of specialties.

warned in time. If they allow their base-ball

bolition of the office of Court Chaplain.

chronicle only the beginning of his walk.

cago will burn again.

America.

Evarts' address was historical, not oratorical.

HEATH, although etherwise a st and desirable candidate, being objected to by a large proportion of his own party (?) on account of the old certificate system, and being himself more willing to decline than to run, only one practicable and proper step remains to be taken. — Times.

Why "unfortunately declined the Democratic nomination"; "Old Hurca," as his friends for this large. Two Hundred and Sixty-four

cratic nomination"! "Old HUTCH," as hi friends familiarly call him, is not a Confederate Democrat nor a Democratic-Confederate. He is not supporting the sham reformer of Tammany Hall, nor the Hoosier Oily-Gammon. Mr. Correspondent's Account of the Annihilation of Cus-IUTCHINSON is a HAYES and WHEELER Republican, and don't believe in any nonsense. He proposes to support MONROB HEATH, whom the Confederate concern admits "is a fit and desirable candidate." He is full of business of his ter's Force.

Appalling Scenes Witnessed upon That Terrible Battle-Field.

Hour's Combat with Red Devils.

Already Dead, with

Many Wounded.

Offers from Many Points to Furnish Volunteers.

Gen. Sheridan Leiles Philadelphia Immediately for the West.

THE DEAD.

AN OFFICIAL LIST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, July 7.—The Bismarck Tribune's extra gives the following, official, being the

PIELD AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF. G. A. Custer, Brevet Major General; W. W. Cooke, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Lord, Assistant Surgeon; J. M. De Wolf, Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Sharron, Sergeant Major; Henry Voss, Chief Trumpeter.

Corporals Dollans and King; Privates Armstrong, Doenon, Moody, Rawlins, McDonald, Sullivan, and Switzer. COMPANY B

Lieut Hodgson; privates Dowon and Moss. COMPANY C. Col. T. W. Custer; Lieut. H. M. Harrington; First Sergeant Bates, Sergeant Filey; Corporals French, Foley and Ryan; privates Allen, Crindle, King, Bucknell, Rismon, Engie, Brightfield, Fahald, Griffin, Hornet, Hattersdall, Kings, Lewis, Meyer, Phillips, Russell, Rix, Router, Short, Shea, Shade, Stuart, St. John, Theodie, Stow, Alley, Warren, Wiendhom, Wright

COMPANY D. Charles Vincent, Farrier; Privates Patrick Golden, Edward Hanan.

Capt. A. E. Smith, Lieut. Sturgis, First Sergt. Hoymeyer, Sergts. Egden and James; Corporal Hagen; Privates Miller, Tweed, Feller, Cashen, and Keifer; Privates Andrews, Crisfeld, Harrington, Hougge, Kavanaugh, Laboring, Mahoney, Smith, Lemon, Semanson, Ebord, Connell, Bretler, Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Lieter, Wosh, Andrews, Assdelly, Burke, Cheever, McGue, Mc-Carthy, Dugan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dyer, Tessier, Galvin, Graham, Hamilton, Snow, Hughes.

First Sergeant Kinney, Sergeant Hughes, Corporal Callihan, Trumpeter Heimer, private Ed. St. Clair.

Col. M. Keogh; Lieut. J. E. Porter, First-Sergeant Vosden, Sergeant Bustord; Corporals Waldo, Morris, Staples; Interpreters J. Mc-Grocers, J. Pardou; Blacksmith H. Bailey Privates Brond, Thurst, Boory, Connor, Dowing, Privates Brond, Thurst, Boory, Connor, Dowing, Mason, Blair, Mair; Trumpeters McElroy and and Mooney; Privates Baker, Boyl, Bath, Conner, Daring, Davis, Far-Have the Hartford capitalists insured their base-ball crowd against defeat? An ass laden with gold, The name of Gen. Tchernsyeff has struck dis-may to the Turkish heart. It has also struck disrall, Hilley, Hober, Henderson 1st, Henderson 2d, Leddison, O'Conner, Rood, Ruse, Smith 1st, Smith 2d, Smith 3d, Wellar, Stafford, Schoole, Smallwood, Tarr, Vongort, In the language of base-ball, Custer's fault was 'individual play." He attempted to improve his own record, instead of working for his side. Walker, Brogen, Knight.

The trouble with Sitting Bull is that he doesn't geant Kenney; Sergeants Morsey, Hickory, and Wilkenson; Corporals Coleman, Fireman; farriers, Brady and Bronson; blacksmith, Fanning; privates Atchison, Brown 1st, Brown 2d, Bruce, Brady, Burnham, Catlin, Cooney, Donan, Donnelly, Goodner, Hammond, Klein, Kriontz, Lumon, Lose, Milton, Madison, Monroe, Ridden, Emitting, Sycfoy, Saunders, Waren, Moy, Levock, Kelly, Driscoll, Gillett, Gross, Holomb, Horn, Hutsmeir, Fred Lehman, Henry Lehman, H. Lloyd, Machorge, Mitchell, Loshally, O'Brien, Parker, Pitten, Posh, Quinn, Reed, Ross, Burg, Jeymmer, Troy, Von Bron-

Capt. Daniel McIntosh; Sergt. Batziel; Cor-porals Martin, Hageman, Wells, Farrier, Henry Dozier; Trumpeters Crawford and Saddler Privates Rogers, Monroe, McGinnis, Staniev. Hefferman, Popp.

COMPANY H. Corporal Lee, Private James Meadia

Sergt. O'Horrah; Corporals Scatter and Struegler; Privates Gordon, Klotzebursher, French, Myer, Smith, Somers, Towner, Voight. TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Lieut. John J. Crittenden.

CIVILIANS
Boston Custer, Arthur Need, Mark Kellogg, Charles Reynolds, and Frank C. Mann. INDIAN SCOUTS.

Mr. Rehm's sentence is at the rate of one month's mprisonment for \$80,000 stolen money. This is Bloody Knife, Bobtailed Bull, and Stab. RECAPITULATION. Commissioned officers killed. 14; acting asdistant surgeons, 1; enlisted men, 237; civilians, 5; Indian scouts , 8.

THE WOUNDED.

OFFICIAL LIST. BISMARCK, July 7.—The following is a full Private Davis Corry, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, right hip.
Patrick McDonnel, Company D, left leg.

Sergt. John Fahl, Company H, back. Private Michael C. Madden, Company K, right leg. William George, left side, died July, 8, at

First Sergt. William Hain, Company A, left

Private John McVay, Company C, hip. Patrick Corcoran, Company K, right shoulder; Max Wicke, Company K, left foot.

Alfred Whitaker, Company C, right elbow;

Peter Thompson, right hand.

Jacob Deal, Company A, face.

J. H. Meyer, Company M, back; Roneon Butler, Company M, right shoulder; Daniel Mewel, Company M, left thigh. James Mullen, Company N, right thigh. Elijah Stroude, Company A, right leg. Sergeant Polk Corry, Company M, right hip.

Private James E. Kinnett, Company C, body, lied July 5th, at 3 o'clock. Francis W. Reeves, Company A, left hand James Wilbur, Company A, left leg.

Jasper Marshall, Company L, left foot.

Sergeant James T. Riley, Company E, back

and left leg.
Private John T. Phillips, Company H, face and both hands. Samuel Evern, both thighs. Samuel Evern, both thighs.
Frank Brun, Company M, face and left thigh.
Corporal Alex. B. Bishop, right arm.
Private James Foster, Company A, right arm.
Wm. Harrison, Company A, left foot.
Chas. H. Bishop, Company H, right arm.
Fred. Holmested, Company A, left wrist.
Sergeant Chas. White, Company M, right arm.
Private Thomas P. Vorner, Company M, right

E. Campbell, Company G. right shoulder.
John Cooper, Company H, right elbow.
John McGuire, Company C, right arm.
Henry Black, Company H, right hand.
Daniel McWilliams, Company H, right leg.

THE INDIAN WAR. An Indian scout, Berthold.
Sergt. Wright, Company I, Seventh Infantry, left off at Buford, constipation.
Private David A. Kinson, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, left off July 4, at Buford, constipation. The Ghastly Tally of an

Private David A. Kinson, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, left off July 4, at Buford, constipation.

HISTORIES OF THE DEAD.

The Col. T. Custer referred to above was a brother of Gen. Custer.

Capt. Keogh was an Irishman by birth, and had served in the Papal army against Victor Emanuel in the War of 1859-60, and on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion volunteered for service on the Union side, obtaining an appointment on the staff of Gen. Stoneman; he was appointed to the Seventh Cavalry when it was raised in 1866. Since that time Capt. Keogh continued his services with the regiment of his adoption till the day of the fatal fight.

Capt. Yates entered as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Michigan Volunteers on the 24th of August, 1864. Afterwards he served as Captain of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, to which he was appointed on the 22d of September, 1864, and was mustered out Jan. 11, 1866. He then entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, the 25th of March, 1866, and was subsequently transferred to the Seventh Cavalry as First Lieutenant on the 28th of July, 1866. He was made Captain on the 12th of June, 1867, in the same regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Cook, by brevet Adjutant of the Seventh Cavalry, was a native of Hamilton, Can., and joined the Twenty-fourth Volunteer New York Cavalry on the 26th of January, 1864. He was made First Lieutenant of the same regiment the 14th of December, 1865, and entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry the 28th of July, 1866. He was made First Lieutenant of the same regiment to 14th of December, 1864, He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry the 28th of July, 1866. He was made First Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry the 28th of July, 1866. He was made First Lieutenant July 31, 1867, and Adjutant of the regular army.

Lieut. Smith was a native of New York, in the grade of Second Livutenant, from August, 1867. He served as a volunteer in the On

1870.

First Lieut. James Calhoun was born in Ohlo, and appointed from the ranks as Second Lieutenant of the Thirty-second Regular Infantry on the 31st of July, 1867. He was finally transferred to the Seventh Cavalry the 1st of July, 1871.

Lieut. Hodgson was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from West Point the 15th of June, going directly into service with the Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. Reilly was appointed from Washington, from civil life direct, in October, 1875.

Lieut. Porter was born in Maine, and graduated from West Point on June 18, 1869, being appointed direct to the Seventh Cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant on March 1, 1872.

Lieut. James Garland Sturgis was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1854. At that time his father, now Gen. Sturgis, was quartered there in command of a company of the "Old First Dragoons." Lieut. Sturgis was appointed "at large" to West Point by the President in 1871, and, graduated in June, 1875, when he received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Fort Rice, near Bismarck, D. T., last September.

ber.

Lieut. Harrington, who is reported missing, was born-in New York, and graduated from West Point, June 14, 1872, when he was also assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. Of course there is a bare possibility that this efficer may have escaped; but men of experience in the wars of the border, when asked a question on the subject, shrug their shoulders, and say he had bester have been killed. The shrug and remark suggest nameless horrors in connection with his name.

HEADQUARTERS. NO NEWS.

No further intelligence was received at army headquarters yesterday. The official report of the Custer engagement was sent to Fort Ellis, and has not been sent East owing to the fact that the wires are down. Its arrival is awaited with interest in all quarters.

stationed at Detroit and along the lakes under the command of Gen Stanley, will be ordered out to co-operate with Gen. Terry.

Walker, Brogen, Knight.

COMPANY F.

Col. G. W. Yates; Lieut. Balley; First Servence Moreov. Hickory, and reporter learned from Gen. Drum last evening that this was wholly undecided as yet, the Ger eral himself hardly thinking it would be done as volunteers would scarcely be needed. Col Davis tendered the aid of the First Regiment vesterday, through Adit. Gen. Hilliard, and thi ction, Gen. Drum said, had met with the strong approval of the military people, although it is at present uncertain whether the regiment will be needed. If it should be decided to call it out, it will be immediately recruited up to the full number and sent to the field.

> THE MASSACRE. The correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Col. Gibbon, consisting of five companies of riflemen, four of cavalry, and the Gattling battery, in all about 800 men, thus describes how he found things when the command reached the battle-field between Custer and Reno and the

tery, in all about 800 men, thus describes how he found things when the command reached the battle-field between Custer and Reno and the Sloux Indians:

The morning of the 26th brought intelligence, communicated by three badly-frightened Crow scouts; of the battle of the previous day and its results. The story was not credited, because it was not expected that an attack would be made earlier than the 27th, and chiefly because no one could believe that a force such as Custer commanded could have met with disaster. Still the report was in no way disregarded. All day long the toilsome march was plied, and every eye bent upon a cloud of smoke resting over the Southern horizon, which was hailed as a sign that Custer was successful and had fired the village. It was only when night was falling that the weary troops lay dowfi upon their arms. The infantry had marched 29 miles. The march of the next morning revealed at every step some evidence of the conflict which had taken place two days before. At an early hour the head of the column entered a plain half a mile wide, bordering the left bank of the Little Big Horn, where had recently been an immense Indian village, extending 3 miles along the stream, and where were still standing funeral lodges with horses slaughtered around them and containing the bodies of nine chiefs. The ground was strewn everywhere with carcasses of horses, cavalry equipments, besides buffalo robes, packages of dried meat, and weapons and utensils belonging to Indians. On this part of the field was found the clothing of Lieuts. Sturgis and Porter, pierced with bullets, and a blood-stained gaunite belonging to Col. Yates. Further on were found the bodies of men, among whom were recognized Lieut. Mcintosh, the interpreter from Fort Rice, and Reynolds, the guide. Just then a breathless scout arrived with the intelligence that Col. Reno, with a remnant of the Seventh Cavalry, was entrenched on a bluff near by waiting for relief. The command pushed rapidly on, and soon came in sight of a group surroun

Lieuts. Godfrey, Mathey, Gibson, Derkudid, Edgerly, Wallace, Varnum, and Hare. In the centre of the inclusure was a depression in the surface in which the wounded were sheltered, covered with canvas. Reno's command had been fighting from Sunday noon (the 25th) until the night of the 26th, when Terry's arrival caused the Indians to retire. Up to this time Reno and those with him were in complete ignorance of the fate of the other five companies, which had been separated from them early on the 25th to make an attack under Custer on the village at another point. While preparations were being made for the removal of the wounded, a party was sent on Custer's trafl to look for traces of his command. They found waiting them a sight fit to appal the stoutest heart. At a point about 3 miles down the right bank of the stream, Custer had evidently attempted to ford, and attack the village from the ford. The trail was found to lead back up to the bluffs and to the northward, as if the troops had been repulsed and compelled to retreat, and at the same time had been cut off from regaining the forces under Reno. The bluffs along the right bank come sharply down to the water, and are interspersed by nu-Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KROKUK, Ia., July 7.—There is considerable excitement here, especially among military menover the Custer massacre. A telegram was sent to Gen. Sherman to-day, tendering the services of the Keokuk Veteran Guards, 100 strong, to go out and fight the Indians, if needed. The company is one of the best in the State.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, July 7.—At a public meeting held here this evening, it was resolved to offer the Government a regiment of 1,300 men from this Territory in ten days to avenge the death of

merous ravines all along the slopes and ridges, and in the ravines lay the dead arranged in order of battle, lying as they had fought, line behind line, showing where defensive positions had been successively taken up and beld till none were left to fight. Then, hudled in a narrow compass, horses and men were piled promiscuously. At the highest point of the ridge lay 'Custer, surrounded by a chosen band. Here were his two brothers and his newhew, Mr. Reed, Cols. Yates and Cooke, all lying in a circle of a few yards, their horses beside them. Here, behind Yates company, the last stand had been made, and here, one after another, these last survivors of Custer's five companies had met their death. The companies had successively thrown themselves across the path of the advancing enemy and had been annihilated. Not a man has escaped to tell the tale, but it was inscribed on the surface of those barren hills in language more eloquent than words. Two hundred and sixty-one bodies have been buried from Custer's and Reno's command. The last one found was that of Mr. Kellogg, correspondent of the Bismarck Tribuse, and also, I believe, of the New York Herald.

[Mr. Kellogg was the special correspondent

York Herald.

[Mr. Kellogg was the special correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. His untimely death deprives us of the report he intended to send THE TRIBUNE of the campaign against the Indians. He was a fine graphic writer, as our columns which consined his previous correspondence from the Far West clearly exhibited.—

A WORD FOR CUSTER BY GEN. ROSSER, OF MINNEAPOLIS, FORMERL' OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MINNBAPOLIS, Minn., July 7.—City-Engine Gen. Rosser, of this city, publishes a card this evening relative to the death of Gen. Custer, in

which he says:
From what I can gather from Gen. Terry's instructions to Gen. Custer, it is quite evident that it was expected, if not expressed, that Custer should attack the savages wherever found, and as to the manner of attack, of course that was left to the discretion and judgment of Gen. Custer; and, viewing the circumstances of this fatal attack from my standpoint, I fail to see anything very rash in the planning of it, or reckless in its attempted execution. On the contrary, I feel that Custer would have

succeeded had Reno with all the reserve of seven companies passed through and joined Custer after the first repulse. I think it quite certain that Gen. Custer had agreed with Reno upon a place of junction in case of the repulse either or both of the detachments, and instead of an effort being made by Reno for such a junction, as soon as he encountered heavy re-

istance he TOOK REFUGE IN THE HILLS.
and abandoned Custer and his gallant comrades to their fate. It is useless to say that Custer should have amused those Indians as soon as he reached them, or diverted their attention until

reached them, or diverted their attention until Gen Terry could come up with reinforcements, for, although it is stated that Gen. Terry was only 20 or 30 miles off, and he moved by forced marches, he did not reach the scene of the disaster until three days after its occurrence. The Indians were running, and it is very evident to my mind that Gen. Terry expected them to make every possible effort to escape, and Custer was doubtless ordered to pursue them, cut off their retreat to the south, and to

was doubtless ordered to pursue them, cut off their retreat to the south, and to DRIVE THEM BACK UPON TERRY and Gibbon, and, thus hemmed in between these commands, they were to be crushed. To do this, it was necessary for Custer to strike them wherever found, and by vigorous blows and hot pursuit he was to drive them into the trap which Terry had set for them. Infantry on expeditions against Indians can only be used as guards for supply-trains, and in the pursuit of Indians upon a mission such as Custer's they are as usedess as fox-hounds in pursuit of wild geese. It was expected when the expedition was sent out that Custer and the Seventh Cavalry were to do all the fighting, and superbly did a portion of them do it? As a soldier I would sooner to-day lie in the grave of Gen. Custer and his gallant comrades alone in that distant wilderness, that when the last trumpet sounds I could rise to judgment from my post of duty, than to live in the place of the survivors of the siege on the hills.

hills.

I knew Gen. Custer well; have known him intimately from boyhood, and, being on opposite sides during the late War, we often met and measured strength on the fields of Virginia, and I can truly say now that I never met a more enterprising, gallant, or dangerous an enemy during those four years of terrible war, or a more genial, whole-souled, chivalrous gentleman and friend in peace than Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer. Respectfully, T. L. Rosser.

MILITARY ORDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 7.—Gen. Pope has issued an order directing Gen. Miles, with six companies of the Fifth Infantry, to report at once at the scene of the Sloux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley, and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Miles has the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, who arrived this morning, that he will leave Philadelphia to-day for this city. It is probable that upon the arrival of Gen. Sherman there will be an immediate conference between the President, the Secretary of War, and the General upon the subject of an Indian war.

IN CONGRESS.
Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the Senate to-day, and gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill for action: Be it enacted, etc., That the President, if he deem it necessary, be and he hereby is authorized, to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territorie "Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, or Utah, or either of them, to be employed as part of the army of the United States against the tribes of hostile Sioux in the Northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Govern

Sioux in the Northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Government, and by whose hands, recently, several hundred soldiers and citizens of the United States have been slaughtered. Provided, That not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that their term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of their enlistment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Gen. Sherman arrived here to-night, and immediately proceeded to the White House, where he took dinner and remained until a late hour in the evening. There are few additional details confirmatory of the general dispatches. Adjt.—Gen. Townsend and the Paymaster General have been endeavoring to make out a list of the killed and wounded, but with the imperfect information now at hand an accurate his cannot be made. It is not definitely known what companies, or parts of companies, were actually in the engagement.

GREAT MREFING AT YANKTON.

YANKTON, D. T., July 7.—An immense massmeeting was held at the Court-House to-night, presided over by Mayor Ziebach, to take action concerning the massacre of Custer and his brave comrades. Stirring addresses were delivered by Gen. Tripp, Dr. Burleigh, Gen. Berdle, Acting-Gov. Youd, and others. Dr. Burleigh spoke of a recent trip down the Missouri from Bismarck, during which he satisfied himself that the Sioux warriors had left their reservations well-armed and provisioned. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow of the disaster which has befallen the nation in the slaughter of the gallant Gen. George Custer and his entire brave command, while discharging a duty imposed on them by the Government, by the online bands of savages which have so long infested our borders and robbed and bratally murdered our defense lease people.

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathies to the wives and families of the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry who bravely fought

Custer, and for the extermination of the Sioux

Indians.

DENVER, Col., July 7.—Gov. Routt yesterday telegraphed as follows:

DENVER, July 8.—To His Excellency, U. S. Grant. President, Washington, D. C.: Can raise one regiment of frontiersmen in ten days for service against the Indians, if the Government will arm and equip them. If you accept, telegraph orders.

John S. Routt.

DETROIT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, July 7.—Flags have been displayed at half-mast here to-day in memory of Gen Custer and his brave men.

ONAHA, July 7.—Much excitement has existed in this vicinity since the reception of the news of the Custer massacre. The opinion expressed is generally in favor of whipping the Indians into subjection. People believe that it is the only way to secure peace. Much regret is expressed over the fate of Gen. Custer and the men who were killed.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Republican's Kansas City special says Joe O. Shelby, a noted Confederate General of this State, sent the following telegram to President Grant to-day: "Gen. Custer has been killed. We once fought him. We now propose to avenue him. Shell would won de-Custer has been killed. We once fought him. We now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers, allow Missouri to raise 1,000."

STRAY NOTES.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 7.—A coach on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad went west to-day loaded with soldiers for the plains. MOURNING IN THE LAIRS.

OMAHA, July 7.—Information from the Red Cloud Agency, date of the 4th, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is exhibited by the Indians at the Agencies. This would seem to confirm the reports of severe loss by the Indians in the recent engagements.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI MALUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The higher army officers, notwithstanding the sorrow at Custer's fate, agree that he was violating orders, and say that, even if he had been victorious, he would have been in danger of court-martial.

A gentleman who spent the summer on the Yellowstone two years ago relates a conversa-tion which then occurred between an old scout named Hamilton and the members of his party. Custer's qualities as an Indian-fighter having been highly praised by the company, Hamilton remarked: "Custer's tactics will be the death of him yet. The Indians have sworn to get even with him."

SHERIDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—To-morrow morning Gen. Sheridan will leave on a lightning express for his headquarters in Chicago, to which place he has been ordered by Gen. Sherman, owing to the recent Indian disaster.

NO RECRUITS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—An impression is felt in the highest quarters that the troops now in the West, near the scene of the present operations against the Indians, are numerically, as well as in every other respect, able to enforce the demands of the Government upon the hostile tribes, and to effect the proper chastisement upon them.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, July 7.—The steamships Bothnia andilarragon, from New York, have arrived out. New York, July 7.—Arrived—Steamer Uto-pia, from London.

WILMINGTON, July 7.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Office of American Express Co., Chicago, June 23, 1876.—Messra. Bell Mann & Co., Chicago:—Gentleren: Your Hall's Galvano Electric Plasters cured me of rheumatism. I have since recommended them to others, and have yet to learn of a single instance where they falled to effect a perfect cure in two or three days.

Chas. Fargo, Manager American Express Co.

Save Your Hair.—If you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy, use "Bur-nett's Cocoaine."

**VEGETINE** 

VEGETINE.

IS THE GREAT

MINITURE AND

Health-Restorer.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Deblitty is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in access. Deblitty as frequent occurrence, it is incident to a variety of diseases. The lower limbs are apt to be swollen. The patients is feeble, and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is tregular, but almost always weak. Papitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent motion often throws the heart into the most tunultuous action. The vital functions are languidly performed. The muscular strength is diminished: fatigue follows moderate or slight exercise. The breathing, though quiet when at reat, becomes hurried and even painfully agisted under exertion, as in running, ascending heights, etc. The nervous system is often greatly disordered. Vertigo, dizziness, and a feeling of faintness are very common. Violent and obstituate neuralgic pains in the head, side, breast, or other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The secretions are sometimes diminished. In females the menses are almost always either suspended or very partially performed. The bile is scanty, and costiveness, with unhealthy evacuations from the bowels and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

Dear Sir-I have used VEGETINE, and feel it a duty to acknowledge the great beneft it has done me. In the spring of the year 1880 I was sick from general debility, caused by overwork, want of sicep, and proper reat. I was very weak and much emaclasted. I tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was permaded to the proper of the store is and alone while year of the property of the store is and alone while year of the store is an accordant to the store of the st

SWOLLEN LIMBS.

LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 23, 1870.

Dear Sir—I write you this note to inform you of the effect of your "Hood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced taking it, a year ago, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out from a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. Indeed, I could excretely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength failing rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks it began to improve. My appetite improved, and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as a nurse with my wonted ease, and I feel I owe it to VBORTINE. Yours gratefully, and I feel I owe it to VBORTINE. LEBANON, N. H. Jan. 29, 1870.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

CHARLESTOWN, June 15, 1861.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that Veerting made a perfect cure of me when my attending physician had probounced my case consumption, and said I could not survive many days. A PERFECT CURE.

Would not be without VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST. The great benefit I have received from the use of VROSTENE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWIN TILDEN,

Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftamen's Life Assurance Company, No. 6: Sears Building, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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8 /

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75 Lace Shawls, fine and elegant, \$15, \$18, and \$20.

Ladies' Stuff Suits



Ladies' Linen Suits and Ulsters

300 Ladies' Linen Suits, 3 pieces, nicely trimmed, \$4.50.

150 Ladies' Linen Suits, 3 pieces, embrois dered, \$4.50.

150 Ladies' Linen Suits, knife plaiting, combinestion colors, something new, \$6.50.

100 Ladies' Linen Suits, knife plaiting and fine embroidered, \$7.

500 Ladies' Linen Suits, very handsome fine linea, \$8, \$9, and \$10, former prices \$15, to \$18.

300 Ladies' Linen Ulsters, for \$3.50, \$4, and \$5. The cheapest and best made goods in the city. and \$5. The cheapest and best made goods in the city.

A large line of Silk Cloaks for \$12, \$15, \$18, and \$20, made very nicely and of good Silk. Ladies' Frint Suits. 3 pieces, trimmed with knife platting, and lined, for \$3.50. Ladies' Percale Suits, \$4, \$4.50. and \$5, very nicely made and jacket lined.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks a specialty. A full line of sises from 2 1-2 to 15 years.

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Von Helst, Professor of American History in the University of Freiberg.
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BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES ited to all sights by inspection at MANASSI tician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building). Notice is hereby given that the copartnershineretofore existing between Oyrus Libby and Alexander Swallow, under the name and style of Libby & Swallow, for the manufacture of boots and shoes expired on the 30th day of June, 1878, by limitation. Mr. Libby will continue the business at the new location, a Lake of CTRUS LIBBY, ALEXANDER SWALLOW.

Judge Doolittle and Mr. Coolbaugh Edify the Multitude.

J. H. McVicker to Be Put Up for Mayor by the Democracy.

The Greenbackers Propose to Indorse J. J. McGrath.

Grand Republican Mass-Meeting To-Night---List of Judges for Wednesday's Election.

> THE DEMOCRACY. AN EFFORT AT RATIFICATION.

It was a quarter-past 8. Out on the railway track near the Clark street viaduct, a section of artillery composed of two anvils and a pop-bot-tle made the welkin ring with the noise of villainous saltpetre and the air thick with a after 8 the extemporized battery was tooting away, and in the ten minutes interval about as many people entered McCormick Hall, where the Tildenites were advertised to hold a ratifi-cation. At half-past 8, speaking after the maneggarly array of empty seats; then the band began to play. At 8:31 Perry H. Smith appeared on the stage, made an apology for the hot weather, stated that half-a-dozen ward clubs would soon make their appearance, and closed by offering a sug-gestion that the meeting adjourn to the North

with numerous dissentient shouts.

Then the band played. The extemporized ordnance fired another salute. Ten or twelve more people came in and made a scramble for seats, not that they were scarce, but simply to give tone to the meeting, and

Perry H. Smith introduced a glee club-The Club sang "The Old Oaken Bucket" but the effect was marred by the breaking down of

the baritone.

When the Glee Club had finished about ten more people came in, and all howled with de-

light.

Perry H. Smith tried to preserve order, but failed. The Club came forward, made its best bow, and sang "I'm Going Back to Dixie," which, by the way, was very appropriate for a Confederate meeting. Confederate meeting.
While the quartette were softly singing the efrain the microscope revealed the fact that ye more people, including a small boy, came

called the meeting to order stated that it was called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, and proposed that the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh be Chairman. The motion was greeted with cheers and a volley rom the pop-bottle battery.

MR. COOLBAUGH
came forward and returned thanks for the honor conferred. He thanked the large assemblage, a quarter full house, for coming out on such a warm night. The vast national debt caused by the War, a reckless expenditure of money, national and municipal, growing out of the inflation of the currency, had been followed by business prostration. The internal revenue system was framed for putting Republican thieves in office. The worst evil we had to encounter was the extravagance in social life, the The state of the control of the cont ieves in office. The worst evil we had to enuter was the extravagance in social life, the wering of public and private integrity. We as people had arrived at that point when it was sirable to know whither we are tender. The times demanded a change in e order of things. To make this effectual, must begin at Washington. It must begin in e high places, and that could only be obtained a change in the Administration. The speaker resteroned aside to pay a tribute to Andy

numpation of the party in power. The end was coming; the end was very mext. The next election would witness the speaking of the American people in trumpet tones: "The military power is subordinate to the civil." (Cheers.] Everywhere in Washington corruption showed itself. The time was rife for a reform in the civil service. Some people thought that the Republican party could reform itself, but this was a mistake. There was only one way, and that to overthrow it. Once in a generation at least a party should be put out of power. The men who wanted office as a rule went to the majority. Through a whole generation the Republican party had been in power and all office-seekers had sought it. There was only one way to reform the abuses perpetrated by these menters overthrow the party.

The Democratic party, out of office for sixteen years, had been well tried. All genuine Democrats had stood by it. It had been said that the Democratic party was too good a peace party. A peace party was needed in time of war. The Republicans were always talking about the South as Confederates, or Rebels; and as far as words were concerned they were always talking war. But the War was. over, and the speaker was now for peace He would not strike a man when he was down. (Cheers.] He would extend him the hand of a brother. In 1872 the Democrate joined with the Liberals to wrest the power from the party now in power. They were now making another struggle. [Cheers.]

Their standard-bearer, Samuel J. Tilden. understood finance better than any other man in the United States; so did his great associate on the ticket, Thomas A. Hendricks. [Cheers.]

The standard-bearer of the Resumption law [cheers] and here Mr. Doolittle read a few extracts from one of Hendricks space with a double tongue on finance. Mr. Hendricks was opposed to the Resumption law [cheers] and here Mr. Doolittle read a few extracts from one of Hendricks space with the seame to write that letter of acceptance. There were now #350,000,000 or the renew for the result of the read o

Mr. S. Corning Judd read a telegram from a centleman in Bloomington, stating that Judge bavis had not come out in favor of Hayes and

The meeting then adjourned. AROUND TOWN.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a special meeting last evening, at No. 358 Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Monroe Heath for Mayor, and rendering such assistance as lay in their power to secure a full vote on election day.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the attendance was large, and there was an interest displayed which showed that the Club meant business.

business.

William Bonn offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we, the members of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, in meeting assembled, do hereby cheerfully and heartily indorse the nominee of the City Republican Convention, Monroe Heath, for Mayor of the City of Chicago, and we recognize in the choice of that body the Centennial watchword: Honesty and Capacity the only two passports to office. only two passports to office. Speeches were made by Henry Ostermann, P. Kiolbossa, John McLinden, A. J. Ewing, and M. M. Gernhardt, and all of them paid their respects to J. J. McGrath, whom one of the gentiemen characterized as a blatherskite and a scoundrel, and a man who had been indicted for consultracy and corruntion.

conspiracy and corruption.

On motion of Mr. Kiolbossa, a committee composed of the mover, and Messrs. McLinden and Ostermann, was appointed to secure a hall and make arrangements for a mass-meeting to be held early next week, the evening to be announced by them when the arrangements are completed. ompleted.
The Executive Committee were instructed to poolint challengers for duty next week.
The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE HAYMAKERS.

A meeting of Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Haymakers, was held at the church corner of Thirty-third and South Park avenue last night, to complete arrangements for marching to the grand mass-meeting at the corner of Madison and Market streets.

THE MAYORALTY. THE DEMOCRATS.

cratic leaders yesterday mornin ere not a bit discouraged over the result of the Convention of the day previous. The unvieldy members of the Convention were quietly disposed of. The men who pulled the wires knew that "Hutch" would not accent and ence they were safe in cramming him down the united throat of the Convention, for the reason that it threw the whole business into the ands of the City Central Committee. Democrats, they are unwilling make a party nomination. They know that there are no municipal loaves and

fishes to be divided, and hence there is nothing to keep the party together. They, however, are to keep the party together. They, however, are willing to nominate a Democrat or a lukewarm Republican on a conglomerate ticket, or any other name that the deluded voter may choose to give it. An informal consultation of the Democratic leaders—John Forsythe, John Mattocks, Perry H. Smith, Miles Kehoe, John Hise, and others—was held yesterday forenoon, and the situation was hurriedly talked over. It was finally accept to most with the nembers of the situation was hurriedly talked over. It was finally agreed to meet with the members of the Municipal Reform Club, who have been invited to attend, at the Pacific Hotel, this morning at 11 o'clock. It is in contemplation, so a Triburz reporter has been informed, to run J. H. McVicker for Mayor. Mac is away down on the seacoast with Booth. Should he be elected, and refuse to accept his seat, the Democrats don't care. It will then devolve upon the Council to choose one of their own number. McVicker's nomination will give a great many theatre-goers an opportunity to get even with him on account of the poor quality of the stock company he has employed during the past season, and for this reason it is more than likely that he will be defeated. There is only one course for Republicans—vote for the regular contents. one course for Republicans—vote for the regu-lar Republican nominee, Monroe Heath.

lar Republican nominee, Monroe Heath.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The rag-babyites, who have so long refrained from interfering in municipal polities, have at last emerged from their shells, and will now run a candidate for Mayor, and that candidate is no less than Tax-Commissioner J. J. McGrath, better known as one of the "Indicted nineteen." The County Executive Committee of the Greenbackers had a long session yesterday in the office of Andrew Camerop, the editor of the Workingmen's Advocate. Col. Ellithorpe occupied the chair for awhile, and B. J. Murphy acted as Secretary. There were present Messrs, Cameron, Geteloon, the two Springers, Felch, Burdick, and other prominent nurses of the "baby." After a thorough consideration of the question and the prospects

clerks, C. M. Meyer, P. Denier.

District 4.—Voting-place, corner Mitchell and Jefferson streets; judges, T. Broderick, P. Corkell, J. Hannwell; clerks, J. Baumann, G. Starr.
District 5.—Voung-place, 129 Brown street; judges, G. Gardner, M. O'Brien, P. Brennen; clerks, A. Kimpleny, J. A. Craney.
District 6.—Voting-place, corner Maxwell and Henry streets; judges, T. T. Prosser, P. Quam, J. M. Dickinson; clerks, J. McGurén, W. Folsy.
District 7.—Voting-place, 83 Sampson street; judges, J. B. Wilson, C. T. Campbell, N. S. Frisbie; clerks, J. Rafferty, T. Hughes.
District 8.—Voting-place, 270 Thirteenth place; judges, T. J. Fitzgerald, L. Schoenn, P. Lowe; clerks, J. D. Mann, J. McGinn.

EIGHTE WARD.

judges, T. J. Fitzgerald, L. Schoenn, P. Lowe; clerks, J. D. Mann, J. McGinn.

BIGHTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, 38 Harrison street; judges, F. Bluhm, M. Fitzgerald, F. Elchner; clerks, N. Bouler, P. Sullivan.

District 2.—Voting-place, 459 Canal street; judges, W. Casper, B. Weissbourm, Aloys Uher; clerks, J. McCauliff, P. Hassitt.

District 3.—Voting-place, 172 Harrison street; judges, Z. R. Curter, J. Daly, T. S. Manley, clerks, J. Loud, J. Harrington.

District 4.—Voting-place, 177 DeKoven street; judges, F. Hassitt, H. Dreeves, A. D. Kalal; clerks, W. Donahue, E. Langan.

District 5.—Voting-place, 378 South Morgan street; judges, C. Mahoney, B. Masterson, C. Ryan; clerks, L. Falcey, W. Linger.

District 6.—Voting-place, 407 West Twelfth street; judges, F. C. Meyer, L. H. O'Connor, A. Megles; clerks, P. Comiskey, M. Cooby.

District 7.—Voting-place, 381 Polk street; judges, J. Golden, P. Hartwell, L. McGinniss; clerks, M. Ryan, M. Ahern.

District 8.—Voting-place, 91 Blue Island svenue; judges, P. Donlan, R. D. Murphy, H. Pilgrim; clerks, J. Burns, T. McEnery.

District 9.—Voting-place, 306 Congress street; judges, T. O'Brien, Ch. Murphy, J. Hanleys; clerks, J. Gleason, J. O'Brien.

District 10.—Voting-place, engine-house, Blue Island avenue; judges, J. Bradley, S. F. Knowles, J. Schmidt; clerks, J. Hoyden, D. Geary.

NINTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, 197 Jefferson street; judges, F. B. Felton, C. C. Habbard, J. James; clerks, J. Surplus, J. Spalding.

District 2.—Voting-place, corner Washington and Clinton streets; judges, W. Kennedy, T. Bolvner, J. Meagher; clerks, N. H. Dwelle, W. C. Whitney.

District 3.—Voting-place, 197 Jefferson street; judges, W. W. Kennedy, T. Bolvner, J. McEnery.

Whitney,
District 3.—Voting-place, 147 Sangamon street;
Judges, J. M. D. Kennedy, M. D. Dwight, M. McAuley; clerks, A. Dwight, W. J. Onahan.
District 4.—Voting-place, corner Washington and
Sangamon streets; judges, J. J. Buthardt, G. W.
Knox, C. McDonnell; clerks, C. F. Hotchkiss, H.
S. Hahn.

S. Hahn.

TENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, corner Green and Indiana streets; judges, P. Haywood, M. Crowe, H. Paulson; clerks, W. L. Wrightson, G. Johnson.

District 2.—Voting-place, corner Union street and Milwankee avenue; judges, J. Croak, Th. Kruger, E. Halverson; clerks, P. Murray, T. Dwyer.

District 3.—Voting-place, corner Union and Lake streets; judges, F. F. Webster, Th. Arnold, J. Gutgessel; clerks, F. D. Corey, J. Bruger.

District 4.—Voting-place, corner Sangamon and Lake streets; judges, W. Wayman, A. P. Johnson, W. Swissler; clerks, J. Reid, D. Obendorfer.

ELEVENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Ada streets; judges, T. McDonongh, E. E. Gilbert, A. F. Miner; clerks, A. Stone, W. O'Brien.

District 2.—Voting-place, Randolph, between Elizabeth and Ada streets; judges, Ch. Heper, W. Kerr, Ch. Hitchcock; clerks, H. H. Wickliff, E. Jenkins.

District 3.—Voting-place, 422 West Madlson TENTH WARD.

W. Kerr, Ch. Blitchcock; clerks, H. H. Wickliff, E. Jenkins.

District 3.—Voting-place, 422 West Madison
street; judges, W. Heafford, M. McDonald, A. F.
Ferris; clerks, O. L. Mann, J. W. Connett.

District 4.—Vowing-place, corner Kansas and
Lafin streets; judges, C. Pfeiffer, A. Kohn, P.
M. Kelly; clerks, M. Edwards, G. Miller.

TWELFTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, 719 West Madison
street; judges, D. Worthington, R. E. Jenkins,
C. C. Leffler; clerks, C. W. Lowell, G. M. Graves.

District 2.—Voting-place, 797 West Madison
street; judges, L. R. Carpenter, G. W. Newcombe, James Buchanan; clerks, S. W. Oakley,
H. W. Rice.

District 3.—Voting-place, 1046 West Madison
street; judges, C. B. Hathaway, W. W. Calkins,
S. N. Walden; clerks, G. E. Foss, J. Jindslay,
District 4.—Voting-place, corner Western avenne
and Polk street; judges, D. A. Hagar, E. L. Wright,
J. B. Jeffrey; clerks, J. W. Horton, E. E. Sage.
District 5.—Voting-place, 325 Ogden avenue;
judges, T. Wilce, G. J. Dorr, W. Reed; clerks,
F. Marshall, W. D. Franklin.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

F. Marshall, W. D. Franklin.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, corner Carroll and Lincoln streets; judges, W. A. Dodson, W. G. Woods, J. O'Callaghan; clerks, W. W. Bingham, D. E. Quirk.

District 2.—Voting-place, corner Robey and Lake treets; judges, S. E. Rockwell, J. E. Sinclair, D. H. Considine; clerks, J. C. Haines, W. A. Phelps. Phelps.
District 3.—Voting-place, corner Oskley and West Indiana streets; judges, J. N. Jamison, J. A. Roche, P. O'Donald; clerks, J. Kerns, H. J. Rudd. Budd.
District 4.—Voting-place, corner Indiana and
Paulina streets: judges, W. Williams, O. Dehlinz, M. J. Clinton; clerks, S. Goodhue, C. G.
Dixon.

District 1.—Voting-place, 295 Milwaukee avenue; judges, J. Peterson, H. Wolf, P. Pendergast, elerks, J. Burke, H. Fietsch.

District 2.—Voting-place, 274 Milwaukee avenue; judges. C. H. Dunnsing, J. Olson, T. Waish; elerks, J. F. Jarnella, J. Gimble.

District 3.—Voting-place, 324 Milwaukee avenue; judges, G. Rolfs, P. Courath, H. Heidsmith; elerks, J. Ostman, H. J. Jacobs.

District 4.—Voting-place, 448 Milwaukee avenue; judges, W. Gastfield, B. Schoenemare, J. Malone, elerks, P. Kiobassa, C. Heitsberry.

District 4.—Voting-place, 742 Milwaukee avenue; judges, F. Warneka, A. Schereman, J. Hamilton; elerks, F. Warneka, A. Schereman, J. Hamilton; elerks, Ch. Neiderschmidt, A. Otterman.

District 6.—Voting-place, 524 Elston avenue; judges, Chapman, J. Lind, L. Carpenter; elerks, M. Fitzgibbons, L. Warneke.

District 7.—Voting-place, Milwaukee avenue, near Hoyne street; judges, A. Wendel, W. Corbett, G. French; elerks, A. Steinhouse, Otto Fisher.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

French; clerks, A. Steinhouse, W. Corbet, G. French; clerks, A. Steinhouse, Otto Fisher.

PIFTEENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, engine-house, Southport avenue; judges, M. Lewis, E. Otto, G. Fritz; clerks, F. A. Towner, W. A. Bennie.

District 2.—Voting-place, 88 Willow street; judges, S. Lauer, H. H. Gage, C. Haussner; clerks, D. H. Ahrens, E. Moock.

District 3.—Voting-place, 572 Larrabee street; judges, M. Franzen, I. Tyler, J. Wellner; clerks, J. Meseroe, C. Dunn.

District 4.—Voting-place, corner Sedgwick and Eugenie streets; judges, G. E. Adams, J. H. Ernst, L. A. Beebe; clerks, A. Roos, Von der Lochau.

District 4.—Voting-place, corner Sedgwick and Engenie streets; judges, G. E. Adams, J. H. Ernst, L. A. Beebe; clerks, A. Roos, Von der Lochau.

SINTEENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, 232 Larrabee street; judges, F. Witte, I. G. Fahning, J. Medee; clerks, M. Schints, J. Zipp.
District 2.—Voting-place, 324 Sedgwick street; judges, A. Bischoff, A. Dill, J. G. Meyer; clerks, G. C. Schlottauer, O. Shifter.
District 3.—Voting-place, 505 North Wells street; judges, V. Ruh, C. Ruddart, P. Emmet; clerks, A. Glenan, R. Rissmane.

District 4.—Voting-place, 501 North Clark street; judges, A. Boese, A. Miller, G. A. Busse; clerks, F. J. Miller, J. M. Ferles.

Beventeenth Ward.

District 1.—Voting-place, 25 Chicago avenue; judges, J. Santa, J. O'Malley, T. Moran; clerks, M. Thalla, W. Kelly.

District 2.—Voting-place, 57 Chicago avenue; judges, W. Meyers, P. Farrell, R. Robinson; clerks, P. Dunn, S. Ronayne.

District 3.—Voting-place, corner White and Sedgwick streets; judges, J. Hanley, T. Turney, T. Enright; clerks, C. McGrath, T. Dougherty.
District 4.—Voting-place, corner Ontario and Market streets; judges, D. Küroy, B. Leyne, P. M. Hansbrough; fclerks, J. O'Malley, M. Gausson.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

District 1.—Voting-place, 260 Rush street; judges, Peter Almendinger, J. Dougal, J. Thielen; clerks, T. Felch, D. Dougal.
District 2.—Voting-place, 196 Chicago avenue; indges, D. Wylie, C. Rosenthal, H. Brockman; clerks, R. Griffith, B. Rosenthal.

District 3.—Voting-place, 196 Chicago avenue; indges, G. W. Bittenger, M. A. Devine, G. Benstein; clerks, J. Steinmetz, L. Wadsworth.

District 5.—Voting-place, 193 North Clark street; judges, G. W. Bittenger, M. A. Devine, G. Benstein; clerks, J. Steinmetz, L. Wadsworth.

District 5.—Voting-place, 27 Rush street; judges, W. E. Strong, M. White, F. M. Blair; clerks, G. Blair, P. Quinn.

On motion of Ald. Cleveland, the gentlemen named were then elected.

Leave was given to the Aldermen of the Eighteenth Ward to present their list to the City Clerk to-day, and have it incorporated

CORRESPONDENCE. THE CONFEDERATE NOMINEES.

The Convenience Nominees.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAST St. Louis, Ill., July 4.—The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler is immensely popular with the people of this section of Illinois; but the St. Louis nomination of two ancient and thoroughly Democratic backs will not prove to thoroughly Democratic backs will not prove to be a strong ticket. The slender little dema-gogue whom the Confederates named for their Presidential candidate, and who is aiming to sail in as a Reformer, is one of the most accom-plished tricksters in the Bourbon party. It is just such slippery hacks as these that the Con-federates desire to see installed in power, for they well know that then their power will be supreme. The alarming fact which overshadows all others at this time is that, if these old shams are elected, it will be by a nearly solid Southern vote, with, perhaps, but two or three Northern

States to assist them. When the electoral votes are cast more than two-thirds the number received by Tilden and Hendricks will be from the Confederate States; and these old-time servers will, of course, then be nothing but the weak tools of the Confederates. In effect, it will simply be turning the Government over to a party three-fourths of which are Confederates. This is the main issue involved in the contest, and well it may frighten the mass of the people. The chief nominee of the Confederates is but little larger than a raccoon, and is as slippery as an eel; he is a runt; but, runt as he is, he will be just the sort of tool to serve the Confederates in case they carry the vote in November. The class of men down here shouting for Tilden for the Presidency are the same who shouted for the Chicago peace-platform of 1864, and who shouted at every Rebel victory. Besides these, there are a few original Union men who indorse the Confederate ticket; but these are soft-pated fellows, of but little judgment and foresight, and, from their want of influence, are regarded as harmless noodles. It is generally believed now that Illinois will give Hayes and Wheeler, and our State ticket, at least 50,000 majority. And the feeling is predominant that the Confederates could not have put up two weaker old hens to be beaten than the slender shams of the St. Louis Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 7.—A Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized here to-night amid considerable enthusiasm. Noah W. Cheever was elected President. Meetings are to be held

COLUMBUS, O., July. 7. Ht is understood here that Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance will be ready for the papers of Monday morning. It will probably be brief.

POLITICAL NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN IOWA REPUSES TO SHARE IN THE MESS. The Dubuque (Ia.) Times says: "The Even-ing Telegraph of this city, the only Democratic paper in the State with brains enough for seed, eads its account of the Democratic National Convention with the sanguinary word "Suicide." It then proceeds to declare in emphatic, boldface type that 'The Democratic party deliberately Cuts its own throat.' It also announces that 'Hendricks is nominated for the second place, but it is not likely he will accept,' adding that 'his friends are indignant and defiant at the results.' It also says that 'the Ohioans are about in the same mood, and that State is given up to results.' It also says that 'the Ohioans are about in the same mood, and that State is given up to Hayes and Wheeler.' There is much more of the like import, which we have not space to reproduce, and close this paragraph of quotations with the following prophecy of Mr. Mahony as to the candidates: 'And none of them will stretch their legs over the White House cushions.' As to all of which we fully agree."

NOT BRADY TO SPEAK.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Star refuses to committeelf. It says: "We refrain at present from The Lynchburg (Va.) Star refuses to commitite lif. It says: "We refrain at present from an expression of an opinion as to its merit and adaptation to the necessities of the people at large. They are both well known to the public, to whom they will have to answer for whatever appears wrong in their political record. At the proper time, the Star proposes to express its convictions, without fear, favor, or affection, and we predict that the popular verdict will approve it."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS REVOLT.

prove it."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS REVOLT.

A private letter to the editor of the Albany Journal from a Democrat at Philadelphia—a prominent business man of that city—says: "Here is my sponge; I throw it up. If you could only peep in the Centennial City you would see the sickest lot of Democracy you ever beheld. I have to-day seen a hundred Democrats like myself perfectly independent of the party lash—who will no more vote for 'Uncle Sammy' than than they would for Fred Douglass."

OHIO DEMOCRATS WHO WILL NOT SUPPORT THLDEN.

Ex-Senator Maginnis and Gen, William H. Ball, two of the most prominent Democrats in Zanesville, O., bluntly declare that they will not vote for Tilden. And the former says that he will vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL ON GOV. HAYES.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell is a firm believer in Gov. Hayes. He says he knew him well when they were young men together in Cincinnati, twenty-five years agg. Writing in the Boston Advertiser concerning the estimate of the Governor's character formed in those early days, Mr. Blackwell says: "Mr. Hayes has a calm, cool, intellectual temperament, which is not easily roused, but which, when once roused, moves promptly and with singular precision. sol, intellectual temperature of intellectual temperature, asily roused, but which, when once roused, noves promptly and with singular precision. He has a clear, judicial intellect. He is not wanting in enthusiasm, but he never gushes. There is a certain magnanimity, a stately and dignified repose of character, which underlies his frank and genial temper, and which keeps his generous impulses from running away with him generous from running away wit his frank and genial temper, and which keeps his generous impulses from running away with him. He is, always and everywhere, a gentleman. During our six or seven years of weekly meetings I never knew him use a harsh or coarse expression, nor ever knew him indulge in a personality. He never made an enemy nor lost a friend. Nothing sordid or selfish was ever associated with his character. Always cheerful, kind, frank, and sympathetic, he took a keen interest in every question, and occasionally spoke, when roused, effectively, and to the purpose. But he seldom was roused to speak, except in conversation. There he was ready, bright, and animated. It was a common remark in those days, at the Club: 'Hayes is capable of rising to any distinction, if he could only be impelled to seek it.'"

THE ADAMS PANILY.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams is said by the Springfield Republican to have announced his preference for Tilden, and the same authority also informs us that amajority of the Adams boys, if not all, will probably follow suit.

WHAT THE NOTS THINK OF HAYES.

The Keene (N. H.) Soutined prints a letter from a local correspondent, in which the writer says "Among the men in my employ are three Democrats who were in Gen. Hayes' regiment (Twenty-third Onlo) during the War. One of them says: 'A braver or better man was not in the army. He had an abundance of grit. If he had a fault it was that in battle he was too eager. On a long, dusty march I could always tell Col. Hayes' horse, as it was always loaded with the guns and knapsacks of the "boys" who were giving out, the Colonel himself walking by its side, no matter how great the heat. Yes, sir, he was a kind man, but we had to do our whole duty as soldiers. His wife is a noble woman; she spent two winters with us in winter-quarters. There was not a morning that she omitted going through the hospital and doing everything she could for the sick and wounded. She is a splendid-looking woman. I have voted three times for the General for Governor, and am glad that I am to have an opportunity of voting for him for President. I shall do so, no matter whom my party may nominate at St. Louis.' To all of which the other two Democrats say 'amen.'"

The Utica Herudt says: "Tilden's whole early record will now return to perplex and destroyhim. In every branch of business and political life it is, without exception, the worst that ataches to any public man in America. His immense wealth has been accumulated out of bank-rupt railroads at the expense of individual bondholders. He has made himself rich by making others poor. The whole history of his business life bears the indelible imprint of fraud. His political career is of the same piece. For a lifetime he has been the intimate of the worst Tweed did with him as he listed. The last candidate of the Democratic pa

perior in the country. Not always right, often running counter to popular prejudice and opinion, and, as we sometimes think, extremely unfair in its treatment of public men to whom it is opposed, it is, on the whole, so admirably conducted in all departments, that it justly merits the position it has so long maintained among the leading papers of the West, and, while it does not always win our assent to its positions, it scarcely ever falls to command our respect for its fearlessness and ability. The Tribuna will bring all its powers and influence this fall to the support of Hayes and Wheeler, and he must be a careless observer of events who does not recognize in the return to the Republican fold of such representative journals a sure indication of the triumph of the Cinchnati nominees.—

Manchester (Ia.) Press.

In our way of thinking, The Chicago Tribunar and snext to Harpers' Weekly in its usefulness among all classes throughout the United States, while in political matters there is not a Republican paper in the United States that can claim superfority over it. Its comments on all the live issues of the day are eagerly watched for and taken as standard authority by the vast Republican press both East and West. We ask our friends to try The Tribune during the campaign.—Waverley (Iowa) Republican.

The Chicago Tribuna has been much improved, and it now stands at the very head and front of Republican journals. The Presidential campaign promises to be one of great excitement, and no man who would keep the run of events can afford to be without his party paper. The Tribune, having adopted the cause of the people in opposition to political corruption, at once commends itself to our readers, and the low price at which it is furnished throughout the campaign places it within the reach of all. Every Republican should subscribe for it.—Onarga (Id.) Review.

CENTENNIAL DEAD-HEADS.

Who and What are the "Highly Favored

CENTENNIAL DEAD-HEADS.

Who and What are the "Highly Favored Visitors."

Philadelphia Press.

The non-paying admissions to the Exhibition, reported as they have been without classification or explanation, have created no little apprehension in the minds of the general public and excited much unfavorable comment. As there is nothing in the daily record furnished by the admission department to show what proportion of the non-payers are persons whose attendance is absolutely necessary to the workings of the mighty enterprise, the majority of news-readers naturally conclude that these bolders of complimentary tickets must be highly favored visitors, whose social position or intimate relations with members of the management give them privileges not claimed by the largest stockholders. Philadelphians who have watched the gradual development of the stupendous undertaking, and noted the army of industrious workmen daily engaged at the grounds, have of course a clear conception of the vast number of human hands necessary to conduct the operations of the Exhibition, and the fact that \$0,00, or even 10,000, non-paying admissions are reported on a single day creates no surprise. Visitors from pionits at a distance from the grounds have no such advantages, and it is not strange that they should be misled in this matter. An adequate conception of the magnitude of the Centennial Workl's Fair can hardly be predicated upon anything short of at least one day's inspection of the grounds, while the amount of mental and physical labor required in the details of management will rarely be overestimated. To understand the reason for the admission daily of 8,000 or 10,000 persons on free tickets, it should first be remembered that the International City covers 460 acres of ground, the fence surrounding it being more than three miles long, and the buildings themselves, of which there are about 200, covering over fifty acres. To keep such an extent of territory in perfect order, to prevent persons from scaling the fences, to take care of

sto employes,—and the railroad having fifty-three flagmen and 120 other employes, such as conductors, engineers, superintendents, etc. The minor Exhibition buildings all have their superintendents and janitors, while some of the special buildings, such as the glass-works, sewing-machine and brewers' buildings each require the daily presence of from twenty-five to fifty employes. There are also about 3,000 men engaged in the work of installation, ane these have special passes entitling them to go in and out as often as they desire, the direct consequence of which is that many of them daily count as two, three, or four deadineads, because upon each return through the stile the apparatus registers an additional admission. The medical staff and their assistants, the United States Government officers and employes, the soldiers, engineers, and other representatives of foreign governments, largely increase this list, while every soda-fountain, cafe, and bazaar necessitates free passes for those attending to them. The exhibitors are only given passes in cases where their displays need constant personal attention, but even with this limitation the number of free tickets is necessarily large, as almost every machine on exhibition needs from one to five workmen, and many of the other displays require at least one person for each of their distinct branches. The Custom-House officers, letter-carriers, telegraph operators and messengers, and the 100 employes of the photographic company, must also be included. The number of necessary attendants upon the vast Exhibition can thus be readily run up to 10,000. The attendance of representatives of the American and foreign press average about 200 admissions per day, though this number will probably be increased as the season progresses and correspondents arrive from Washington and other points, where now detained. The total issue of complimentary tickets is not estimated to exceed 400, as their distribution is restricted to officials of the Federal, State, and municipal Governments

comparison with other international shows, the proportion of non-payers is less than half of what might have been expected.

A California Romance.

San Proncisco Neces Latter.

Dennis McNabb was the porter in a mining company's office on California street. Dennis swept out and dusted things, kept the desks in blotting-pads, and in winter made that free which is totally unnecessary in our wonderful climate, but which everybody insists upon having about four months in the year, just to remind them of the States. Dennis felt very humble and lowly indeed, as his salary was only \$10 a week, and when the Secretary—who got \$400 a month for putting his feet on his desk and writing notes from the "Poodle Dog"—soowled and wanted to know where in the bottomless pit the Stock Report was, Dennis felt very much overpowered and downtrodden indeed. But Dennis had heard of Whittington, and Franklin, and John McCullough, and other great men, and so he worked patiently on, washing the spittoons, taking round assessment notices, listening at the board-room key-holes, and biding his time generally. Patience and frugality is its own reward, and one day Dennis heard the President read a telegram from the Superintendent up on the lode. They had struck pay-rock at last. That night Dennis drifted round and conferred swhile with McCarthy, who kept the saloon at the corner. Then he had a whisper or two with Hoolihan, who had made a few dollars running the hack-stand. McNabh had also something to say to O'Flynn, the stevedore, of a confidential nature. The next morning the Secretary of the Yellow Cat Gold and Silver Mining Company, found McNabb's brogans in front of his ink-stand, and the spittoons being cleaned by a Mongolian. Before the official could recover his breath a small Fewian procession filed in. There had been a corner in Yellow-Cat that morning, and in less than ten minutes the old Board was voted out and the metek McNabb elected President, and was busily signing notices of \$5 assessment on the "current house, with his French

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Magnificent Island of Java.

Its Fruits: the Mangusteen and Pomolo---The " Dutch Wife."

A Visit to the Palace of a Merchant. Prince.

For The Tribune In this wonderful clime I am trying to describe, just on the verge of the Equator, the soil and air alike seem to be provocative of fruits, and flowers, and verdure,—verdure the greenest, fruits of mammoth proportions and of exquisite flavor, and flowers of the most captivate. ing and gorgeous colors, though, with few exceptions, the latter lack the full perfume of our Northern roses.

THE PRUITS. I shall essay the pleasant task of attempting to give my readers some faint idea of the most luscious and defaint idea of the most fuscious and de-lectable Java fruits, according to my estimate; and, first upon the list I place the "Manga-teen," which, for delicacy and richness of fa-vor, cannot be surpassed. It is, in color, and spe, and size, like a green lemon, with a thick rind, beneath which lies the creamy substance, whose luscious qualities have placed it among the most delicious of all fruits. Two, and

sometimes three, large ebony pits compose the contre of this most palatable delicacy.

Next in order, my gastric susceptibilities induce me to rank the Pomolo; and I think the most refined epicurean jury would indorse my verdict in this matter. Some of the Java ne of the Java spe cles of this most delicious fruit are very large, I have seen those that measured 30 inch circumference, with the cherry-red pulp almost bursting with its juicy, cool, and nectarean load. They resemble the West-Indian Shaddeck, and are doubtless of the same genus (citrus decumara); but with their external resemblance all comparison must end.

ond.
Oranges, limes, and lemons are in great abundance here; and the eyes roam around the market-place, enjoying a feast over which the Goddess Pomona might have well gloried to

The consignee of my ship, Mr. Alfred Reed, of Boston, sent me a pressing invitation to spend a week with his delightful family at Weltevreden, the Javan Saratoga, and the "invite" was most joyfully accepted, for, as the rice-crop had not been harvested, I had an abundance of leisure time,—time that hangs heavily upon the mind of a home-loving voyager in these distant climes, where no Booth or Clara Morris can while away the tedium of the long, hot days, and the equally long and hot equatorial nights; where no Beecher and Tilton scandal has ever yet aroused the quiet-loving natives or adopted citizens from their unbroken apathy.

Breakfasting at the Hotel of the Netherlands, at 11 o'clock a. m., I spent an hour in a pleasant ramble through the adjacent groves of nutmeg and cocoa, beguilling the moments in interesting converse with Minna Von Hogezand, the pretty and very accomplished daughter of the landlord; after which, all retired to enjoy the "siesta,"—one of the greatest, as well as most necessary, luxunes of these Torrid climes. A MERCHANT PRINCE.

"siesta,"—one of the greatest, as well as most necessary, luxuries of these Torrid climes.

THE "DUTCH WIFE."

A necessary appendage to a well-appointed bed in Java is this "Dutch wife,"—a stick of bamboo, or other light and highly-polished wood, 5 feet in length, and about 2 in circumference. This is placed in every bed; and the relief afforded to the limbs of a tired sleeper, in these long, hot nights, by the presence of this innocent and unsophisticated bedfellow, is almost incredible. Waking in the night, you throw your arm over it (her!)—then, moving it (her!) up, you placed it (her again) beneath your neck, lifting your head from the heated pillows; and, at every change, you feel inclined to bless the peculiar institution; while, in the morning, you arise with a hearty benediction on the consoling "Dutch wife," who has not raked you with her toe-nails, nor disturbed your midnight alumber with a "Caudle lecture" or a sno-ora.

THE SIRSTA.

This delicious interlude to a day's performance on the busy stage of life, in Jura, has reached its ultimatum of human enjoyment; and nowhere else have I experienced such perfect enjoyment of this mid-day rest as here. The siesta occupies the time from tiffin, or lunch-hour (about noon), till 4 p. m., when

Inch-hour (about noon), till 4 p. m., when you seek the marble bath-rooms, and take out a fresh lease of life and its enjoyments.

Dressing myself soon after my bath (one day's routine will suffice for all), I called a carriage and rode throughout the shady groves, the fragrant paim-trees waving over me, and the shary leaves of the ecoconut-trees whispering their secrets to the evening-breeze.

This quiet scene is indelibly impressed upon my memory, and I often recall it to my mind very pleasantly, amid the realities of our chillier clime. The rare beauty and great variety of the foliage, the unequaled splendor of the forwers and vines through whose long shady vistas the elegant dwellings were seen, completely enchanted me, and I gave myself up to feelings of unalityed delight.

After an hour devoted to this exquisite enjoyment, I drew up on the green plaza, close by the palace of Wettevredea, to listen to the Dutch military band, which there performed, each evening, for an hour of two.

Many equipages were gathered on the square, containing beautiful and elegantly-dressed women; numbers of equestrians swelled the throng; while the richly-uniformed officers added animation to a scene that was in itself delightful.

In the centre of the square is a granife column, 30 feet in height, surmounted by a lion, excellently sculptured, from whose knothy head a green bush was growing; for, in this prollife clime, a thin layer of dust soon teems with vegetable life.

\*\*NOLENS-VOLENS\*\*

A score of boys—sons of the "upper-ten"—were on the ground, mounted on handsome pooles, and attended by faithful "coolies," as all servants are termed in this Orient land.

One Spanish caballero bestrode a fractious Bittle animal, and its rider was evidently anrious to show his skill in the presence of his immorate, so the way and the rediction of the carriages; but there must have been a muliah streak in the "critters" genealogy; for he missted upon running around the track, and, bringing his accomplished rider into the very clear to the p

Strains.

Little did I then think that, in a very few years, I should learn of the death of that levely Boston lady in her Javan home; and this from the lips of her mourning husband, while crossing Lake Michigan in 1865, as fellow-passenger on board the steamer Detroit, commanded by my beloved and lamented friend, Capt. Dennis McBride.

"Telis at la state"

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CITY A

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All About That

The Board of Public

The Finance Co

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"Yes, he will."

The receipts in the I terday were about \$900 The coal-bill for the amounts to \$10,786. The Committee on West Division is calle South Town Assessor real-estate assessment them to the County C books will be made out

Ex-Marshal Goodell with his presence year ment from office he has the scene of his former The main topics of c the City-Hall were the and his band and the No small amount of in about both.

Richard Collins, a d last Aldermanie race, nounced himself as a for the office of Alders to the place of Fly-awa The City-Hall vester pearance. The intensencet upon the empl the heads of several quent lack of activity Mayor Colvin, City-A ets Adams are the aba

It might perhaps and are "Committee" "co"Committee" "co"Co-be," to allow calls for committeer for the purpose in the stranger might thin did not know how to A delegation of cit ber, J. Carroll, J. S. B. B. P. Cregar, and Fre apon Ald. McCres at aoon to put in a good on Ogden avenue. It is that that part of the ishink that a line of he benefit it. The matter, and they asked the

The Board of Publisheen two opinions.
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THE PRUITS.

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ERCHANT PRINCE.

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2 "DUTCH WIPE."

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EMORABLE RIDE. If soon after my bath (one suffice for all), I called a carroughout the shady groves,—trees waving over me, and the the cocoanut-trees whispering e evening-breeze.

Is indelibly impressed upon I often recall it to my mind mid the recall to my mind mid the realities of our chillier beauty and great variety of nequaled splendor of the flow-nugh whose long shady vistas ings were seen, completely en I gave myself up to feelings ght.

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LENS-VOLENS.

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BY PALACE.

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EDINNER.

LO describe in detail the tooked meate,—the soups, couriers of an Eastern dintestify that it was perfect, fied the most exacting disafter course of most delicated other in proper succited the dessert and fruits fropriste corps de reserve, I ribe.

ANGOSTEEN,

I me by the lady of the Boston blonde), seemed to distional flavor: and the collowed finished a repast coupled with delightful and the Reeds.

DY MANY LANDS my employing our cheroots g some delicious melodies mind of my distant home over listened to sweets with that, in a very fettige of the contract of the sweets with that, in a very fettige of the contraction of the lady of the listened to sweets with that, in a very fettige of the contraction of the lady of the listened to sweets with that, in a very fettige of the lady of the la

CITY AFFAIRS.

O'Hara and the Hibernian Bank Deposit.

All About That Sum in the Fourth National.

the Board of Public-Works Still Meditating on Reductions.

The Finance Committee and Its Time Revenue Warrants.

DAN O'HARA.

THAT UNSETTLED ACCOUNT. A frew days ago THE TRIBUNE contained paragraph evolating according to the best light, if the water the reason why Mr. Dan O'Hara, see City Treasurer, had not paid over to Mr. Clinon Briggs all the money due the city. Yesterlay a gentleman of this city sent to this office the slip neatly cut from THE TRIBUNE and fol-

he slip neatly cut from THE TRIBUNE and followed it with these comments:

All of which to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Dan O'Hara is a defaulter, and has not given, sor is he able to give, his check on the Hibernian Bank for the balance due from him, simply because he has not got enough there to his credit. He is short several thousand dollars over and above his balance in the Hibernian Bank. The Comptroller knows this, and so does the Finance Committee. Why are not proper proceedings begun at once against O'Hara and his securities?

THE TRIBUNE having extolled this Democratic blatherskite as the model of official integrity, seems now ashamed to tell the truth about him. Ask the Comptroller how much is due from O'Hara, and then ask Briggs how much there is to the credit of D'Hara at the Hibernian Bank. No more fooling.

In order to get at something further and more

then ask Briggs how much there is to the credit of part of the Hiberuian Bank. No more fooling. In order to get at something further and more definite, a reporter called on ONE OF MR. O'BARA'S BONDSMEN and briefly stated to him the substance of the charge,—that the late City Treasurer had not money in bank, as he had said he had, to pay the city's demand against him. In reply the gentleman said:

"No, sir, he has not money enough there to pay the sum due the city, and when he says he has he lies. He owes the city some \$82,000 and odd, and his balance in the Hibernian is about \$75,000 or \$76,000, showing that he is a defaulter to the extent of \$6,000, more or less.

"This matter has been a source of great annoyance to us [his bondsmen], and one of our number has made every effort to have the matter closed up. He went to the City Comptroller, and to the Finance Committee, and to the City Attorney, and demanded that a suit be ecitered against us as bondsmen, so that the thing might be squared. We wanted to know whether we had got to make up the sum or not, and we wanted a chance to enter suit against O'Hara if we had, but we couldn't get the authorities to do snything about it at all."

"You understand, do you, that you are liable for the whole \$82,000 if the city demands it of you?"

"I suppose so; but that is not the, question;

for the whole \$82,000 if the city demands it of you?"

"I suppose so; but that is not the question; they will fix that up somehow as far as the salance in the Hibernian goes; but what we chiefly want to know about is the balance left by deducting what there is in the Hibernian to O'Hara's credit from the sum he owes the rity; we want to know if we must pay that, and if we have got to we want to do it and get a release.—have the bond squared up." iease,—have the bond squared up."
"Isn't there some sort of connection between
this \$6,000 or such a matter and the sum O'Hara

"It is that same sum, as I understand it. You see when the Fourth was getting suspicious one of Dan's bondamen went to him and asked him to draw out his balance there, and he promised to; but he never did it, and therefore he lost some \$5,000, which of course he will have to pay to the city."

have to pay to the city."

"Why didn't he get out of the Fourth when he found it was shaky?"

"Oh, some of his political friends were mixed up with it, and he felt obliged to them to do as he did."

"After all, I suppose Mr. O'Hara's fortune will easily cover any loss that may occur?"

"Why, yes, certainly; Dan ought to be worth anywhere about \$100,000; he probably made \$40,000 or more on interest on the city's money. It isn't that that troubles us, but the way the little matter hange out and bothers us; it ought to have been settled some time ago."

The reporter made his way to the City-Hall and asked to know how much Mr. O'Hara was really indebted to the city. In the absence of the Comptroller, the bookkeeper gave the figures to a copper. They were \$\$2,601.45.

Information was then sought from MR. BRENAN,

Information was then sought from

MR. BRENAN,
Deputy City Treasurer, as to what balance Mr.
O'Hara had in the Hibernian Bank. The answer was that it was a few cents over \$76,000.
This bore out the previous statement of the boodsman, and showed a prima facie case against Mr. O'Hara, seeming to convict him of being a defaulter to the amount of \$6,600.

But it is always safe to go to the bottom of the matter in any case, and the reporter asked a few more questions of Mr. Brenan:

"This seems to show, does it not, Mr. Brenan, that Mr. O'Hara hasn't money enough to pay the city with even if he could freely check out his whole balance at the Hiberhian?"

"Oh, he has money enough there to pay the amount standing against him on the city's books."

"How do you mean; is it part of the old Fourth National matter?"

"Well, yes; you see we knew some time-be-lore the failure of the Fourth that it was weak, and I checked out about all our balance-until a lew days before the failure we had only about \$5,000 there. This was secured to us by-city certificates and real-estate paper, so that the city could not possibly lose a cent. We have ever since been getting the matter into shape, and cashing the securities, so that now there only remains one matter of \$2,500, and that will be paid in a few days, inasmuch as it is secured on \$10,000 worth of real estate. The city will

buly remains one matter of \$2,500, and that will be paid in a few days, inasmuch as it is secured on \$10,000 worth of real estate. The city will lose nothing by the Fourth at all. Of course, the transfer on the city's books of this matter from O'Hara to Briggs cannot well take place antil the whole is paid in."

"Do I understand you to say, then, that when this sum of \$2,500 is paid in, Mr. O'Hara will have money enough in the Hibernian Bank to meet his check for \$82,601.45, with which to balance his accounts with the city?"

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were \$2,682. The receipts in the License Department yesterday were about \$900.

The coal-bill for the month of June for fuel amounts to \$10,786. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division is called to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

South Town Assessor Gray has drawn up his real-estate assessment books, and will deliver them to the County Clerk to-day. His other books will be made out soon.

Ex-Marshal Goodell favored the City-Hall with his presence yesterday. Since his retirement from office he has paid but few visits to the scene of his former occupation.

The main topics of conversation yesterday at the City-Hall were the massacre of Gen. Custer and his band and the sentence of Jake Rehm. No small amount of indignation was expressed about both.

Richard Collins, a defeated candidate in the last Aldermanic race, has come out and announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of Alderman of the Seventh Ward, in the place of Fly-away Hildreth. The City-Hall vesterday presented a sorry appearance. The intense heat had a withering effect upon the employes, and the absence of the heads of several departments and a consequent lack of activity made matters very dull. Mayor Colvin, City-Attorney Tuthill, and Francis Adams are the absentees.

It might perhaps be well for some of those Aldermen who are in the habit of spelling "Committee" "Co-m-l-t-y," and "o'clock" "o'c-l-o-k," to allow some one else to write the calls for committee-meetings in the book kept for the purpose in the City-Clerk's office. A stranger might think that Chicago Aldermen did not know how to spell.

A delegation of citizona Messrs. I. D. Sut-

calls for committee-meetings in the book kept for the purpose in the City-Clerk's office. A stranger might think that Chicago Aldermen did not know how to spell.

A delegation of citizens—Messrs. J. D. Sutter, J. Carroll, J. S. Baumgarten, H. F. Mahler, B. P. Cregar, and Frederick Wilkinson—waited upon Ald. McCrea at his office yesterday afternoon to put in a good word for a horse-rallway an Ogden avenue. The gentlemen are desirous that that part of the town shall improve, and think that a line of horse cars would do much to benefit it. The matter is now before the Council, and they asked the Alderman's support.

The Board of Public Works is still halting between two opinions. One is as to whether some more men can be spared, and the other whether it would not be best to reduce salaries and not the force. It is probable that reductions in both ways will be made, but as yet no conclusion has been reached. A paper showing where the wouldon will come, and to what care.

tent it will be made, has been prepared and will be presented to one of the three Committees now zealously at work on the matter, but the figures will not be given to the public till after the Committee has passed upon them. The employes, meanwhile, are in trepidation lest their room will be declared more satisfactory than their company, or their salaries "docked" so as to make a comfortable existence almost an finpossibility.

existence almost an finpossibility.

BILL 300.

A TRIBUNE reporter having asked the Hon. Elliott Anthony if he thought that there was any probability that the Supreme Court would consent to reconsider the decision lately given by that Court on Bill 300, and if there were any good reasons for such a consent on their part, was informed that there were 'very good grounds indeed to suppose that the decision would be reconsidered. "For," said he, "it is not a great while ago that Judge Scholfield has given this decision on the Dearborn street case which involved Bill 300, and now Judge Scholfield has given this decision on the bill itself, and the two decisions, involving the same questions, are as directly opposed to each other as two opinions could be. They are absolutely different. But they both quote the same provision of the Constitution, and, as I before said, the difference is absolute in their construction of the meaning of that provision. They will have to reconsider it, or else make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Oh, yes, we can get it feconsidered. That is very sure, but there is no telling which decision will be found to be correct. It does not make any difference who collects the city's revenue; that is not the point. The question is, 'Can the city collect its revenue at all?' and I hope that it can."

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE held a meeting yesterday morning in the office of Ald. McCrea, and consulted further on the financial prospects. It was concluded to advertise this morning the time revenue warrants (the advertisement can be found in another column of this paper), and patriotic citizens are carnestly requested by the Committee to ponder well, and if they have any money laying idle to invest it for the city's sake in interest-bearing warrants. But little that is new has been developed in regard to the prospects of a speedy marketing of the warrants, and the city has laid but few plans, for the simple reason that there is nothing to do but to wait the results of the plans already completed. What degree of success will be met with is—a matter of opinion. The Aldermen generally expect great things, but there are a few doubting ones. It has been decided by the Committee on Finance to make another report to the Council, which shall be in some respects similar to the last one, inasmuch as it will state the financial condition of the corporation. It will also be intended as an answer to the sweeping resolutions lately introduced by Ald. Kirk, which the Committee thinks need a reply. The report will also give the

duced by Ald. Kirk, which the Committee thinks need a reply. The report will also give the Committee's views on the reductions contemplated. It will suggest where and how much, and suggestions will be made to the committees having the matter in hand.

There has been an effort made to induce County-Treasurer Huck to accept the warrants in payment for taxes, but Mr. Huck's attorneys being of a doubtful turn of mind, the Treasurer has refused to acree to the proposition. He will of a doubtful turn of mind, the Treasurer has refused to agree to the proposition. He will further consider the matter. It may be added that there seems to be a greater prospect of obtaining the \$1.000,000 quickly than was at first supposed. With Marshall Field, George Armour, and Mr. Billings each taking \$50,000, Mr. Robert Law \$40,000, and other moneyed men appearing ready to invest sums varying from \$500 to \$10,000, the chances are regarded as not so bad after all.

DEGREES FROM "WILLIAM AND MARY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., July 3.—The Rev. E. W. Hager, ten years ago well known in Chicago, now occupying the position of Chaplain in the United States Navy, has recently received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary College, of Virginia. This venerable institution has not been very lavish of such favors, having conferred that honor, during the eighty-three years of its history, upon only fifty-three other elergymen, among whom are Bishops Meade, Johns, Wilmer, and Pinckney. The first homorary A. M. upon its list is Benjamin Franklin; the fourth LL.D., Thomas Jefferson; after whose name we find those of LaFayette, W. H. Prescott, President Tyler, Judge Hoar, and many other distinguished men.

Thomas G. Young, of Saratoga, whose death was announced yesterday, gave some verbal instructions as to how he wished his funeral to be conducted; and after his death, the following

structions as to be the second of the be conducted; and after his death, the following was found among his papers:

I regret, on account of my family, that I have no property to leave; but I have a few requests to make:

Not approving of the cost and unnecessary display ordinarily attending funerals. I desire to be placed in a chestnut coffin, oiled, but not painted. This is to be inclosed in a white pine or black walnut box. I wish to be laid out in a full suit of black, with button-hole bouquet on left lappel of soat. I desire to be buried in my lot at Ballston Spa, unless my family prefer differently. I wish a thick stone (marble or granite) erected containing this inscription, in raised letters:

THOMAS G. YOUNG.

Bord
June 16th, 1816,
Died

Vessiers that the bearers at my funeral be Knights

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876-TWELVE PAGES. THE COURTS.

Petitions in Bankruptcy and for Divorce.

Record of Judgments and New Suits ... Criminal Business.

Babette Stettzner filed her bill yesterday charging that her husband, John G. Stettzner, is an habitual drunkard, and that when he gets drunk he is is the habit of working it off by pounding her. She fails to perceive the beauty of such conduct, and so prays for a divorce and

a slice of his property.

Julia Morton also, in her bill for divorce from her husband, Daniel Morton, tells a sad story of her husband, Daniel Morton, tells a sad story of his abuse. She says that lately he has been in the habit of beating her, and that about three weeks ago, as she was making a fire, he kicked her in the face with a heavy pair of hob-nailed hoes, then caught her by the hair, and, throwing her down, kicked her again repeatedly, so that she was confined to her bed for several days. He is employed as a heater at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, earning \$7 or \$8 a day, and owns property worth \$4,000. He refuses to provide her with food, or allow any tradesman to trust her, and so in addition to a divorce she asks that he may be

compelled to support her suitably.

Lastly, Kate Edgecombe charges her husband, Charles W. Edgecombe, with repeated cruelty, in that he has falled to support her, that he has repeatedly threatened to kill her, and has frequently got drunk and beat her, and

she wants a divorce.

Judge Moore granted divorces in the follow ing cases: Louie B. Walbert from Charles W. Walbert on the ground of adultery; Wilhelmine from Hermann Hartung, cause, desertion; Frederika from Ferdinand Bereiter, cause, cruelty; Martha A. from James W. Armstrong for bigamy: Martha J. from James H. Hutchins on account of his desertion; John Landgrabe from Sophia Landgrabe, cause, adultery; Celia from Paulina S. Levi, cause, adultery; Florence V. Lewis from Levi, cause, adultery; Florence V. Lewis from Charles W. Lewis, on account of his desertion; Susan E. from Edward Atwater, for drukenness and desertion; Agnes from William A. McKinley, on account of his cruelty and desertion; Mayor Szafranski from Jenny Szafranski, cause, adultery; Frances from Ernest S. Langletz, for desertion; Carrie L. from Edward Ewers, cruelty and desertion; Margaret Biesterfeld from Conrad Biesterfeld, cruelty and drunkenness; Elizabeth from Wolfgang Morgenweek, for cruelty; William Chaplin from Adelaide Chaplin, desertion; Carrie W. Lorentzen from Lorentz A. Lorentzen, desertion; and Laura E. from John W. Bukley, cause, desertion.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in having the arguments on motion to set aside the rule on George C. Smith, to compel him to pay over \$171.878.49, the amount found to be due, by the Register's report, by him to the state Insurance Company. It is claimed that he is insolvent, and cannot be made to pay, so that the rule should be discharged. The arguments were concluded and the case taken under advisement. ITEMS.

George, and George & Barry, laying damages at \$10,000. at \$10,000.

Samuel Murphy begun a suit against John McArthur, claiming \$2,000 damages.

W. F. Whittock brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Margaret Beyer.

J. A. C. Curtis, for the use of Edward A. Gibbs, began a suit to recover \$20,000 of George F. Sauer, and another to recover \$5,000 of Henry W. Sauer.

W. Sauer.
E. J. Johnson and John Bygren sued Nelson and Edgar S. De Golyer for \$1,000.
CRIMINAL COURT.

John Bell pleaded guilty to forging a check for \$200 in the name of Peter Page, and was remanded. manded.
Frank Igo was tried for robbery and acquit-

Frank Williams was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one year in the House of Cor-THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and set cases.
JUDGE GARY—Set cases. No. 6,540, Smart vs.

JUDGE GARY—Set cases. No. 6,540, Smart vs. Lee, still on trial. JUDGE BOOTH—Motions, JUDGE BOOTH—Motions, JUDGE WILLIAMS—General Dusiness. JUDGE WILLIAMS—General Dusiness. JUDGE WILLIAMS—GENERAL JUDGE BLODGETT—J. C. Langley et al. vs. John H. Daniels and wife, \$2,320.70—H. B. Clasin & Co. vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, \$1,770. SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESSIONS—E. R. T. Armstrong vs. Philip Larmon, \$329.72.—Home National Bank of Chicago vs. James Coombs and Andrew L. Park, \$299.25.—Same vs. Same, \$350.25.—Excelsior Stone Company vs. Thereas Prosser and George Prosser, \$91.97.—Bensley, Wagner & Bensley vs. James Murphy, \$281.25.—Milton George vs. Gerritt L. Hoodless, \$4,490.33.

JUDGE GARY—E. N. Sheddet al. vs. Charles McGraw, \$96.01.—J. S. Kindall vs. Horace A. Schreier, \$3,500.—Pierre Comford vs. J. L. Campbell, \$364.—Arthur Farrar vs. Bernard McCarty and Obed Wells, \$494.27.—F. R. Butler vs. Thomas J. Dobblins, \$847.35.—L. J. Larnson vs. Charles Tillfen and E. H. Rogers, \$206.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFRESIONS—T. C. Hoag et al. vs. Jra N. Marcy and John S. Haywood, \$121.50.—H. P. Smitn vs. Morton F. Hall and Henry W. B. Hoyt, \$1,326.26.

H. P. Smith vs. Morton F. Hall and Henry W. B. Hoyt, \$1,326.26.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—In the County Court of this county Judge Bross this morning gave a decision sustaining the objections of the taxpayers of the county to pay taxes for interest on bonds issued to the Cairo & St. Louis and Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Companies. The objections were filed on behalf of the tax-payers and ably argued by the Hons. J. M. Lansden and W. B. Gilbert. This is a decision of much importance to Cairo and Alexander County.

Judge Baker yesterday overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of Robert Caldwell, convicted of perjury, and sentenced him to one year in the State's Prison. Nearly all the leading citizens of this city will ask for his pardon.

As an organ of local administration, the rural Commune in Russia is very simple and primi-

tive. There is commonly but one office-bearer, the Village "Elder" (Starosta, from stary old); but in the larger Communes there is also a Comnunal tax-gatherer. The office-bearers are simple casants, chosen by their fellow-villagers for one, two, or three years, according to local custom. Their salaries are fixed by

Syr-Promiser Bink Tources; the fearmain is pay of a doubtfull use of mind, the Treasure has been seen for a fear of the property of the street of the property of the street of the property of the supposed. With Marshall Pichl, diesgra Assembly the street of the supposed of the supposed of the supposed of the supposed of the supposed. With Marshall Pichl, diesgra Assembly the supposed of the supp

leaves. Samuel C. Davis flots a bill against John Furse, W. J. Twobig, J. J. Walworth and wife, B. E. Gallup, F. B. Peabolt, J. J. Rose, W. H. S. Dictricts, W. J. Walworth and wife, B. E. Gallup, F. B. Peabolt, J. J. Rose, W. H. S. Dictricts, W. J. Walworth and wife, B. E. Gallup, F. B. Peabolt, J. J. Rose, W. L. Gondon, R. T. Race, J. K. Kearney, H. S. Dictricts, W. J. Garden, W. J. Garden,

by papers, accounts, contracts, etc., relating to his business, on five days' notice:

Suggrior collect its BRIFF.

The Hanover National Bank began a suit for \$2,000 against Alexander McDonald.

S. A. Craddock and Thomas H. Musick sued Kirk Hawes, as Assignee of the National Life Insurance Company, to recover \$1,200.

Marie Rothbarth filed a bill yesterday against Johanna Kroenig, widow of Raymond Kroenig, and Maria, Josephine, and Johanna Kroenig, his heirs, and Andrew Krussman, Charles Berl, Gustav Gindorf, Fritz Zernitz, and Julius Rosenthal, trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,000 on the 8.30 feet of the W. y of Lot 1 of the Assessors' Division of Lots 103, 105, and part of 104, and sub-Lots 15to 20, inclusive, in John R. Walsh filed a distress warrant against Joseph H. Wood and Richard L. Marsh to recover \$1,700 due for the back rent of the second, third, and fourth floors of Nos. 73 and 75 East Monroe street. This is the place known as Wood's Museum. The distress warrant shows that all the curiosities, furniture, and stage decorations and properties have been shows that all the curiosities, furniture, and stage decorations and properties have been seized.

Angie B. Whitney commenced an action in trespass against the Victor Sewing Machine Company, the Domestic Sewing Machine

## SANFORD'S **Jamaica Ginger**

THE DELICIOUS FAMILY MEDICINE FOR SUM-MER AND WINTER COMPLAINTS.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Cholern Morbus. Take a teaspoonful of Sanfor amaica Ginger in half a cup of hot water, well awe ned with loaf sugar, every half hour until relieviding to the first dose half a teaspoonful of salerati f the attack be severe, attended with cramps and thea, double the dose and apply hot cloths to the boils. See article on Cholers Morbus accompanying es

Diarrhea.

Dysentery. First take a dose of castor-oil. When this has fully operated take half a teaspoonful of Sanford's Jamaica Ginger in a cup of hot milk, well sweetened with losf sugar. Repeat every two hours.

Sea-Sickness, Sick-Headache. Take a teaspoonful of Sanford's Jamaica Ginger in a cup of hot water, sweetened, every half hour until relieved. In Sea-Sickness, a dose before going on board or before the head and stomach are affected, will often wholly prevent this distressing trouble.

Crampa and Pains. Take prevent this distressing trouble.

Cramps and Pains. Take a teaspoonful of San ford's Jamaica Ginger in half a cup of hot water, we sweetened, every half hour until relieved. In sever cases apply fiannels wrung out of hot water to the lowels. bowels.

Colds. Take a teaspoonful or more of Sanford's Ja-maica Ginger in half a cup of hot water, well sweeten-ed with loaf suçar, just before going to bed. Bath the feet in hot water and mustard.

Fever and Ague. See article accompanying each bottle on the treatment and cure of this disease in all its stages.

Dyspepsia. Take half a teaspoonful of Sanford's Jamalea Ginger in a cup of cold water and a little augar just before each meal. It stimulates digestion, increases the appetite, and prevents all oppressive feeling after eating.

Estimulant and Tonic. Dissolve a teaspoonful of load sugar in a glass of hot water, and add one teaspoonful of Sanford's Jamaia Ginger. This repeated morning and evening will be found removing all desire for intexting a tentile to the control of Sanford's Jamales Ginger. This is really delicious, and all should try it.

For Children and Infants. The same general directions apply, with a proper reduction of the dose to suit their ages.

suit their ages.

The Substitution of Brandy for Alcohol, the use of the True Jamaics Ginger, of their own selection and importation, its combination with choice aromatics, as devised and originated by Drismford, placed this preparation in actual merit sevare also in the most bitter opposition from the trade, its sales in New England now exceed that of all others combined, ask for and insist upon having Sanyono's Jamaica Gingra.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-gists, Grocers, and dealers in medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages of one dezen to obtain the trial bottles for free distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

A N Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and uterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliste, they cure instant relief afforded in

Instant rener agroved in Rheamatism, Neurolgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irrita-tions, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Enpiares and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusio Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Screness and Pain in Any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the

by Chronic Islammation of the Kidneys. So condent are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters, that they do not hesitate to warrant it to possess greater—far greater—curstive properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz., 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price. 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.



827 & 829 BROADWAY, N.Y., OR NEW ORLE-

\$100 Invested Has Profit of \$1.700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1.000. ALEX. PROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently-pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free: 850 elegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed)

Comptroller of the Currency.

CONGRESS HALL, ELM-AV., BELOW FORTY-SECOND-ST .. directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties.

TERMS—One dollar per day.

W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.,

Will be opened June 1 for the Season of 1876. GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor. THE WINDSOR, OF SARATOGA SPRINGS. N. Y.

This new and first-class Hotel, occupying the most commanding position on Broadway, and over-looking Congress Park, will be ready for the reception of guests, June 15th, 1878.

JOHN E. POOLE, President. Incomparable in its costumes. The Great Girards, Idi Idalia, Full Grand Corps de Balles, Lass Matines of Adah Richmond, The Great Cast, Prismatic Fountain, March of the States. POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY, July 8, 1878, the only Matines

BAD DICKEY.

he Greatest Programme ever given at the Adelph First time of Cellini's most Gorgeous Ballet,

LE MIRALDA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRS & HAVERLY Lossees
WILL E. CHAPMAN Manager THIRD WEEK OF SHOOK & PALMER'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO. Monday Evening, July 3, 1876, last week of the

TWO ORPHANS Vith its Unparalleled Cast. Matinees Tuesday and aturday. Admission \$1 and 50 cents.

WABASH-AV. M. E. CHURCH.

THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL TENNESSEE COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS. Will give two Grand Concerts on Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 10 and 11. Doors open at 7:30; Com mence at 8. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c. McVICKER'S THEATRE---AIMEE.

Two Performances to-day—Matinee at 2, Evening at 8.

This Afternoon at 2.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. in her English Song and Dance "Pretty as Picture." To-night, last appearance,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This Evening the SEVEN SISTERS.
Matinee—BLACK-EYED SUSAN and the
OUGH DIAMOND, and first appearance of Mr.
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(Late Principal of Bradford Academy) will receive
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Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, \$110 to \$120, according to accommodation; second, \$72; third cabin, \$40. Resturn tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$22, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamer marked thus "do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. T. W. P. WHITE, No. 57 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SPAIN, July 15, 10:30 a m | EGYPT, July 20, 11:30 a m | CANADA, July 22, 3 p m | Calvander, July 22, 3 p m | Ca Great Western Steamship Line.

BAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sterman House) and Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and as the depo

### Presport & Dubuque Express | 9:30 p. m. | 6:15 a. m. |
9Milwankee Fast Mali (daily) | 7:30 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
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9Mi o-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATHROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, Of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House. 

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: "At Depot, and 122 Kantoliph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield & Ex. 12:30 p. m. 7:50 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield & Ex. 14:30 p. m. 7:50 p. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express. 10:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Peoria Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Peoria Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex. 9:23 p. m. 2:40 p. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommdat n. 5:00 p. m. 9:20 s. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

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Depots, foot of Lake-st., lediana-av., and Sixteenthst., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, of
Clark-st., and at depots. 

Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st., Palmer House Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corn son. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Lesve. | Arrive. Day Express—Pullman Draw-ing Room Steeping Cars, to New York without change. . 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. Atlantic Express—Pullman PalaceOrawing-Room Steep-Day Express. 9:000 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 9:00 a.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: SS Clarkst., Paime Housa
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 7:40 a 4 5:10 p. m. 8:59 m. 1 8:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Byen and Sherman sta. Tickes
office Se Classis, Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive. Omaha Leaves the Aich Ex \*10:00 a m. \* 3:43 p. m. Peru Accom rodation. \* 5:00 p. m. \* 9:33 a m. Night Expension. \* 10:00 p. m. \* 6:50 a m.

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### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

County Treasurer Huck received the real-es-tate taxes of Judge L. B. Otis yesterday. They

J. R. Hegeman, Vice-President of the Metro-olitan Life-Insurance Company of New York, and family, are at the Grand Pacific.

actual count, 348 persons and eighteen is drank at the Young Men's Christian As-tion fountain yesterday during one hour. Mr. G. Niemeier, Passenger Agent of the altimore & Ohio Railroad at Milwaukee, was the city yesterday on business connected with

Supt. Hickey has issued an order that the licemen wear no belts during the months of ly and August. They will carry their clubs their hands.

The temperature this day, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE suiding), was at 5 a. m., 87 degress; 10 a. m., 1; 12 m., 92; 8 p. m., 95; 8 p. m., 89. Baromter, 8 a. m., 29.10; 8 p. m., 29.08.

John Hickey, 12 years of age, and residing with his parents at the coner of Halsted and twenty-ninth streets, was accidentally drowned a Healey Slough yesterday morning. The body was recovered at noon and taken to his home. Andrew Farrell, a single man, 45 years of age, esiding at No. 511 Centre avenue, had his hands and legs badly burned last night by his bedding the hing fire from a lighted candle. A neighbor at out the fire and had the man sent to the ounty Hospital.

County Hospital.

Patrick Shields, residing at the corner of Maxwell street and Archer avenue, was sun-struck while at work yesterday afternoon at the corner of Archer avenue and Decring street. He was attended by Dr. Bidwell, who is of the opinion hat he cannot survive. He is an Irishman by orth, 55 years of age, and has a wife and family.

with, 55 years of age, and has a wife and family. A little son of George Hackett, a white man with a colored spouse, was drowned in the lake at the foot of Harrison street on the 2d of July. Yesterday a little Hebrew boy named Isaac specter was arrested upon the charge of naving pushed the little fellow into the lake. It is probable that the story is merely the outgrowth of some neighborhood quarrel, as there seems to be no grounds for the accusation.

of some neighborhood quarrel, as there seems to be no grounds for the accusation.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the recommendation of the finance committee of the church, announced last Sunday that meeting would be held Thursday night, and requested that all the members of the church be present, as it was understood that the monetary affairs of the church were in a bad way. It is said that the finance committee with a few other members are opposed to the present pastor, Mr. Young, while the remaining portion (comprising about four-fifths) think a great deal of him. Thursday night about 150 members meet at the church, as they supposed, to discuss the monetary affairs. But when the committee made their report, and they found that the finances were in a better condition than they had been in a long time, the question immediately arose: Why was this meeting called! When one gentleman with more courage than the rest stated that he had heard that Mr. Young. was distiked by some members, and they were ready to discuss the question of retaining him, the truth flashed upon all at once. The finance committee had resorted to this way of ousting Mr. Young 

out their designs.

After the matter had been discussed at ggth, a vote was put, which resulted decidedly lavor of Mr. Young. It stood 126 yeas, 26 ys. Lawson is the name of a young man who de himself very conspicuous in challenging tes, and Mr. Young (no relation to the pastor) lowing in Lawson's wake. Dr. Hedges, one the gentlemen earnest in the effort to oust cought the day was against Mr. Young. Di-ctly after the vote was announced, Dr. Hedges ished it understood that he had no personal eling in the matter, and would have changed a vote if he could; the doctor has a large imber of patients in the congregation. The ajority portion of the members are thorough-disgusted with the instigators of this trouble, and expressed themselves verbally to that

THE DRUMMERS.

ANIZING FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION. The Northwestern Traveling Men's Associa-tion held an adjourned meeting in the Tremont use club rooms yesterday following were present: W. K. Sidley, H. O. Wilkie, Henry Hoyt, John C. Sawyer, D. K. Clink, T. M. Coliger, James C. Miller, F. W. Ruffner, W. H. Goss, J. S. Spitzer, and M. C.

Hatch.

The Association was organized a year ago at Winona, Minn., and is a mutual insurance organization. There are now about 400 members. The headquarters will be in Chicago hereafter. In the absence of President Draper, the Vice-President, W. K. Sidley, occupied the chair.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Wright, Pike, and Ruffner, reported favorably on several applications or membership, and the applicants were thuished with certificates. The Committee also-reported the acceptance of the resignation of H. J. Larrabee, late Secretary and Treasurer, and the appointment of Mr. Heath to fill the vacancy.

It was coded to have an Advisory Board,

It was deded to have an Advisory Board, and the Charman stated that he would announce it at soin future time.

The Executive Committee was empowered to add to its number, and three will constitute a

add to its number, and three will constitute a quorum.

Mr. Miller suggested that the Association be incorporated under the Stan law. He moved the appointment of a committee to attend to it. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed Meisrs. Miller, Hatch, and Cushing.

The Committee retired, and after conference brought in a report instructing the Secretary to pay over the funds of the Association to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to hald them until the Secretary elect shall file his bone. The money, \$319.34, was paid over after the adoption of the report.

The meeting then adjourned.

### THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The sale of property for delinquent taxes will commence about Aug. 1.

The County Treasurer yesterday sent \$117,000 to the State Treasurer, the result of recent collections of State taxes.

The notorious Turner forgery case comes up in the Court this morning, through the anxiety of his counsel for a speedy trial. The Grand Jury yesterday morning, after smashing one of the chairs assigned them, dis-posed of a few ordinary cases, and adjourned at an early hour.

L. Andrews and Samuel Grannick, pawn-brokers, indicted by the last Grand Jury for receiving stolen property, were arrested yesterday and brought to the Criminal Court. At a late hour in the afternoon they were laboring to processes hall.

Some people have for a long time insisted on the necessity of an elevator to communicate rith the Grand Jury room, and now that the rhiskyltes occupy that apartment the want is more sensibly felt. If the whiskyltes petition the Board in the matter, they will doubtless be

The roaming Commissioners returned yester-day morning from their visit to the Ohio stone-quarries. They did not appear in as good spirits as they did upon the return from their Cincinnati visit. They were remarkably grum, and if they had been fed on horseradish and wined on vinegar they could not have been more ill-tempered. The amount of it is, they were not pleased with their visit.

in the Principalship of the Cook County Normal School. Mr. Horace R. Stebbings was called to the chair, while Mr. Henry Kent acted as Secretary. The Chair announced the object in a few brief remarks, in which he stated he had always thought favorably of Mr. Wentworth's management of the Normal School, and could discern no reason for the change which it was said would be made to-day by the Board of Education.

Mr. Frederick L. Kimmey stated in few remarks that action was necessary, and he would move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to draw up resolutions embodying the views of the meeting on the advisability of a change. The motion was carried and the committee was appointed as follow: The Rev. W. Forsythe, Messrs. John Byrne and W. M. Willis. Messrs. Kimmey, of Englewod, and A. Merrill, of Orland, were on motion added to the committee.

During the absence of the County Board of Education, spoke on the subject, and stated why and wherefore he was in favor of the present incumbent continuing in the position of Principal of the Normal School. He challenged any of the opposing members of the Board to bring a single fault against the Principal. He had asked for objections and received evasive answers to the effect that there were as good men in the county.

Mr. O'Connell, the member from Englewood, who desired to ramove Mr. Wentworth, made a few remarks.

The Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted amid applause:

When has a lie proposed by some members of the Cook County Board of Education to make a change in the Principalship of the Normal School; and

pered. The amount of it is, they were not pleased with their vixit.

Leonard Swett, attorney for the indicted Commissioners, appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday morning and made a motion to quash the indictment against such of the defendants as had not taken a change of venue. The motion was briefly argued and promptly overruled. Mr. Swett then said he was ready for trial, and in reply Mr. Reed urged him to consent to a continuance. Mr. Swett said he would consult his clients, and report to the Court to-day what he would do.

John M. Rountree and Mike Evans held a convention in the former's office yesterday afternoon to consider the Mayoralty question. Rountree presided, and stated the object of the meeting in a few brilliant remarks. Mike made the first motion, which was that John Forsythe be nominated. He supported his motion in the following speech: "Don't I tell you, now, be lang, that he is the best man and a good Dimitral?" The Chair objected, and, refusing to put the motion, remarked hat the Democracy was disorganized, and could set afford to take up a man whose cord was not luminous. At this point Mike scame excited, and nominated Colvin, who, he sid, stood pledged to support Tilden, and could ray more votes than any five men in the city, which he and Phillips would stand by him, and retest the hallot-boxes. This enthused—the

Chairman, who applauded loudly, and the nomination was made unanimous. The ratification meeting will be held in a few days.

CRIMINAL.

During Thursday night the residence of James Litcherman, No. 162 Fourth avenue, was bur-glarized of a quantity of ladies' clothing valued

John Murray is confined at the Armory charged with stealing a pocket-book containing \$15 from Mrs. Johnson, an inmate of the noto-rious Long Branch.

Nellie Lynch, for stealing a watch and chain from a Clark street damsel, is being parbolled in the east corridor of the Armory. The watch was found, and now the address of the owner is

Emory A. Webster, a collector in the employ of the Victor Sewing-Machine Company, is locked up in the West Madison Street Station charged with the embezzlement of \$1,088 of the Company's funds. The complainant is Leonard C. Riggs, an agent of the Company.

William Loden, Frank Anderson, and Thomas Hamilton yesterday noon entered the pawnshop of B. Foreman, No. 380 Clark street, while the family were at dinner, and made good their escape with four revolvers and some other articles. The deed was noticed by Detective Scott, who was passing at the time, and by him the

Doys were locked up at the Armory.

On the Fourth a set of pool-balls valued at \$60 were stolen from the saloon of B. Hanson, No. 45 West Kinzie streeet, and Adolph Paulsen, Barney Benson, and Anton Anderson were ararney Benson, and Anton Anderson were ar-sted on suspicion. Yesterday they were cought before Justice Scully, and the proof painst them was so positive that they were such held to the Criminal Court in \$500 bail.

each held to the Criminal Court in \$500 ball.

Maurice Grau, the manager of the Almee Opera-Bouffe Combination, was arrested yesterday charged with larceny. It seems that a Frenchman named Maraes was engaged to accompany the company to California, and Mrs. Maraes was to go too as a hair-dresser, But Mrs. Maraes with woman's fickleness changed her mind, and Mons. Maraes changed his forthwith. So, Maraes says, Grau seized some property of the French couple and refused to give it back. The case came up yesterday before Justice Haines, and Grau was placed under bonds of \$500, and will be heard this morning.

On the night of the 3d inst, the clothing store

of \$500, and will be heard this morning.

On the night of the 3d inst. the clothing store of Jacob Oppenheimer, at No. 78 West Randolph street, was entered by burglars, and was robbed of \$800 worth of clothing. Yesterday afternoon Officers Hogan and Dalton were fortunate enough to discover the hiding-place of the thieves, and pouncing down upon the place, a one-story cottage in the rear of No. 470 Milwankee avenue, they arrested Abby Morton and John Riesen, and recovered a considerable portion of the goods. In the evening they made another descent, and captured three more portion of the goods. In the evening they made another descent, and captured three more of the gang, named Lawrence Louth, William Butler, and Thomas McCarthy. It was ascertained that the thieves had divided the swag at No. 28 Randolph street, and following up this lead, nearly all of the property was recovered. The gang will be brought before Justice Scully toodsy.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer William Croak, while traveling beat on Clark street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was hailed by a passenger on the Peru accommodation train on the Rock Island Road. While the train was in motion the officer boards While the train was in motion the officer boarded it by the rear platform, and walking through the car found the man, who gave his name as Henry C. Stoll, an auctioneer at Mokena. By him he was informed that a negro burglar had broken into the hotel of William Jacobs, of Mokena, at an early hour yesterday morning, by prying open a rear window. The burglar helped nimself to a gold watch and chain, a large Colt's revolver, and \$20 in currency, and as he was about to leave was discovered by Mr. Jacobs, who was about to grapple with him, but was brought to a sudden stand by the muzzle of his own revolver being placed to his head. He called his wife to his assistance, but she was soon settled by a stunning blow upon the head, soon settled by a studning blow upon the near, which felled her to the floor, and in the confusion which ensued the negro succeeded in making his escape by the same way he had entered. Suspecting that Mokena would prove too warm for him, he left without taking any notice of railway trains, and footed it all the way to Blue Island, a distance of some 15 miles. Mr. Stoll informed the officer that a negro corresponding to the description of the burglar had boarded the train at Blue Island, and pointed out the fellow on the platform of one of the rear cars. Officer Croak then approached the fellow, and asked if he resided in town, to which came the reply that he had been working out in the country. Suddenly the negro made a leap off the train, and, drawing a large navy revolver, made tracks for Fourth avenue. The officer followed in pursuit, but was ordered to halt by the thief as he drew the revolver and snapped it at his pursuer. Fortunately it missed fire, and the officer returned the compliment by firing two shots, both Fortunately it missed fire, and the officer returned the compliment by firing two shots, both too low to do any damage. Finally, the fellow was cornered on the west side of Fourth avenue, between a fence and a stable, and a third time pointed his revolver with orders to keep back. The officer told him to drop his weapon or be shot dead, and chosing the former he threw the weapon at his feet, and allowed the officer to approach within a few feet of him when he seized the weapon once more and leveled it. Finally the fellow was captured and brought to the station, where he was recognized as an old offender, and a member of a gang recently brought to grief at Fort Scott, Kan. He gave the name of George Johnson, but letters upon his person were addressed to George Shaw, by which name he is best known in this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. Jacobs conducts the noon prayer-mee

There will be a young people's meeting in lower Farwell Hall this evening.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum at 2 p. m. to-day.

The Tennessee colored jubilee singers will give two concerts at Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, corner Fourteenth street, Monday and

Tuesday evenings.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Ald. O'Brien, of

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Ald. O'Brien, of the Eighth Ward, will open his renovated handball alley, on West Harrison street, between Halsted and Desplaines. The attendance of leading Western experts will be large, and the probabilities of a first-class formal opening of the hand-ball season are strong. Among those present will be Ald. O'Brien. James Feron, John Carmody, Hugh Harrity, John Foley, and others.

THE MASS-MEETING.

Carmody, Hugh Harrity, John Foley, and others.

The grand Republican rally will come off this evening on Market street, between Madison and Lake. It promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever gotten together. Speeches will be made in English and German, and there will be unusually large street-processions and illuminations. Among the speakers who will certainly be present are the Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Republican candidate for Governor, Emory A. Storrs, and others. The first gun of the Hayes and Wheeler campaign in the Northwest will do some effective work against the sham Reformers as personified in Tilden and Hendricks.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. A meeting of the citizens of Lake and vicinity was held in the High-School last night, for the

purpose of taking action on the proposed change in the Principalship of the Cook County Normal School. Mr. Horace R. Stebbings was called to

ing to-day.

Normal School by any such change.

Mr. F. L. Kimmey, in response to calls by the assemblage, stated that the partisan reports regarding Mr. Wentworth's educational abilities had led him to believe a little in them, but as he was leaving his office that evening he received a package of letters which thoroughly convinced him of his error. He had heard the few citizens desiring the change say, "Well, Prof.

min of his error. He had heard the few cutzens desiring the change say, "Well, Prof.
Wentworth is not regarded as much
of a teacher by educational men,"
but he was now convinced, and would
convince the audience of the mistake. He then
read a letter from the State Superintendent of
Public Schools, the Hon. S. M. Etter, who wrote:

present management.

The speaker then cited the evils of changes in the management of colleges, and stated the necessity of retaining the services of a good Principal, who had built a reputation for the Normal School, which was already known all court the States.

over the States.

over the States.

Speeches were then made by the Rev. Mr. Thearle, Mr. Forey of Chicago, Mr. Merrill of Orland, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and several others, all of whom indorsed Mr. Wentworth, and reiterated the necessity of throwing politics out of educational matters, as that was the real trouble in the present case. All had endeavored to find reasons for the removal, but had been unable to ferret the real object as yet. The meeting then appointed a committee to wait on the Board, and adjourned.

Doolittle, Bishop & Co. are the proprietors of sort of pool-table place on Davis street, which

has been the resort of the worst loafers and rowdies in town, and has long been regarded as

a public nuisance. Wednesday morning Office

Carney brought them before Justice Curre

Carney brought them before Justice Currey on a general complaint of keeping a disorderly establishment, etc. It was alleged that beer had been freely dispensed there on the Fourth, and the policemen testified to having stopped four or five fights there on that day. It was also said that rowdies could be heard swearing and carousing there all day and almost all night, and the place was generally shown to be a nuisance. The case was dismissed on their promising to stop all disorder at once, but should they fail to do so they will be immediately brought up again and fined heavily.

Some four weeks ago a Miss Thompson, a dressmaker here, had avaluable silk dress-pattern stolen. A vigorous search was instituted, which was fruitless until Thursday morning, when Officer Carney discovered the thief on the way to Elgin. She proved to be a highly re-

way to Elgin. She proved to be a highly re-

way to high. She proved to be a lightly re-spectable young woman who was unable to pay her board bill, and had stolen the silk and dis-posed of it for \$22 as a means of relief. Her relations were sent for, and the matter will be hushed up on their paying damages and making

HYDR PARK. The Republicans of the Town of Hyde Park

are requested to meet at the hotel at Grand Crossing Monday at 7:30 p. m. for the pur-

pose of organizing a Republican Club for said town. All Republicans are requested to be pres-

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—The Centennial opening the exhibition grounds on Sunday. The question came before the Commission in the shape of a resolution offered by kir. Donalson, of Idahe, providing for the opening of the Ex-hibition every day in the week, and that no hibition every day in the week, and that no steam be used on Sunday, and that no exhibitor should be compelled to remain in the building on that day. Speeches against the resolution were made by Dr. Loring of Massachusetts, Mr. Morrill of Pennsylvania, Mr. Botler of West Vir, inia, and Mr. Kimball of New York. Mr. Donalson spoke at length in support of his resolution, followed by Mr. Nelson of Alabama, and Mr. McNell of Missouri. The resolution was finally lost by a vote of 29 to 10.

The admission to the Centennial Exposition yesterday numbered \$2,040, of which 48,051 were paid. The whole number of visitors since the opening has been 1,962,054.

CANADIAN ITEMS."

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 7.—It is quite probable that the difficulties existing between the Canadian forwarders and American authoritie regarding the free navigation of the American canals will be amicably settled in a few days. The Minister of Customs has had some further correspondence with the Washington Government on the subject.

ment on the subject.

Information is received here that the question of disputed rights of French fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland has been finally settled. France has admitted that all territorial rights on the shore of Newfoundland belong to Great Britain, who undertakes to preserve the law, while French fishermen are to be allowed the free use of the beach for drying fish.

Great depression prevails at present in the sawed lumber trade. The extraordinary reduction of the traffic rates on the leading trunk lines of railway have enabled Western producers to flood the Eastern markets with lumber at ruinously low rates, with which Ottawa lumber cannot possibly compete except at a sacrifice. It is not probable that the low freights will be long continued, but the markets of the East will be stocked in the meantime to the injury of the Ottawa trade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronyo, July 7.—The Reform Convention adopted the scheme for the organization and establishment of the executive which, without interfering with the independence of local action, will undertake the duties which can only be discharged by a central authority. A provisional council was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a central organization.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Information is received here that the question

LONDON, July 7.—A large delegation of Indians from the Sarnia Reservation passed through London to-day en route for Sangeen, where a grand council of the Chippawa tribe is to be held, together with a camp meeting under Methodist auspices. In the party were a number of Chiefs and other dignitaries.

DUNALISTIC.

Kenkuk, Ia., July 7.—The Constitution, the Democratic paper of this city, was sold to-day to a firm composed of the Hon. John Gibbons, H. W. Clendennin, Thomas Rees, and George Smith. Mr. Gibbons will assume the editorial management of the paper. He is a prominent young lawyer and politician, and is a member of the Iowa Legislature.

important change of Railroad Time.

Commencing with Sunday, July 9, 1876, and nightly thereafter, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winona night trains, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will leave the depot on the corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9:15 p. m., which is 30 minutes earlier than heretofore. These trains have Pullman palace drawing-room sleeping-cars through to Winona and for St. Paul. through to Winona and for St. Paul.

THE INDIAN WARS have a tendency to excite and mar our better na-ture. In such times we should not forget our hap-py homes and their influence for good, made doubly dear by a Pease Piano, or Taylor & Farley organ, for sale or rent at Pelton & Pomeroy's, 231 State street.

THROW NOT PEOPLE'S FAULTS in their teeth, for there are few teeth that have not faults of their own. There is but one way to preserve them without spot or blemish, and that is, by the daily use of the best dentrifice in existence, fragrant Sodozont, cool, refrashing, and agreeable.

THE IOWA STORM.

The Ravages at Des Moines and Elsewhere.

oss of 16 or 17 Lives in Warren and Madison Counties.

Immense Destruction of Property by Wind and Water.

his connection with the school, unquestionable ad ministrative ability, and is thoroughly conversan with all branches of Normal training, and has been identified with the Normal from its origin to its present established success; and

WHEREAS, Prof. Wentworth has always possessed in the highest degree the confidence of his associate teachers, his students, and the community of Englewood as a Christian gentleman and an experienced educator; therefore,

Resolved, That the past progress and present prosperity of Cook County Normal abundantly demonstrates the fitness and efficiency of Prof. Wentworth as Principal of the Normal, which fact, in connection with the recent emphatic sestimony of the Association of Principals and teachers of Cook County as to Prof. Wentworth's ability and faithfulness: convinces us and the eminent educational men of the State, that the proposed removal of Ppof. Wentworth is eminent educational men of the State, that the proposed removal of Ppof. Wentworth is eminent behown for such removal; we, the citizens of Englewood, deeply interested in the welfare of the Normal, do therefore most earnestly petition the Board that they will not jeopardize the vital interest and present pre-eminent success of the Normal School by any such change.

Mr. F. L. Kimmey, in response to calls by Incidents of the Terrible Disaster Rockdale.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune DES MOINES, Ia., July 6.—One of the astrous storms ever witnessed passed over this section of Central Iowa on the night of the 4th, the details of which have not been fully received yet, owing to the prostration of telegraph-wires; but sufficient has been gathered from persons coming here from various directions to show a horrible record of DEATH, BUIN, AND DEVASTATION.

The storm-cloud came up in the west about o'clock,-its south wing black, angry, and Public Schools, the Hon. S. M. Etter, who wrote:
"The excellent results of your work as shown by the success of your graduates in the school-room should beget feelings of pride and satisfaction among the right-minded citizens of Cook County. Technical training is as much required by the teacher before entering upon his profession as by the physician or the lawyer, and this training you are giving at Englewood in a manner that reflects credit upon the whole State." The letter of Mr. Fowler, of the Northwestern University, was then read, stating that he was familiar with the school, and from personal knowledge of its work could commend most emphatically its present management. threatening; the north being brilliant with lightning. When about 5 or 6 miles distant from this city, the cloud parted,—the wind storm going south, and the water-cloud coming east, over the city. It struck here about halfpast 9, the water falling in a deluge, and the sky livid with lightning, and the earth shook under the pealing thunder. A dwelling-house in South DesMoines, in which were nine per-sons, was struck with lightning. One girl, Emma Kure, was killed, and her brother seriously hurt, and another boy killed. A stable of Wesley Redhead's was struck and two fine horses

THE RUSH OF WATER filled a ravine running east and west through the city so suddenly that fences, bridges, pigthe city so suddenly that fences, bridges, pig-pens, and out-houses, at the West End, were borne into the current, and, reaching the via-ducts farther east, choked them up. The water instantly rose, and went rushing across the streets, bursting into houses, and filling the lower stories with water, and the yards with logs, fences, pig-pens, and debris. In five min-utes families found their parlors, sitting-rooms, and furniture 4 feet under water; and in some instances the doors yielded to the pressure of the current, and the contents of the rooms were

SWEFT INTO THE STREET.

Horses in stables along the ravine were quickly swimming in their stalls, and their lives were only saved by taking up the floor over their heads and holding their heads above water. It is a marvel no lives were lost. The damage to private property is about \$30,000. About half a million brick were destroyed in brick-yards, and several buildings being constructed were damaged by the washing of foundation-walls. All the culverts and bridges over the ravine were swept away, except two,—thus stopping travel on all north-and-eouth streets. The loss to the city will be not less than \$60,000.

In the country around the city, farmers report great damage to crops. Grain is flat and beaten into the earth, and the ground covered with apples beaten off.

The damage by the south wing of the storm is

with apples beaten off.

The damage by the south wing of the storm is

A FEARPUL RECORD.

The clouds parted, leaving a clear space of about 4 rods. In this form the storm marched forward to within about 6 miles of the city, when the south wing suddenly swung to the south, passing over the southern part of Madison and Warren Counties. It struck the farm of John Dean, about 6 miles from here, and swept trees, barns, and fences in fts-track. At Beavington, in the southeast corner of Madison County, a grain-elevator was thrown down. At Churchill, a village near there, several houses were blown down, and one woman and a boy killed. James Barks had a leg broken. Patrick Smith received injuries probably fatal, and his family were all more or less hurt. As the railroad to Winterset was so badly washed, no trains passed over the roads, and no details of the damage have been received. But

THE DEVASTATION MUST BE HORRIBLE, according to the following, which is hurrically furnished by W. H. Schooley, of Indianola, as the result in Warren County:

The residence of L. P. C. Martin, 3 miles northwest of town, was blown down, and his wife and a 2-year-old child killed.

In the Maple Grove Settlement, commencing at William Paisley's, roof taken off dwelling, and goods blown out of the house. No one injured.

Alex. Paisley's house moved nearly off of

Alex. Paisley's house moved nearly off of foundation.

M. E. Young's barn blown to atoms.
Two windows blown out of Mitchell's house, granary and stable unroofed.
The Robert Graham farm, barn and dwelling blown down. The occupants of the house took to the cellar, and were unharmed.
Richard Moore's dwelling partly unroofed, and twenty-four bee-stands blown over the farm.

arm.
William Noble's barn turned around, and corses not much injured; house not much inured. Sam McElroy's house moved from foundation. Charley Flager's house blown to pieces, and barn badly damaged, and Mr. Flager badly

barn badly damaged, and Mr. Finger badly hurt.

Al Talbott's house blown off foundation and lodged near shade-trees.

School-house torn to atoms.
Coventry's barn torn to pieces.

William Noble's barn demolished.

The residence of S. B. Lindsay, near by, was blown to fragments; no one seriously hurt.

His barn was also blown down.

Taylor's house, 2 miles north, was blown to pieces; his daughter's arm broken, and others of his family injured slightly.

D. H. Van Pelt's barn, 2 miles north, blown down.

down. Mr. Harden's house destroyed, and his daughfragments.

Hammond's house, 6 miles southwest, blown down, and four of the family killed or seriously injured.

down, and four of the family killed or seriously injured.

E. S. Bramhall, living northwest, badly injured, an arm broken; his house and barn blown down.

The growing crops everywhere are badly down and beaten to pieces.

Mr. Greaves' house, 6 miles northwest, was blown about to fragments, and he fatally and his wife seriously injured.

Mr. Johnston's house, 1 mile northeast, blown down, and he badly hurt.

The upper story of Capt. Berry's residence, 1 mile north, was blown down. A large brick chimney fell right into a bed occupied by one of the family, but only injured one limb slightly. A school-house near Ed. Silcott's, 3 miles northeast, is blown down.

Richard Moore's barn, 3 miles northwest, blown down. blown down.

A Mr. Hardin's house, west of town, was blown down and his child killed.

Isaac McCroby's house, near St. Mary, blown down and family injured.

John Peck's brick house, 3 miles northeast, blown down.

llown down.

A tenant house on Wes Cheshetr's farm, south of town, blown down, and Mrs. Delay and son and the burg.

A tenant house on Wes Chesheir's farm, south of town, blown down, and Mrs. Delay and son badly hurt.

Here in town the havoc has been general. The tin roof was blown off of Perry & Shepherd's and Thayer & Whitney's store buildings, the buildings badly damaged, and some of their goods drenched.

The west wall of the new brick hotel was blown down.

Jones' livery stable partly blown down, and some of his buggies damaged.

Mr, Scanlin's house was blown about a rod, partially tipped over, 'throwing his wife across the room, injuring her considerably.

A large section of the school-house roof is off. Bush's elevator is a complete wreck. Several new buildings, not yet completed, were moved from their foundations. Sign-boards, goodsboxes, etc., are lying around promiscuously, fruit and shade treees broken off, fences, chimneys, and out-houses blown over. The tin roof on Masonic Hall, and also on Barker & Liston's store, are considerably damaged.

Dr. Bonney's stable blew down, crushing his buggy. The bull-pen around the Court-House Square is knocked into smithereens, exposing the entire Courf-House to the view of the citizens, badly demoralizing the circus-bills.

A dwelling north of John Peck's, on Mr. Long's place, a total wreck; no lives lost.

8. Wright's baro, 3 miles north, blown down, and six horses badly injured.

The telegraph-wires are all down. The Station-House was blown open, and the employes were all missing this morning, though they are supposed to be safe.

A view from the Court-House tower presents a dismal picture of widespread ruin and destruction in every direction.

Men living in the west part of town, who started home at the near approach of the storm, were caught in it, and were unable to stem it. Some were forced to crouch on the ground until the fury of the storm had abated.

Samuel Pulse's house, 7 miles northwest of town, blew down, the was badly bruised and cut, and his wife laurt.

The roof was blown off of John Miller's

house, 4 miles west. Robert Black and Frank Eunk, living with Mr. Greaves, werebadly hurt. Mr. Greaves is seriously hurt. William Ken-nedy's wife is seriously injured. Snow Moody, 3 miles east, house blown down, and his wife

miles east, nouse on onsiderably hurt.

The towns of Lathrop and Bevington, on the County, are completely dewest line of the county, are completely de-stroyed, and several lives lost. David Howry, living in Greenfield Township, says the storm did no damage in his neighbor-

David Howry, living in Greenfield Township, says the storm did no damage in his neighborhood.

A. J. Little's and Johnston & Law's warerooms were some damaged.

Hank Robinson's 'bus was capsized. No one in it, according to law.

The fair-ground fence is about half down and badly broken; also the Judges' stand, Secretary's office, and ticket-office.

Joseph Reddish's barn blown down.

J. K. White's barn lifted from its foundation. Father Anderson's house, in Greenfield Township, was blown down.

J. S. Ristes' house, east end blown out.

R. R. Simpson's buildings, 4 miles north, badly racked and some of them destroyed.

Fifty to 100 trees in Wm. Graham's orchard broken down and most of the fruit beaten off. Mr. McGavin's barn, on the McIntire farm, northwest of town, blown down. A large new barn on the McCoy farm, 3 miles northwest, moved off its foundation. Robert McCloud's house blown-down and he badly hurt. Richard Shaffer's house blown down and his bedding carried half a mile. The fences are all down and orchards badly damaged in every quarter. The house on the Lackey farm was blown down. Eudaley's house, 6 miles west, blown down, and his wife's sister, Mrs. Ogden, and her child were both killed; two children are missing.

John Coleman's house, 4 miles west, unroofed. Jack Hutt's house and barn both blown down, and the Hutt school-house completely demolished.

A house on George D. Haworth's place, 7 miles east, occupied by — Hockets, was blown down. Mr. Hocket's ribs were broken in, and all the family more or less injured.

Isaac Starback's new house destroyed.

Lacona.

Mr. Thorn came up from Lacona this fore-

Mr. Thorn came up from Lacona this fore-noon, and reports the storm very light in the southeast part of the county. The growing crops are badly beaten down; but he noticed no serious damage done to trees, fences, or build-ings, till he reached the vicinity of South River.

John Overby was up from Hammondsburg, and reports more rain than wind in that vicinity. The top of H. C. Scott's barn was taken off. Fruit and field crops badly destroyed. Between there and South River the timber is whirled in every direction. James Carpenter's saw-mill is

torn to pieces.

SPRING HILL.

Ira Freeman came in from Spring Hill, and reports the damages light there. Smoke-stack blown off mill, some small buildings blown over, etc. From there to town everything is in ruins. The heaviest veins of the storm seemed to follow the sloughs.

AMR. Hartman's house at Sandyville blown down; family were at Palmyra at the celebration. Mrs. Johns, a barn blown down, three horses killed, and amule crippled. The roof of George Heiney's barn blown down. George D. Haworth's barn blown down. Three houses near Haworth's blown to atoms. Fences all gone from Ackworth to Sandyville. gone from Ackworth to Sandyville.
PALMYBA AND VICINITY.

Considerable damage at Palmyra, but could not learn the extent.

At Mahlon Haworth, Sr.'s. 3 miles south of Palmyra, in Linn Grove, the storm was terrific—blew the roof from his dwelling, scattered his barn over acres of ground, and blew down both the log houses occupied by his two sons. Fences all down for miles.

Ed Hickman's dwelling, southend blown out. School-house moved from the foundation, and several houses and barns more or less damaged in the Hickman neighborhood. Also W. Long's barn demoralized. Wheeler school-house damaged.

The wind-storm swung around to the south-east, and the water-cloud, which passed this way, swung to the south by east; the two united, and together passed around a circle to the east, north, and west, when, after two hours of terror and devastation, there came a lull, and the morning sun rose, clear, bright, and beau-tiful.

tiful.

INCIDENTS OF THE ROCKDALE DISASTER.

Dubuque Herald, July 6.

It was something after 12 o'clock when the thought first occurred to the inhabitants who were not wrapped in slumber, that there was any danger to be apprehended from the rain with hast been alling in torrents for an hour. The first person who it seems suggested danger was Charles Thimmesch, the bar-keeper in the saloon of Joseph Becker, which was situated on the east side of the one street which leads across the ravine. He went to the door of the saloon and looked upon the rising water, and saw that it was momentarily crawling up the sides of the elevated roadway. Communicating his fears to a number of those municating his fears to a number of those within the saloon, some residents of the place, and two or three living in the country beyond, who had been driven in there by the ferceness of the storm, he went into the upper story where the family of Mr. Becker lived, and told them of the dancer which he was hereally

where the family of Mr. Becker lived, and told them of the danger which he was beginning to realize.

Returning soon to the first floor he was horrified to see, as the intense flashes of lightning revealed the situation, the waters had cut a channel between the saloon and the south bank through which a volume of water was rushing which would defy all sitempts at escape in that direction. Casting his anxious eyes towards the north bank towards Dubuque, the lightning again revealed to him the horrible fact that should it become necessary to make an attempt to escape it was not possible to succeed. A breadth of water defying all passage was sweeping over the highway from the bridge to the bluff.

By this time this family, and those who had

bluff.

By this time this family, and those who had sought the friendly shelter offered them, began to fear the worst, and to keep anxions watch out into the deathly darkness for some signal of hope and cheer. It came not, but in its stead came a sight, revealed to them by the angered lightnings, that struck terror into the stoutest hearts, and blanched cheeks which had never before known fear. With one despairing cry for help which could not come—one prayer for mercy, which the Infinite Father could not answer—they pointed to the coming avalance, which they knew all too well would engulf them.

Like a mighty wave of the ocean it came down the valley, bearing upon its bosom the grim monster who revels in destruction. Already freighted with the debris torn from the valley above and the hillsides, it struck the railroad bridge, licking up its bands of steel as so many threads of gossamer, and, with an awful leap and roar, took into its embrace the heart and life of the peaceful hamlet.

and life of the peaceful hamlet.

ESCAPES.

Charles Thimmesch, as the saloon was struck, ran into the upper story, and, breaking out a window, jumped on the roof of Horn's store and Post-Office building adjoining, which, from its more substantial character, was thought to offer safety. Feeling this building to move from its foundation, he stripped himself naked, and taking a few dollars he had in his pocket between his teeth, plunged into the raging torrent and struck for the shore. Being an excellent swimmer, he succeeded in reaching land after a desperate struggle, and through the pelting storm made his way, naked as he was, to the house of a neighbor on the hillside and gave the alarm.

house of a neighbor on the hillside and gave the alarm.

Lambert Kenkels, who was also in the saloon and in bed when the waves struck it, crawled out of a window, and floating down about 50 rods, struck a tree, which he held onto until morning, when he was rescued.

In the same way Martin Carey and Johnny Harker were saved, they lodging in a tree, and being rescued after five hours' terrible suspense.

being rescued after five hours' terrible suspense.

Harry Adams, when the saloon went over, was swept out of the building, and, floating with the current, made the shore exhausted.

The most remarkable escape of all was that of the three Kapp boys. John aged 14, Nicholas 11, and Joseph 5. This family had fied from their home to the hotel, and had reached the upper story of the house when the wave struck it. All were swept out, and these three boys floated into some tree tops, and were saved. Joseph, the youngest, was caught by Nicholas by the hair of his head, and held on until he could place him in the tree with safety. The other boy was further down stream but within hailing distance, and so they kept each other's courage up until morning, when they were rescued.

[The total number of lives lost, as has been stated by telegraph, is thirty-nine.]

ar-bone received during the crash. se, valued at \$3,200, is a total loss. collar-bone received during the crash. The house, valued at \$3,300, is a total loss.

At the northwest corner of the intersection of Ninth and Angular streets stood the residence of Mr. Charles Stockwell. Here the lightning flashes revealed a horrible work of death and desolation. The house, which was the property of Mr. O. K. Vinton, was a heap of broken boards and shattered fragments. The upper floor was in the middle of the street. Only the kitchen was standing, and it was turned 90 degrees from its original position. The furniture which was fine was broken into chips and splinters or torn to ahreds. Mr. Stockwell was away from home, being roadmaster of the Keokuk and Carthage Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. The house was occupied by his wife and five children and his aged father and mother. His wife and children escaped unharmed, but from the worked fragments of the house the neighbors drew, after persistent labor, the lifeless bodies of his parents. They were found side by side, the bed upon which they had taken their last earthly repose having been turned over them, as had also the floor of the room in which they slept. There were no contusions upon their bodies, but their death had been instantaneous, and their countenances bore the sweet and peaceful evidence that they had never awakened to a knowledge of the horrors of the night, in the midst of which they had passed away.

The storm has destroyed fully \$30,000 worth of buildings in this city, while the furniture and fences will swell this sum by a still greater sum,—and the destruction of shade and fruit trees, gardens, and shrubbery is lucalculable.

LAZER ACCOONTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 7.—Communication

DES MOINES, Ia., July 7.—Communication with Warren and Madison Counties is still cut off, owing to the freshet of North and Middle

Rivers.

Four coaches of returning Fourth-of-July passengers were caught near Lathrop by the flood on Tuesday night, and are there now, but most of the passengers were taken away with

most of the passengers were taken away with teams.

Howes' dreus has been embargoed at Indianola since Wednesday.

The wires were up a few moments last evening to Indianola and then went down again. A dispatch started with details of the tornado of Tuesday night, but it was cut off. Mrs. J. P. Martin and child were both killed. Charles Flager, living northwest of town, was badly injured. Miss Flora Saylor, two miles northof town, had an arm broken. E. S. Bramhall was badly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, six miles northwest of the city, were seriously injured. Mrs. Delay and her son, living on Wesley Cheshire's tarm, were badly injured. Mrs. Scanlan, the wife of William Scanlan, in the west part of the town, was slightly injured. Samuel Pulz and wife, 7 miles northwest, were severely injured. Mrs. Elderly, of Jefferson Townsnip, was killed. Mrs. Snowmoody, 3 miles east, was quite seriously injured. Mrs. Ogden Township, was killed. Mrs. Snowmoody, 3 miles east, was quite seriously injured. Mrs. Ogden and child, visiting at the residence of Mrs. Endarley, 6 miles west, were killed. Mr. Hacket, living 7 miles east, was seriously injured. Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending.

families are left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending.

Reports from other parts of Warren County show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away, and their inmates killed or badly hurt.

From Madison County the report is equally disastrous. The flood of the North River swept away houses, barns, and bridges, but the details have not been received.

A gentleman who came from Norwalk on the North River, reports that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away with its contents, and his wife and three sons were drowned. Mr. Gideon and two sons were saved by a tree-top. Between Winterset and Norwalk, 11 persons were killed—7 drowned and 4 struck by lightning.

North River was rising yesterday, and its val-ley was filled with lumber, buildings, dead ani-mals, household furniture, wagons, farm imple-ments, etc. The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is re-e

tablished. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 7.—The bodies of two more of the victims of the Rockdale disaster were found to-day—Lizzie Bowers and Frank Becker, a son of Peter Becker, whose body is yet missing. They were found about half a mile below the scene of the disaster.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

Copes with It.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The following letter from Ottawa, Canada English entomologist, will be of int

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

English entomologist, will be of interest to many of our readers:

LETTER PRON OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 27, 1876, —Editors of the Pioneer-Press and Tribune: As, at this season, the grasshopper occasionally makes its appearance in Minnesota, I have thought that the letter published in the Toronto Globe last year, from Mr. Belt, F. R. S., of London, Eng., author of the work fasued in 1874, entitled "The Naturalist in Nicaragua," might be of some interest to your readers, some of whom might be disposed to test the somewhat novel and lingenious plan therein suggested for the destruction of this troublesome insect. A copy of the letter is inclosed herewith. Believeane, yours, etc., F. B. Douglas.

LETTER PROM MR. BELT, F. R. S.

CORNWALL HOUSE, EALING, LONDON, Oct. 16, 1876.—Lieut. Col. David Strau, Kingston, Onderic: Dear Sir: Since I wrote you from America, in reply to your inquiry about the foraging ants of Central America, I have watched with some interest all the information that has reached England about the progress of the grasshopper plague in America, and the various enemies by whose attacks it is to be hoped its ravages will be restricted.

Is at first thought that some of the insectivorous birds might be found sufficient, but soon saw that with their limited powers of increase they could not meet a sudden invasion.

I have just heard, however, of an enemy of the grasshopper that may, and does, cope with it.

Dr. Bell, of Colorado Springs, near Denver, is in London, and informs me that there a parasitic fly has appeared, which affixes its eggs to the hoppers. The eggs hatch in a day or two, and the grub from them bores into the body of the hopper and ultimately kills it. It multiplies with great rapidity—a whole generation, from eggs to fly, takes only ten days.

Dr. Bell informs me that flocks of the hoppers in different parts of the country are either all suffering from the attacks of this pest, or are entirely free from it, so quickly does it multiply.

Now, here is the instrument we want; with telegraphs

aspread death and pestilence amongsi hurtful insects. I am, sir, yours very truly, Thomas Bell.

THE GRASSHOPPER-DESTROYER IN COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

The following letter from Windom, Cottonwood County, shows that the grasshopper destroyer, mentioned in the foregoing communication, is at work in our own State:

Windom, June 28.—Editors Fioness-Press and Tribuns: I take the liberty of inclosing you a hopper, and if you will kindly examine beneath its wings you will find a number of "red flies," which are fast destroying all the pests in this neighborhood. I offered a boy 5 cents this morning to find me a hopper without the fly, but he failed to earn the reward, although he worked hard for it. I really believe that not a single hopper in Cottonwood County will escape the ravages of this fly, and not one will survive to lay its eggs in any other place. They seem to be languid and unable to fly. Most of them have their wings stuck out, the flies are so numerous beneath them. This morning I came acrose thousands of dead onea, and believe in a day or two we shall have very few left able to do any mischief here or elsewher; at any rate, I am sure that not one-third will ever leave here on the wing, as they cannot fly. I hope and trust that my expectations will be realized, as it is a pity to see such magnificent farming laid idle for no fault of the land or climate. I only wish I could afford to buy 50, 000 acres. I would sell every acre in less than twelve months to first-class English settlers, notwithstanding the grasshoppers. Yours respectfully,

Our True Burial-Place.

Over the places that receive the bodies of the dead, monuments are erected, as if to mark the last, unchangeable abode of the departed. Yet, even in the crudest materialistic sense, our fingle home is sot in the earth; Nature soon riffes the grave, and disperses its contents into the earth

The distance of these states of the states o grave, and disperses its contents into the earth above. Not the charnel-house upon which at-

serene depths they are returned. The process are send the dead back in haste to the serial on the wings of a bonfire. But why be tient! The grave is but a confinctent in the cycle of transform Nature will do her own work in he measured and efficient way. She has enough, and prefers to use it. Slowly and usily is life unfolded, and slowly and grait is again infolded. In fact, the process so closely involved and bound up in a comethod that they proceed together, and it death are but different sides of the same The atmosphere that is finally to claim. Nature confounds our convenient distinctions and tells us that a man does twenty times me machinery, when the changes cease to go on a co-ordinated way! That plant and animal relation to the atmosphere, exert antagonization relation to the atmosphere, exert antagonize influences, is well understood. One poisonant the other purifies, and so firmly does Nature hold the balance on a grand scale, from epochs epoch, that the constitution of the atmospheris kept in stable harmony with the delicate requirements of living beings.—E. L. Youmm, the Appletons' Journal for July.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.-1 a. m.-Po the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, very warm and che-or fair weather continues during the day, whi southerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and during the night rain near Lak ACCAL ORSERVATIONS

Superior and in Minnesota. Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Rn. | Westle 6:53 a. m. 29.97 83 67 8. W. fresh. 11:18 a. m. 29.95 67 69 8. W. fresh. 2:00 p. m. 29.95 90 60 8. W. fresh. 3:53 p. m. 29.90 91 54 8. W. fresh. 9:00 p. m. 29.98 85 72 8. fresh. 10:18 p. m. 23.98 85 72 8. fresh. ns. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weaths

riends of the laminy are invited without rathe notice. Chrisiqes from the residence of his fathe 71 Twenty-third street, at 1 p. m. SMITH—July 7, of consumption, Caroline II. wife of Marcus W. Smith. Funeral Sunday, 10:30 a. m., from the Remis Presbyterian Church, West Fourteenth street, are

Throop.

Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please notice.

HOOPS—On the 7th rnst., of choiers infants

Walter, infant son of E. B. and Mary Hoops, and

one the uneral to-day by carriages to Calvary, from 16 rth Ada street.

HUBBARD—Suddenly, July 7, Emeline, inhal daughter of James S. and Anna R. Hubbard, and 6 months and 9 days. Funeral from residence, No. 42 North Shelda-st., Sunday, July 9, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

The Great International Exhibition.

INVITE

All persons visiting the Exposition to call on the at their famous establishment. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphi And select from their theomparably choice and of FINE PREPARATIONS in

CHOCOLATE, CONFECTIONS,

BON-BON For Families or Friends.
Branch Manufactory, Machinery Hall,
Exposition Grounds, American Department, clate Moulded, Syrups Boiled,

Bon-Bons made in Silverware. STEPHEN P. WHITMAN & SON. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to silparts. 1 is and upward at 25, 40, 60c per ib. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at 10 e'clock, Parlor and Chamber Seta, Kary Cain, Rockers, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble Iv Tables and Hall Trees, Book Cases, Warness, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Carpets, Oll Cours, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases.

G. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Including several very fine Parlor Suits in very latest styles, Elegant Chamber Sets, Office, Dinigroom and Kitchen Furniture, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Mattresses. Springs, &c., &c.

Also a large lot of SECOND-HAND GOODS.

CARPETS, &c., &c.

To be sold without reserve. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, bearing date on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and filed for records the Recorder's office for Cook country, Oct. 24th, 1874, executed by Wilton A. Jenkins and Joseph A. Roinet to me; and pursuant to the power and authority therein grabied, I hereby give notice that on Friday he said day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the formation of the country of the said th

corner of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., in the of Chicago. I will offer for sale and sell at public as to the highest bidder, all the furniture and fair goods and chattels mentioned in said morganism of the following described property, to wit: Bedroom sails and beedding, dining-room and table furniture, error, glass and silver ware, cutlery, parker for carpos, mirrors, cornices, gas fixtures, current current fatures, and allowed in lambrequing: fixtures and silver the Bar and Silitard rooms, including billing blast pitchen and laundry furniture and necessaria.

LITER

The Great and It Two Journe

Continent Am

Abridged Histo Rome-Em The Story of Car isode of th

Flora Round The Pitc

Centennial Anni ciety of Ar LITER

THE A THE ANDES AND TH THE ANDES AND THE
THE CONTINENT OF SO
ORTON, A. M., Profes
Vassar College, A.
Zoology, "etc. Third
larged, Containing N
Across the Continent,
Lake Titleoca. With
Illustrations. 12 m
Harper & Brothers.
& Co. Price, \$3. It is seldom that a much interesting ini methodically presente the observations of P equatorial Andes, ar Amazons. Two journ of South America, purpose of acquiri-with regard to th prospects of the by the Great River, has mulation of a mass of

municate in a highly pl ner. The notes of the in 1867, were published of the traveler; and to of the two trips, unit compose a most compli of the physical aspect, inhabitants of the riche portion of the South directed to this spa unworked, and much of satisfy, as far as po hoth inquirers, has been The Elver Amazons large size for a distan thousand miles from its a depth of 7 fathoms; sage of shipping. The taries, each over 1,00

are united by a netwo

1853; and, twenty yes affoat, varying in to Twenty of these steam

companies, and ply regular intervals. Bet

Steamers were place

ere annually pass 6 trade of but 800,000 p now in process of come of the lower Madeira. have an outlet the and the traffic will be added to over this great fluvi zons was officially ope all nations in 1867; ye to vessels carrying the pected that all restrict will ere long be remerce upon this gigar the "Mediterranean or apidly grow to imposa Para, "the largest the world," is situat Guama and Para Roceas. The Amazons of 20 miles, but its estitude of small sland founded 250 years ago 35,000 inhabitants. and the temperature of the rage of the fit not for says Prof. Orton, Paradise of invalids, the city in 1819, the the cholera in 1855, plagues could not entremers to the second Prof. Orton describe tract of land, so that, like Venice; sented o rocinhas nestling in and every variety of canoe, on the river:
River Gualars and spornly disputes every uresque avenues of n and superb hamanas, unpaved streets, neshouses, sombre church growing on their parrots and loathed and chattering monkinns in spotless guese porters, id gresses with traysheads, sober Indian astride on their lip with a mongrel polyoner of overpowering beation, yet, altogethe pression on the min.

Standing at cent valley, covered forests on the earth, river which affords water-communication on the Continent er Para must become itcs."

The total value of was \$6,071,818,—neal longed to rubber.
\$2,762,761, and the Our own country con of the Amazons tha

part of the amount destined for the Com From Para to San importance on the Apassage is made by time occupied being Santarem was the sit disaffected Southers to find a more conge The enterprise lise the colonists abande The few who still r tions located on the south of Santarem healthful influence t and industry. Alm Torrid and many of cultivated here will enumerates a long it hat grow wild or valuable timber-tree Manaos, the Cap of the Amazons, and the river, lies 450 (1873, Manaos had alvely-and increasin notting—Obidos, will 1,500; Villa Bella, and serpa, an enterprise mouth of the ourney from San Manaos to Tabatin Brazil, is a trip of 8 time, and a fare of portion of the Amarons of th

JHE WEATHER,

JR, D. C., July 8.—1 a. m.—Toke Region, Upper Mississippi, and
tri Valleys, very warm and cleartri continues during the day, with
day, stationary or slowly falling
did during the night rain near Lake
in Minnesota.

DEATHS. meral services over the remain of Curtis, who died in Denver, Chl., Graceland on Sunday, 9th inst., at

re family are invited without further types from the residence of his father, and street, at 1 p. m.

77, of consumption, Caroline H.,
W. Smith.

day, 10:30 a. m., from the Reunion hurch, West Fourteenth street, near (N. Y.) papers please notice.

lay by carriages to Calvary, from 141 Suddenly, July 7, Emeline, infant mes S. and Anna E. Hubbard, aged days. a residence, No. 42 North Shelden-uly 8, at 9:30 o'clock a m.

at International Exhibition. V F. WHITMAN & SON

ONFECTIONERY.

INVITE
siting the Exposition to call on them
set famous establishment. relfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia

CONFECTIONS. BON-BONS. r Families or Friends.

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foulded, Syrups Boiled, and

sons-made in Silverware. TEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

8 and 70 Wabash; SATURDAY, JULY 8. OLD FURNITURE rior and Chamber Seta, Easy Chaira, Bedsteads and Buresus, Marble Toy Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Carpeta, Oli Cloths, Deeks, Show Cases. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

UCTION SALES.

MOOREHOUSE & CO. , 274 and 276 East Madison-st. a. m. at 10 o'clock a large assort-HOLD GOODS

VERY DESCRIPTION, al very fine Parlor Suits in very egant Chamber Sets, Office, Dining-in Furniture, Mirrors, Bedsteads, ngs, &c., &c. lot of SECOND-HAND GOODS

MORTGAGE SALE.

hattel mortgage, bearing date on the r, A. D. 1874, and filed for record in the for Cook county, Oct. 24th, 1874, and the for beach A. Holmes in to the power and authority thereing five notice that on Friday the 14th 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

TON HOUSE,

McNAMARA & CO., av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. TR. SHOES, AND SLIPPERS AT The Great River Amazons and Its Valley.

LITERATURE

Two Journeys Across the Continent of South America.

Abridged Histories of Greece and Rome-Emerson's Essays.

The Story of Capt. Asgill--- An Episode of the Revolution.

Flora Round About Chicago-The Pitcher-Plants.

Centennial Anniversary of the Society of Arts of Geneva, Switzerland.

#### LITERATURE.

THE AMAZONS. THE AMAZONS.

(HE ANDES AND THE AMAZONS: OR, ACROSS THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA. By JAMES ORTON, A. M., Professor of Natural History in Vassar College, Author of "Comparative Zoology," etc. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Containing Notes of a Second Journey Across the Continent, from Para to Lima and Lake Titicoca. With Two Maps and Namerous Illustrations. 12 mo., pp. 645. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$3.

It is seldom that a book of travel contains so much interesting information, so clearly and methodically presented, as does this, recording the observations of Prof. Orton in Peru, in the equatorial Andes, and in the Valley of the Amazons. Two journeys across the Continent purpose of acquiring exact knowledge with regard to the products and the prospects of the vast region watered by the Great River, have resulted in the accumulation of a mass of novel and valuable facts, which the Professor has had the skill to communicate in a highly pleasing and efficient manin 1867, were published shortly after the return of the traveler; and to them are now added a report of the second journey, which was per-formed in the summer of 1873. The memorands of the two trips, united in the same covers, compose a most complete and faithful account of the physical aspect, the resources, and the inhabitants of the richest and most promising portion of the Southern Continent. The attention of Commerce, as well as of Science, is directed to this spacious and fertile field, still unworked, and much of it unexplored; and to satisfy, as far as possible, the interrogations of plorer.

The River Amazons is navigable by vessels of

large size for a distance of 6,000 miles. Two thousand miles from its mouth its channel has sage of shipping. The river has twelve tribu-taries, each over 1,000 miles in length, which are united by a network of natural canals, in-creasing the facility of intercommunication. ners were placed upon the Amazons in 1853; and, twenty years later, thirty-five were afloat, varying in tonnage from 17 to 864. Twenty of these steamers are owned by three comparies, and ply between their ports at regular intervals. Between Para' and Manaos, there annually pass 60,000 tons of freight, the trade of but 800,000 people. When the railroad now in process of construction around the falls of the Lower Madeira is completed, Bolivia will have an outlet through the Amazons, and the traffic of 2,000,000 people will be added to that which now passes over this great fluvial highway. The Amazons was officially opened to the commerce of

over this great nursular inginway. The Amazons was officially opened to the commerce of all nations in 1867; yet it is, in effect, free only to vessels carrying the Brazillan flag. It is expected that all restrictions upon its navigation will ere long be removed, and that the commerce upon this gigantic river, rightly named the "Mediterranean of the New World," will rapidly grow to imposing dimensions.

Eara, "the largest city on the largest river in the vorld," is situated at the junction of the Guana and Para Rivers, 75 miles from the oceas. The Amazons at this point has a width of 22 miles, but its expanse is broken by a multitude of small islands. The City of Para was founded 250 years ago, yet numbers to-day only \$5,000 inhabitants. The climate is salubrious, and the temperature comfortable, the thermom-85,000 inhabitants. The climate is salubrious, and the temperature comfortable, the thermometer ranging from 73° to 93°. The heat is never so oppressive as in our own latitude,—seabreezes and afternoon-showers tempering the rage of the Tropical sun. "Were it not for imported diseases," says. Prof. Orton, "Para would be the Paradise of invalids." Small-pox first visited the city in 1819, the yellow fever in 1850, and the cholera in 1855. A choice between these plagues could not easily be made; but the native appear to be more liable to the first, and foreigners to the second.

Prof. Orton describes Para as "built on a low tract of land, so that, at a distance, it appears.

Prof. Orton describes Para as "built on a low tract of land, so that, at a distance, it appears, like Venice, seated on the sea, with beautiful rocinhas nestling in gardens along the shore, and every variety of craft, from frigate to canoe, on the river; hemmed in between the River Guajara and a perpetual forest that stubbornly disputes every inch of ground; with picturesque avenues of mongulus, graceful palma, and superb hanamas, in elegant luxuriance; with unpaved streets, neglected plazas, dilapidated houses sombre churches with grass and shrubs growing on their tiled roofs; with screaming parrota and loathsome vultures, vellow dogs and chattering monkeys; with wealthy Brazilians in spotless white, noisy Portuguese porters, idle soldiers, merry negresses with trays or water-pails on their heads, sober Indian women with naked children astride on their hips or rolling in the street; with a mongrel population of amalgamated Portuguese, Indian, and negro blood; everywhere the signs of human indolence and Nature's thrift, of fith and poverty alongside of overpowering beauty and wealth of vegetation, yet, altogether, leaving a pleasant impression on the mind, which can never fade.

Standing at the gateway of a magnificent valley, covered with the richest and largest forests on the earth, and at the embouchure of a river which affords an unparalleled extent of water-communication, touching every country on the Continent except Chili and Patagonia, Para raust become the Liverpool of the Tropics."

The total value of exports from Para in 1872

on the Continent except Chili and Patagonia, Para must become the Liverpool of the Tropics."

The total value of exports from Para in 1872 was \$6,071,818,—nearly \$5,000,000 of which belonged to rubber. Of this, England received \$2,766,761, and the United States \$2,371,138. Our own country consumes more of the products of the Amazons than does any other,—a great part of the amount shipped to England being destined for the Continent.

From Para to Santarem, the nearest town of importance on the Amazons, is 543 miles. The passage is made by steamer once a week,—the time occupied being four days, and the fare \$35. Santarem was the site selected by the colony of disaffected Southerners who left Mobile in 1867 to find a more congenial home on a foreign soil. The enterprise lacked success, and most of the colonists abandoned the country in disgust. The few who still remain are working plantations located on the slopes of the hills six miles south of Santarem, and are disseminating a healthful influence by the example of their skill and industry. Almost every product of the Tortid and many of the Temperate Zones can be cultivated here with facility. Prof. Orton enumerates a long list of fruits and food-plants that grow wild or with slight tillage, and of valuable timber-trees abounding in the vicinity. Manaos, the Capital of the Upper Province of the Amazons, and the second city in size on the river, lies 460 miles above Santarem. In 1873, Manaos had a population of 1ess than 1,500; Villa Bella, numbering about 150 souls; and Serpa, an enterprising town 30 miles below the mouth of the Madeirs—are passed in the fourney from Santarem to Manaos. From Manaos to Tabatinga, the frontier-fortress of Brazil, is a trip of 850 miles, consuming a week's ime, and a fare of \$50. The shores along this portion of the Amazons exhibit an almost unroken stretch of forest. Prof. Orton estimates that there are not 300 acres under cultivation "between the Rio Negro and the base of the Andes,—as far as from Boston to Omaha."

Between Manaos and Iquitos, a distance of 1,200 miles, there is not a saw-mill; and probably not above 10,000 inhabitants extered along the river and its various fallets, between Manaos and the entrance of the Huallags. The largest does not contain above 2,000 souls.

Tabatings, on the borders of Peru, was established as a military post in 1776. It is a village of barracks, defended by sixteen runs. The Amazons is here a mile and a half wide, its average depth 10 fathoris, and its current at dood-time 5 miles an hour. The Brazilian steamers are exchanged at this point for those hoisting the flag of Peru. Prof. Orton's route carried him beyond Tabatinga to Yurimaguas, in the Huallaga, distant 90 hours, or 728 miles; fare, \$60. Iquitos, the only village of importance on the way, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is the headquarters of the Peruvian military authority on the Amazons. Yurimaguas consists of a hundred thatched, dwellings situated on an elevated bluff, and is the mart of the entire castern slope of Northern Peru.

Prof. Orton pronounces the elimate along the main trunk of the Amazons, from Para to Borja,—the head of navigation,—as healthy as that of any Tropical river in the world. The same may be said of its largest tributaries,—malairal fevers being contined to the small, sluggish streams flowing into it. Bowel-diseases, which are the common maladies of the swamp-country, are generally attributable to imprindent eating or bathing. The istely season occurs after the rains, when the water is receding from submerged lands. The largest rainfall takes place in February and March, and amounts annually to from 70 to 110 inches.

Prof. Orton describes a voyage on the Amazon as excessively monotonous: "A vast volume of smooth, yellow water, floating trees and grass, low linear-shaped islets, two lines of the dark, even forest in profile, and the winding river tapering in the distance to a slender thread, till it is lost in the mist of the horizon,—othese are the general features. No busy towns are seen along the ba ported from Para or New York, and, when the steamers fail to bring a regular supply, a famine is imminent. Wheat-flour, rice, butter, and cheese are foreign articles, and high in price. At Santarem, flour, obtained mostly from Harper's Ferry, is \$16 per barrel; butter, from England and the United States, is 80 cents a pound; Holland cheese, 75 cents; codfish, 20 cents a pound; and other necessaries in proportion. These prices advance with progress up the river, until, at fquitos, flour from Richmond and Baltimore, and potatoes from Portugal, cost 20 cents per pound; canned butter from England, \$1 per pound; fowls, \$1 each; eggs, 80 cents per dozen; lime, \$12 a barrel; Newcastle coal, \$50 a ton; logs, \$4 apiece, and sawing the same, \$5 per 100 feet.

"I do not wonder," says Prof. Orton, "that

"I do not wonder," says Prof. Orton, "that "I do not wonder," says Prof. Orton, "that clay-eaters are so numerous on the Amazons, for they have two strong temptations: the scarcity of food, and the abundance of clay. I have seen the mud-blocks of houses in Iquitos largely eaten away by their ewners. Natural food is scarce; for edible fruit is confined mainly to cultivated spots, and game has fled for refuge to the depths of the forest. The fishes are unusually shy and wary, as I found on trial. This destitution of the necessaries of life is in strong contrast with the luxury of Nature. It can be traced partly to a want of energy and provident contrast with the fuxury of Nature. It can be traced partly to a want of energy and provident forethought (the land is rarely cultivated with a view to a surplus); and partly to the fact that the inhabitants, more like vagrant locusts than colonists, are governed solely by considerations of immediate gain."

There is a great lack of labor throughout the country. The aborigines do not care for money, and will not work. They prefer to subsist on the scanty and precarious diet afforded by wild roots and fruits, rather than to feast on rich and varied fare purchased by toil. The foreigners in the country are chicfly occupied in traffic, and in gathering the native products of the forests. The Valley of the Amazons is, according to Prof. Orton, the most thinly-peopled region of the earth. He reckons that less than 40,000 souls inhabit the shores of the rivers in the whole Province of Amazonas and of the Lower Marahon. It is impossible correctly to estimate the number of Indians, as they wander fitfully from place to place; but the largest tribe, the Mundurucu, does not include more than 8,000 men, women, and children. Many of the tribes do not muster more than a hundred individuals.

Among the animals used for food by natives and whites, are several species of monkeys, the tapir, deer, armadillo, capybara, manatec, turkey, curasson, guan, wild geese and ducks, the gray heron, turtles, and fishes of endless variety. The wild beasts and yenomous snakes lurking in the Valley of the Amazons are more formidable in imagination than in reality. "Pumas, jaguars, and wild-cats slink through the tiense forest," observes Prof. Orton, "and are hunted for their skins. But the one, solitary live specimen which I saw in South America was in the arms of its owner,—tame as a kitten!" Alligators are common; and vampirebuts, measuring 2 feet in expanse, are frequently seen, but are considered harmless by naturalists. Poisonous snakes, spiders, centipedes, and scorpions are liable to give one an unwel-There is a great lack of labor throughout the

ly seen, but are considered narmiess by natural-ists. Poisonous snakes, spiders, centipedes, and scorpions are liable to give one an unwel-come surprise; but much more than these are to be dreaded the stinging insects which con-stitute the plague of the Middle Amazons. The to be dreaded the stinging insects which constitute the plague of the Middle Amazons. The trade-winds sweep the Lower Amuzons clear of these winged pests; but, beyond the reach of these winged pests; but, beyond the reach of the wing, a sequence of files and mosquitoes ply their bloody lancets the ticks and mites that swarm on the vegetation ready to attack the passers-by, the cockroaches that infest the villages, the jiggers and fleas that abound in sandy localities, and the ants of various species, and the list of tormentors is complete.

There is a bewildering diversity of grand and beautiful trees covering the vast Valley of the Amazons. "Nowhere in the world," writes Prof. Orton, "is there such an amount or such a variety of useful and ornamental woods as in the virgin forests which stand around the basin of the Great River. Over a hundred different kinds of highly-valuable woods have been cut from a piece of land less than half a mile square. Of these many were dark-colored veined woods, susceptible of a high finish,—as beautiful as rosewood or ebony. But the development of this industry has not even began. There are only two saw-mills on the river between Para and the Andes, namely: at Mahaos and Iquitos. When the natives want a plank, they cut down

of this industry has not even began. There are only two saw-mills on the river between Para and the Andes, namely: at Manaos and Iquitos. When the natives want a plank, they cut down a tree and hew it with a hatchet. Common eedar and itauba boards, 16 feet long and Sinches wide, are worth \$18a dozen at Manaos, and cabinet-woods bring 45 cents a metre. Several hundred kinds of choice woods, hard and heavy, finely-tinted and closely-grained, abound, with water-power on every tributary, and a highway by rivers and ocean to Europe and America; yet enough goes to rot every year to enrich an emptre. It is a singular fact that dead timber is rarely to be seen in the heart of the Great Forest. It seems to go to dust immediately after its fall, the process of destruction being accelerated by insects."

In describing the appearance of the Amazons forest, Prof. Orton says: "The flowers are on the top. On many of the trees not a single blossom is to be found at a less height than 100 feet. The glory of the forest can be seen only by salling in a balloon over the undulating, flowery surface above. There, too, in that green cloud are the insects, and birds, and monkeys. You are in 'the empty nave of the cathedral, and the service is being celebrated aloft in the blazing roof.' In place of moss and lichens, the trunks and boughs are bearded with epiphytic orchids, ferns, tillandsias, cactuses, etc.,—irequently forming hanging gardens of great beauty. In ascending the river, the trayeler, even if an acute botanist, is rarely able to distinguish individual trees, save the palms, and certain lofty, dome-shaped crowns; for the branches are so thoroughly interwoven and so densely veiled with twiners and epiphytes that one sees little more than a green wall. He might roam a hundred years in the Amazons thicket, and at the end find it impossible to classify the myriad, crowded, competing shapes of vegetation. The roots, even of the interior of the forest is generally lower than by the river-bank."

in the Valley of the Amazons, there are to be had, for the trouble of harvesting, the products of industrial, medicinal, and food plants, beyond enumeration. Prof. Orton describes above half-a-hundred different varieties of fruits, and drugs, dyes, gums, and textile plants without number. The crowning glory of the South-American forest is the palm-tree. Humboldt pronounces this Continent "the most beautiful portion of the palm-world." India alone can compare with it. Of the 600 species now known, 275 are found in the Western Hemisphere, and probably 75 of these are peculiar to the Amazons. Prof. Orfon devotes a chapter to a delineation of the most important forms. Another chapter is given to the geology of the Amazons; another to medical notes drawn from the experience of a physician who enjoyed an extended opportunity for studying the diseases of the Amazons and its tributaries; and, finally, a half-dozen pages are occupied with directions for the tourist who may desire to make a trip up the Graat River and across the Andes.

The entire expense of a tour of five months from New York and back, by way of Para, the Amazons the Andes, Lima, and San Francisco, allowing for short stops in the cities, is set down at \$500 in gold. The dangers of such a journey do not exceed those attendant upon travel everywhere, and the hardships are far more than balanced by the delights of viewing the beanty and luxuriance of lush Tropical vegetation, of magnificent mountain-scenery, and the remains of an ancient and astonishing civilization. "The sea-like Amazons is the symbol of repose; the river Andes is the emblem of convulsive energy, 'rising like vast supernatural intelligences taking a material shape, and drawing around themselves a drapery of awful grandeur." If a traveler can ascend the one and cross the other without having his suifilled with a new world of ideas and sentiments, verily his sight must be a vacant stare, and his heart a nether milistone."

From Yurimaguas, Prof. Orton traveled, in his second journey, up the

caca,—a narrative replete with entertaining incidents and with useful statistics,—the reader is referred to the pages of his charming volume.

STUDENTS' SERIES OF ANCIENT STUDENTS' SERIES OF ANCIENT

HISTORIES.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF GREECE
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE
DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT: WITH
A SKETCH OF THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY TO THE
PUSSEST TIME. BY GEORGE W. COX, M. A.,
Anthor of "Tales of Ancient Greece," etc. 12
mo., pp. 700. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Chickgo: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.
A GENERAL HISTORY OF ROME FROM THE
FOUNDATION OF THE CITY TO THE FALL
OF AUGUSTULUS, B. C. 753—A. D. 476. By
CHARLES MENIVALE, D. D., Dean of Ely. 12 mo.,
pp. 701 New York: Harper & Brothers. Unicago; Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.
The above abridgments of the histories of
Greece and Rome have been prepared by compe-

Greece and Rome have been prepared by competent writers for the use of schools and for the general reader. The object they have in view, f presenting within a small compass, and ye in an entertaing narrative, the leading events in the life of the two great European nations of antiquity has been skillfully accomplished; and the student with limited time will appreciate their service in helping him to economize his most precious possession.

EMERSON'S ESSAYS. EMERISON'S ESSAYS.

ESSAYS. By RALPH WALDO EMERISON. First Scries. New and Revised Edition. 18mo., pp. 290. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

MISCELLANIES: EMERICANC NATURE, ADDESSES, AND LECTURES. BY RALPH WALDO EMERISON. New and Revised Edition. 18mo., pp. 315. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. These two new numbers of the "Little Classic" edition of Emerson contain some of the author's noblest utterances. The essays on Friendship, Compensation, and Spiritual Laws are generally regarded as among the finest he

are generally regarded as among the finest he has ever produced; while that entitled "The Over-Soul" is said to be preferred by himself to all other of his writings.

The "Miscellanies" embrace the discourse on "Nature," in which Emerson first unequivocally disclosed his transcendental tendencies, and a series of nine lectures and addresses de-Vered before Societies and Colleges in the years between 1837 and 1844. years between 1837 and 1844. EUROPEAN HAND-BOOK.

EUROPEAN HAND-BOOK.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN
EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. PEMBROKE
FETRIDGE, M. S. G., Author of "The Rise and
Fall of the Paris Commune." With 115 Maps
and Plans of Citics. In Three Volumes. Vol. I.
Fifteenth Year. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp.
1,360. Price. \$7.

Harper's Hand-Books for Travelers in Europe and the East have been so long in the are thoroughly known. The present volume guides the tourist through Great Britain, Ireguides the tourist through Great Britain, Irc-land, France, Belgium, and Holland. It has been carefully revised, and its data brought down to Jan. 1 of the current year. A new gen-eral map of Europe, with fresh maps of sepa-rate countries, and plans of various cities, have been added to the old list,—laying before the traveler the routes he is to traverse with ample clearness and detail.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BLUE RAY OF THE SUNLIGHT, AND OF THE BLUE COLOR OF THE SKY, IN DEVELOVING ANMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE, IN ARRESTING DISEASE, AND IN RESTORING HEALTH, ETC., ETC.; AS LILUSTRATED BY THE EXPERIMENTS OF GEN. A. J. P.E. BRANTON, AND OTHERS, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1861 and 1876. Addressed to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Svo., pp. 185. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffeldinger. Chicago: Junsen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.

TAINTOR'S ROUTE AND CITY GUIDES: THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Illustrated with Map and Wood-Cuts. 18mo. Paper. New York: Taintor Brothers & Co.
SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED: THE VISITOR'S GUIDE OF SARATOGA SPRINGS. 10mot. pp. 120.

TAINTOR'S ROYEL POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. With Numerons Illustrations. Paper. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, \$1.

HIDDEN PERILS. A Novel. By Mary Cecil BOOKS RECEIVED.

IL ORGODO & CO. Price, \$1.

HDDEN PERILS. A NOVEL. By MARY CECIL.
HAY, Author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price,
75 cents. 75 cents.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 49. MISS MOLLY.

By BEATRICE MAY BUTT. Chicago: Donnelley,
Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. Southern Law Review-July (G. I. Jones & Co., Southern Law Review—July (G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis).

Literary World for July (S. R. Crocker, Boston).

Hitnois Schoolmaster for July (Cook & Hewett, Normal, III.).

American Bookseller for July 1 (American News Company, New York).

American Naturalist for July (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston).

Globe for June (Buffalo).

National Teachers' Monthly for July (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago). & Co., New York and Chicago).

LITERARY NOTES. Helen B. Mather is the name of the author of 'Coming Through the Rye," a novel heretofore attributed to Miss Rhoda Broughton. New editions of Hans Christian, Anderssen's stories, in six volumes, and those of the Brothers Grimm in four, will be published by James Miller & Co. in the fall.

The Chaucer Society's proposed "Concordance to Chaucer's Works" is advancing. Mr. H. H. Gibbs reports his portion—the general prologue and the Knight's Tale—ready for the

Mr. Longfellow is not a candidate for the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He writes to a friend: "I beg you not to nominate me, and not to vote for me if I am nominated."—Boston Advertiser.

Charles Latimer, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, has written and published an essay entitled "The Divining Rod," in which a well-known superstition is explained and accounted for. B. F. De Costa has published, at Philadelphia, a little pamphlet containing some letters from Washington and Franklin, heretofore unpublished, which he was permitted to copy from the originals in the British Museum.

Mrs. Anna H. Leonowens, author of "An English Governess at the Court of Slam" etc., has in preparation a new volume of life and travel in India, which will be published in the fall by Joseph H. Coates & Co., of Philadel-

fall by Joseph H. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia.

Praising Mark Twain's new volume, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," the London & Coates & Co., or Philadelphia.

Adventures of Tom Sawyer," the London & Coates &

them, but for the benefit of persons so shaken by modern criticism upon points once held to be unassailable that they find themselves drifting, in many hastances, against their will, into a state of mind which is neither belief nor unbelief, but pitiable perplexity."

A Southern gentleman and lady, now living in Boston, have recently been devoting themselves to circulating through the South Charles Summer's book of "Prophetic Voices Concerning America." It is thought that the dissemination of this book among the youth of the South will do much to make them good patriots. In this view subscriptions to a considerable amount have been made by prominent Bostonians, including Longfellow, Lowell, Frank Bird, and others, and over one thousand copies have already been circulated there, especially among the educational institutions. This is the book of which the final proofs were found in Mr. Summer's desk after his death.

The London Athenaum says the third and con-

America, and, though but a youth of 19, en-joyed the rank of Captain. He was under the command of Lord Cornwallis when that Gen-

and, on the lights of Middletown. On the breast of the condemned man was affixed a label reading as follows: "We, the refugees, having with grief long beheld the crael murders of our bretheren, and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution,—we therefore determine not to suffer without taking vengeance for the numerous craelties, and thus begin (and I say, may those lose their liberty who do not follow on), and have made use of Capt. Haddy as the first object to present on your view; and, furners bettering the craeman for man for m

them, but for the benefit of persons so shaken by modern criticism upon points once held to held control to the persons of the

command of Lord Cornwallis when that General surrendered his army at Yorktown, in October, 1781, and was included among the prisoners-of-war for whom special terms of enpitulation were obtained Until May of the following year, he shared the captivity of his comrades in-arms, no individual circumstances distinguishing his lot from theirs. Then, by a curious chance of war, he was appointed to undergo one of the severest ordeals that fall to the experience of man.

It happened early in 1782 that a party of American Royalists, who had been wrought up to a state of intense excitement by the sufferings which, as neutrals in a country ravaged by war, they must endure in the inevitable course of events, had determined to avenge themselves by some signal act of retaliation. On the 24th of March, a company of these disaffected persons, who had found protection in New York, made an attack upon the troops stationed in a block-house on Tom's River, in Momouth County, New Jersey. Capt. Huddy, in charge of the place, made a gallant defense; but, is ainmunition becoming exhausted, he was compelled to deliver his arms to the enemy. He was kept in close confinement, and, on the 12th of April, was hanged on the heights of Middletown. On the breast of the condemned man was affixed a label The letter of Lady Asgill reads as follows: of misfortune. I know how far Gen. Washington reveres your character. Tell him only that you wish my son restored to liberty, and he will restore him to his desponding family; he will restore him to happiness. The virtue and courage of my son will justify this act of clemency. His honor, sir, led him to America; he was born to abundance, to independence, and to the happiest prospects. Permit me once more to entreat the interference of your high influence in favor of innocence, and in the cause of justice and humanity. Dispatch sir, a letter from France to Gen. Washington, and favor me with a copy of it to be transmitted from hence. I feel the whole weight of the liberty taken in presenting this request. But I feel confident, whether granted or not. that you will pity the distress by which it is suggested; your humanity will drop a tear upon my fault and blot it out forever.

May that Heaven which I implore grant that you may never need the consolation which you have it in your power to bestow on

may never need the consolation which you have it in your power to bestow on

THERESA ASOIL.

These letters, with one of his own, were sont to Congress by Washington; and, on the 7th of November, they "Resolved, That the Commander-In-Chief be, and is hereby, directed to set Capt. Asgill at liberty." A copy of this resolution, with a passport to New York, was transmitted to Asgill on the 13th. The letter conveying them closed with these lines:

I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you that, in whatever light my agency in this unpreasing affair may be viewed. I was never induenced, through the whole of it, by sangulnary motives, but by what I conceived to be a sense of my daty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion. And that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Dr. Gordon, whose version of this story has been in the main followed in the above abstract, relates that Capt. Asgill was thought to be deficient in politeness, because, after his liberation, he neglected to return an acknowledgment of the particular indulgences during his confinement that had, been granted him by Washington.

Capt. Asgill, afterwards Sir Charles Asgill,

cont. Asgill, afterwards Sir Charles Asgill, obtained the rank of a British General, and lived to the age of 61. The unhappy episode in his life, which has been described in this sketch, was made the subject of a French tragedy, entitled "Abdir," by Saurigny, which was performed in Paris in January, 1789.

### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE PITCHER PLANTS .- It is probably too late to pluck the flowers of the Sarracenia purpurea (Pitcher-Plant, or Huntsman's Cup) this season, —their month for blossoming is June,—yet its curiously-shaped leaves render the plant an object of interest in every stage of its growth; hence, when the botanist is gleaning among the bogs at Tolleston, Ind., or near Pine Station, bogs at Tolleston, Ind., or near Pine Station, and happens upon specimens, he will be apt to stop and give them a careful inspection. The plant grows in marshy places, where there is no lack of water; yet, as if the greedy drinker could not take up liquid enough from the wet soil by the perpetually-plying pumps at work in its roots, nor add to this supply a sufficient amount of moisture by absorbing it through the ordinary avenues of the pores of blade-like follage, its leaves are constructed in the form of cups, which, when young and fresh, are usually cups, which, when young and fresh, are usually half-filled with a fluid that the uninitiated would call water.

It is not pure water, however, nor is it clear water,—for it generally contains abundant remains of insects that have been lured to drink of it, and too late found they were beguiled by a cunning device into a trap from which there is no escape. The inner surface of the upper part of the cups is lined with stiff hairs, pointing downward with sinister fingers. It is easy for the unwary insect to travel over these to the abyss below, but, when its brink is reached and the thirst is quenched, retreat is impossible. Like a hedge of bayonets now bristle the strong, stiff hairs in the face of the unlucky victim turning on its steps; and, charge at them with what fury it may, it is hopelessly environed with the pittless wall. No alternative is left but a death by drowning. As soon as the strength of the insect is exhausted by baffied efforts at release, a final tumble into the fluid ends all.

It is asid, on the authority of Dr. Mellichamp, of South Carolina, that the Sarracesia veriols—a Pitcher-Plant peculiar to the Southern States

when the experiments tried, it was observed that flies, after a brief immersion, or after walking about in a thin large of the full, seemed to be stupefied, yet recovered animation in an hour or two.

In an examination of hundreds of the cups of the Pitcher-Plant, Frof. Riley, or Masouri, recovering the recovered animation in an hour or two.

In an examination of hundreds of the cups of the Pitcher-Plant, Frof. Riley, or Masouri, recovering the recovering the form of the Pitcher-Plant, Frof. Riley, or Masouri, recovering the flies of the same and butterflies; but only in a single instance did be discover the remains of the hone, became the body of a bumble-bec. These discover the remains of the becames which the Pitcher-Plant throws. This fluid is secreted by the plant tasteff, the unaponed leaves which the Pitcher-Plant throws. This fluid is secreted by the plant tasteff, the unaponed leaves are the bodies of the cereatures falling into a fail the search of the control of the two controls of the cereatures falling into a fail the searched.

The flower of our Northern Pitcher-Plant springs from the root on a naked stem. If is very old in form, —the petals being somewhat fiddle-shaped, and the broad, umbrella-like stigma of the pixel is preading over the whole enter of the flower. The petals are a deep-purple, and curve in over the greenish-yellow pixel.

The Survey old in form, —the petals being somewhat fiddle-shaped, and the broad, umbrella-like stigma of the pixel is preading over the whole enter of the flower. The petals are a deep-purple, and curve in over the greenish-yellow pixel.

The Survey old in form,—the petals being somewhat fiddle-shaped, and the broad, umbrella-like stigma of the pixel spreading over the whole enter of the flower. The petals are a deep-purple, and curve in over the greenish-yellow pixel.

The Survey old in form,—the petals being somewhat fiddle-shaped, and the broad, umbrella-like stigma of the pixel spreading over the whole enter of the flower. The petals so the petals being som

Imited to the North American Continent, except one, which grows in the mountains of Guiana.

In India, China, and some or the Islands of the Malayan Archipelago and of the Indian Ocean, there is a family of Pitcher-Plants (Nepeathese) which are even more singular in structure than our Sarraceniads. In the Nepeathes, the petiole, or leaf-stalk, expands into a blade, beyond which it is prolonged into a cord-like tendril, that terminates with a cup having a cover shutting and opening by means of a joint or hinge. The fluid in the cups is poured out. In part at least, from the plant, since it is found in the immature, unopened leaves. In specimens reared in bothouses, it has been observed that, in dry weather, the lids of the cups are closed, as if to prevent evaporation; while, in wet weather, they remain open, and the water in them sensibly bremain open, and the water in the sensibly bremain open, and the water in the sensibly bremain open, and the water in the fluid contained in the pitchers of the Nepenthes. It exists in the virgin pitchers in small quantities; and, in those to which files have obtained access, in considerable strength. The hisects are grided to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the liquid by a circle of hairs pointing to the proventing the sensition of the sensition of the broad ano

about in vain for water with which to slike ther burning thirst. "At last," he save, "we turned to the Pitcher-Plants, but the water contained in the pitchers (about half a pint in each) was full of insects, and otherwise uninviting. On tasting it, however, we found it very palatable, though rather warm, and we all quenched our thirst from these matural jugs." Indians and monkeys dwelling in the region of these Pitcher-Plants are in the habit of resorting to these curs when water can be found nowhere else. The Nepothes are all woody climbers, and suspend their rich, dark leaves and graceful pitchers from varying heights on the forest-trees.

In the wilds of India is found the strangest of all the strange Pitcher-Plants—the Dischidia Raffesiana. Its long, leafess stem runs up a hundred feet or more, and then, interspersed with leaves, little pitchers are hing directly from the stem. These are pear-shaped, and are about 6 inches long and 3 or 3 inches in diameter. The outside is spotted with a deep-brown or purple. The fluid in the cup generally contains drowned insects, among which black ants predominate. But, strangest fact of all, near each cup a tuft of verial shoots springs from the stem, and these, reaching over and dipping into the liquid, thickened with animal matter, suck it up and introduce it into the circulation of the plant.

A SWISS CENTENNIAL.

The Society of Arts of Geneva, which was founded in 1776 by H. B. De Saussure and some of his confreres, celebrated its centennial anniversary on the lst of June. A sixal feature of the occasion was an international competition in chronometry. The number of competitions was large, and six first-class prizes were awarded. The exercises of the general session were concluded with a banquet, at which about 400 members of the Society were present. This was followed by a conversatione on the terrace of Dr. M. Th. De Saussure (grandson of the founder of the Society), the exact spot on which the Society held its first meeting, just a century ago. A SWISS CENTENNIAL.

BRIEF NOTES. Atlatest advices, the German North-Asiatic Expedition had reached Semipalatinsk, in Siberia, under favorable circumstances. Among its collections thus far obtained are living specimens of the large Argali sheep of Linuxua.

Signor D'Alberti's expedition up the Fly River, New Guinea, was expected to start from Syd-ney, Australia, the 19th of April. The sum of 2300 had been raised to aid the enterprise; and this, with the loan, from the Government of New South Wales, of a steam launch, enabled him to undertake the exploration with encourag-ing presents.

The boring of the shafts for the Anglo-French tunnel, says Nature. Is progressing favorably. A pump has been erected for the draining of the works, and water has been met, although a depth of but 40 feet has been reached. The intended level is 60 feet lower.

TO BEER OR NOT TO BEER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CLINTONVILLE, Ill., July 3.—Many citizens of Elgin have become quite indignant over the Sunday picnics which have been held by German Eigin have become quite indignant over the Sunday picnics which have been held by German residents of Chicago, quite frequently for some time past, in Pratt's trout-park, north of the city. The pionickers bring a picuteous supply of beer with them, which they imbibe pretty freely, and also sell to young men (minors) from Eigin. They dance, sing, halloo, and have a lively time generally; and a number of citizens of the Binff City are making efforts to have the thing done away with. They have appealed to the Rafroad Company, without effect, not to let the picnickers have cars to come out with; and last week a petition, signed by many prominent citizens of Eigin, was presented to Dr. W. A. Pratt, requesting him not to allow the use of his park for these Sunday picnics. Dr. Pratt declined to comply with the request; whereupon \$75 was raised on the spot, and more will be raised soon, to try law on the question.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuse.

Drs MOINES, Is., July 3.—To circumyent the law regulating the traffic in liquor, wine, and beer, in this State, is the study of those who imbibe; and their wits are sharpened by the friction of a keen appetite. The latest dodge turns up in Heary County, at the Athens of Iowa, Mt. Pleasant, where the sale of beer is regulated by license, and retailing prohibited. A club is formed of 100 persons, each of whom pays \$1 for a share of stock, in exchange are received 20 tickets, entitling the bolder to 20 glasses of beer. An agent is unployed, who

sales.

The articles of associatio we as follows:

I. We the undersigned, held agree to buy and deliver to lager, beer in the lages to buy and deliver to lager, beer in the lages to buy and the said lager beer by the said with the said shall have nothing to do with the said or purch asset thereof.

Hil. That the said half delivered beer to said beer out in a qual share to pa, as and divide said beer out in a qual share to pa, as and divide for the same.

That said hall not sail or given to may call.

#### FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The "Protection" Policy of the Latter.
At a meeting held in Paris, on account of the
Centennial in Philadelphia, Mr. Louis Blane,
member of the French Chamber of Deputies,
pronounced a discourse in which the following

WISCONSIN FEMALE COLLEGE.
Special Correspondence of The Tribusa.
Fox Lake, Wis., July 1.—The anniversary Fox Lake, Wis., July 1.—The anniversary of Wisconsin Female College, located at this place, took place yesterday. This institution opened its doors this year to young men, forty-three or whom have been in attendance this year. Under its new management, it seems to have entared upon a new era of prosperity; and some plans were yesterday completed by the Trustees which will place it on a firmer footing financially.

Last Sunday, the Baccalaureate Sarmon was delivered by the Principal, the Rev. A. O. Wright. On Wednesday evening J. F. Tuttle, Jr., gave an interesting address before the Literary Society on the subject of "Hunger." On Thursday evening, the Rev. G. F. Hearting, of Kilbourn City, gave the Anniversary Address before the Christian Association. The term examinations on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were very creditable, and quite well attended, as they were also at the close of the fall and winter terms.

But the great day, of course, was the last day. The largest church in the place was filled. The music was excellent. Four addresses by students were given. Mr. A. J. Whiting, of Trenton, a pust-graduate student, spoke an original oration on "Incentives to True Living," which was well written and well delivered, but a Hitle too long. Miss Lillie Davis, of this place, read a short, clear essay on the question whether Bacon wrote Shakspeare's plays, which took the ground that he did not write them. Miss Clara Tyrrell, of this place, read a bright essay on the subject, "Have a Mind of Your Own." Despite the essayist's assaults on the follies of fashion, she wore a pull-back. Miss Edith R. Matthewa, of La Verne, Minn., the only graduate, read a thoughtful and able essay on "The Intellectual Development of Races," which showed the mark of careful study during her school-life.

The Annual Address was given by Julius H. Dawes, Esq., of this place, and was an admirable lecture. He took Longfellow's poem of "Excelsior" as his text, and showed the foolbalness of the youth's trying to elimb at the risk of his li

THE GAME CROQUET.

All Mrs. Grundy's girls were there.
Looking fresh and hearty,
At that affair in open air
The French call fete champetre
(Anglice—s lawn-party).
They meet to play
The game croque? The game croquet, And, if an fait—to fire

And, if an fait—to filer.

Such rustle and futter
Of fibbons and breases.
Such stretching of dresses.
For little successes.
For little successes.
For little distresses.
For little dis

Then croquet and croquet.
And cooset with them ail.
Grave players, or merry.
Short players, or tall.
The game is legitimate
(Only Frenchy in name).
And the girls look be witching
While winning their game.

BUILDING AT DES MOINES.

Apacial Correspondence of The Tribune.

Dun Monnes, i.a., July 3.—Oyer 120,000 brickper day are made in this city; and, every week,
building is delayed for want of brick. More
building is now being done here than in all
other cities in the State combined. Nothing
like it has been known in the history of the city.
Over \$2,500,000 will be expended this assess,
and it is all home capital, which formerly week
through B. Allen's bank-hoppers, and habes
the city not one cent.

young King's brow. Solomon promptly pun-

that they had been sanctified by the many prayers and countless sacrifices of the ages. At Gibeon, some few miles from Jerusalem, was the tabernacle, constructed by Moses, whose laws he was striving to obey. The ark itself had been removed to Jerusalem some years before. Some of the furniture still remained. Here was still found a brazen altar, cast by the

hairs of our heads, who controls all and keeps all in being! Surely this applause on earth was

echoed by applause in heaven. God's peculiar people in the grandest procession the earth had ever seen, going to offer a sacrifice, a prayer, a dedication on the altar that Moses built 700 years before, must have been peculiarly acceptable to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,

able to the God of Abranam, issae, and Jacob, maker of heaven and earth.

On the ancient brazen altar that stood before the tabernucle the young King offered in sacrifice 1,000 animals. The last member of the Aaronic family, Zadok, the chief priest, officia-

ted. Our space will not allow us to describe the

"whose ears are always open," "I need wisdom, wisdom, wisdom." His words were heard,
as were Samuel's in earlier days. A voice said,
"Ask what you wish, and I will give it thee."
Solomon in his soul's deep recess replied,
"Thou has showed great mercy unto David, my
father, and hast made me to reign in his stead.
Now, O Lord God, let Thy promise unto David,
my father, be established: for Thou hast made
me King over a great people, even as the dust

Now, O Lord God, let Thy promise unto David, my father, be established: for Thou hast unde me King over a great people, even as the dust of the earth in multitude."

This reply was a very simple and true statement of facts, and showed that the young King realized his postition, and felt that he was under the direction of God. God surely knew what Solomon needed, but He would be inquired of no less by the King than by the house of Israel. It is an error to say that God will give us what we ask, as some religious teachers affirm. He has encouraged us to ask, and He will give us what we need.

Solomon said to God, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this thy people so great?" This was a wonderful prayer for a young King to offer to the bestower of all gifts and all graces. Solomon sought wisdom so soon as he was crowned. This very request shows his character. Wise men seek for wisdom. The more they know, the more they see to know. Knowledge is a topless mountain penetrating Heaven. Sir Isaac Newton piled up knowledge, and yet as he went still higher up the gradual ascent, he saw so much still to be known that he felt his ignorance,—"he felt as if he were a child, picking up shells on the seashore of eternity." Solomon must have been wise at the outset, or he would not have asked for more wisdom. The wise man seeks aid of Him who is able to teach. Solomon asked nothing for himself, but wisdom and knowledge, that thou mayest judge justly my people, over whom I have made thee King, I will give thee wisdom, knowledge, wealth, and honor, such as none who have been before thee ever had, nor shall those who follow thee ever have." Solomon first sought the kingdom of Heaven, and so all other things were added, and God gave him earthly blessings in great abundance. They all came as a result of obedience. Heavenly grace is always better than gold. Gold is needed as a source of comfort and usefulness in this short life, but it is very poor currency in the lif

poor currency in the life to come.

THE DEATH OF S. S. GATES.

The Trustees of Wheaton College took the following action on the death of Deason S. S. Gates, of Crystal Lake, Ill.:

Gates, of Crystal Lake, Ill.:

Whereas, S. S. Gates, Esq., a Trustee of this College, has lately deceased, we hereby tender our sympathies to his family. Church, and neighborhood, in the bereavement. In the death of our brother, Wheaton College has lost a judicious and excellent Trustee; the cause of Reform, a firm and consistent friend; our country, an upright citizen; and the Church of Christ, a sincere Christian. We hope his loss will be made up by the manifold blessings of God to his surviving friends.

By order of the Board.

O. F. LUMBY,
Secretary Trustees Wheaton College.

LOVE'S QUESTIONINGS.

Think of thee, dearest?
There's not a fleeting hour
Of day or dreaming night but I am with thee;
There's not a wind but whispers soft of thee,
Nor flower that sleeps beneath the witchery
Of moonbeam pale, but tells a tale to me,
A tale of thee,
Sweet Tillie!

Think of thee, dearest?
With thoughts that live and glow,
Than which the passions of the gods are semblin,
With warmth of lover's smile and fond caress,
Calling together all the heart's sweet tremblings
Into one perfect knot of happiness,
This much, not less,
Sweet Tillie!

Why near thee, dearest?
I cannot be away,
For e'en thy spirit's ever round me wreathing
Such chains of soft, delirious witchery,
And to my soul such fond desires bequeathing,
That heart and soul hold cognizance of
thee,
Sweet Tillie!

Why with thee, dearest?
I cannot be away.
No joy so dear in all of life's bestowing
As in thy veiled and moistened eye to see,
And in thy cheek with flush unusual glowing,
That in thy thoughts I'm not unworthy thee.
This do I see,
Sweet Tilliel

Think of thee, dearest?

I can but think of thee,
And feel my every pulse plead for a meeting,
To ever languist in thy low, soft tone,
And clasp thy form, and feel thy warm heart
beating
With love a delicious throbe against my own,
For me alone,

Secret Tillie! Channer Janua.

Sermovoy the Methodist Pioneer, te Rev. Hooper Crews. He the Grounds Are Laid Out-

Tabernacles and Tents. Review of the Sunday-School

Lesson for To-Morrow.

the Life of David.

Solomon at Gilead --- Asking the Lord for Wisdom.

CAMP-MEETING.

THE OPENING SERVICES.

The camp-meeting on the new grounds at Lake Bluff began Thursday evening. In dedicating the Tabernacle to its uses that night, Elder Crews remarked upon the difference between ap-meetings of the ancient day and those present. The good Elder tried to picture those of the younger time, when the Methodist ministers went forth into the woods and conse-God. But he who never saw the primitive that struck conviction through their ferr than through choice metaphor, gains but little knowledge of the primal efforts in contemplating the later-day endeavors. Experience and faith in the pronounced success of the meetings have strengthened the elders and later-day endeavors. Experience oved the grounds, and the camp of this ration bears but little resemblance med the roof of the Tabernacle, and the branches the ridge-poles of the tents. The grove, well cared-for and trimmed; the improved tents, the equipage, the tables and viands, the cooking, everything, in fact, that characterthe present system, would open the eyes of the old circuit-rider, were he dropped without warning upon his old field of labors. Railroad rains have taken the place of the saddle, and the man who must travel 50 or 60 miles to tell that God has done for him does it in a few hours, instead of in a whole day, as before.

And with the improvements have come a dif-ferent class of worshipers. The stern, hard, Iron face of the convert has given way to pleasant countenances, and instead of the austerity that gave the camp the aspect of & funeral we have now pleasant social amusements, and the grove rings with shouts of joy rather than with the groans of stricken sinners. Not that there fested in a different way. Piety looks more pleasant to the sinner when he sees that it may not altogether curtail his pleasures, and, while the direct shaft of vituperative condemnation which in old days was sent straight to the unregenerate heart as though shot from a cross-bow is really to be praised for the advancement of the work, yet it is true that the softer pleading of this age will garner more sheaves, as sheaves are now constituted, than the ancient pictures of hell, with its foreground of sinners and pitchforks. Camp-meetings are being toned down, and even on Martha's Vineyard, where the exhorter once mingled his voice with the dash of the sea, and denounced the scoffer as worse than the devil, he now attunes his words to the gentler murmur of the breeze, and teache of a way and a life open to all.

And then the manifestations are not so severe. There are no longer the jerks that Cartwright fested in a different way. Piety looks more

As a living illustration of the beauty of the later dispensation. Learn the ramifest that cartwright speaks of. The rolling, and pitching, and the agony that came with the innoculation of Divine Grace have passed down the wind, and the fervor comes now on floods of penitential tears and sighs of happiness in the glory found.

As a living illustration of the beauty of the later dispensation, the camp that opened Thurs.

repair by. The office of the manager, a specious and the ground.

The scene is a lovely one. From he yound the trees the lake shows through. On the south, a deep and romatic ravine, all choked up with huge trees, winds around on lwo sides of the camp and down to the water. On the north, the cool woods stretch away, with here and there avenues and footpaths winding in and out. Further down the avenue and beyond the huge meeting-tent, the branches meet overhead, and the path to which the avenue has narrowed down, runs to the edge of the bluff. Down the precipitous bank is the shore, and the ripples wash lastly upon the firm, hard beach. Away off to the north, Waukegan point runs out, and still farther to the southward the low sandy peninania of Evanston stands out in the stand of the country of the country

boxes, and barrels, and lumber, and shaving scattered around, but this was all cleared up yesterday. The barber's shop is nearly fin-ished, and

ished, and

THE PERSS TENT

is in readiness. This press tent is a feature. It is of white and blue striped canvas, with an awning over the entrance flap and a rustic fence around to keep the boys from falling out of bed. It is large and cool, and when the cots and chairs are in will be one of the most comfortable abiding places on the grounds.

The attendance so far has not been large. During Thursday the trains brought in a few people, and yesterday morning more arrived. Night-hefore last the opening services were held, but the audience looked small in the vast tabernacle. The meeting was fervent, and the sermon-of Elder Crews, one of the patriarchs of Methodism, was listened to attentively and the responses were earnest.

Methodism, was listened to attentively and the responses were earnest.

It was 9 o'clock before the opening hymn was given out. The lateness was occasioned by the absence of lights. The man who brought the lamps had forgotten the oil, and the man who brought the oil had forgotten to cut holes in the frames for the lamps to rest in. So there was verily a dim, religious illumination contributed by three or four lamps and a lantern. All this has been fixed now and there will be no further difficulty. Incidents Toward the Close of

difficulty.

The exercises opened with the hymn, "Oh! for a Thousand Tongues to Sing My Great Redeemer's Praise," led by Elder Jutkins, followed by an earnest prayer from Dr. Tiffany.

Elder Jutkins then introduced

Elder Jutkins then introduced
ELDER HOOPER CREWS.

His text was from the twenty-third chapter of
Leviticus, from the thirtieth to the forty-fourth
verses. The chapter is that in which God commanded the Israelites to make unto Him a
seven days, that the generations might know
that God had made the children of Israel to
dwell in booths when He brought them out of
the land of Egypt.

The first use he desired to make of the subject was to impress upon his hearers that God
meant that men should not forget that there
were certain times when they should come together to commemorate certain events they were
to memorialize. The verses he had read showed
that the commemoration demanded of the children of Israel was that God had kept them safely in the wilderness for forty years. One effect
was not only to awaken their gratitude to God,
but to attach them more fully to their religion,
and to instruct them in it, but also to give them
recreation from their ordinary pursuits of life.

recreation from their ordinary pursuits of life. There was no time in their future when this ar-rangement was to be laid aside, but it was to last forever, and be handed down from genera-

rangement was to be laid aside, but it was to last forever, and be handed down from generation to generation.

But he desired to apply this thought in another direction. The command to the Israelites was binding to-day, for the service was in memory of God and the death of Christ. It was to be continued in the Church till Christ should come again.—Among the children of Israel, while they had in the commencement only one memorializing feast, other occurrences transpired and were put on the list. There were at last three, of these feasts,—the Passover, the Pentecost, and that of the Tabernacle, of which he had read. Now, when God's special dealing in the Church was thus to make impressions of certain things, to show they were worthy to be kept in memory, they might know it was their duty and privilege to keep them in their hearts.

It had pleased God to call into life Methodists to be His people. The Methodists were not a split from some other church, but taken from the world. John Wesley went among the poor and taught them religion, and formed them into classes. When that work reached the Colonies, before we were the United States of America, they were still under his charge. The Methodists were not intended to be made of seceders, but to add converts to their numbers taken from the people. When this work began to revive in the United States the people gathered together, and as they had not come from other churches, and

gathered together, and as they had not com gathered together, and as they had not come from other churches, they had no churches, and they met in private houses, and in the streets, and in the open air, and the men who preached to them looked forward to the extension of their preaching, and used all their inventive power to bring men together, and they met as they were meeting then in a grove, and there held their

The Eider said, when he was called upon to open the exercises, he concluded to present this thought, but he had not preserved any record of what he had seen at camp-meetings. But as God had commanded the children of Israel to keep this ordinance of His, so the Methodists should utilize the camp-meeting to keep in memory how God had carried on His Charch, without any facilities, and in the face of every obsteel.

He then reviewed camp-meetings, and said the first one was held in Logan County, Kentucky. He was born and brought up within 25 miles of there, and his earliest recollection was hearing the camp-meeting spoken of. After he had grown to some years he became acquainted with some who had been sayed there. Two brothers, named McGee, one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist, started the first camp-meeting.

reference may now no floods of peniential tasts, and sighs of happhese in the glory found. The street of the proof of the

those days, and yet those old tents of the branches of trees could keep in their memories what God had done for them. A man who had no fear of God or reverence for religious things, asked what good there was in a little sprinkling of water. What did the bread represent? What the little cup? And yet these represented all the Christian's life and character. He asked them again to persevere and go forward, trusting in God, and thinking of the institution which God in His grace had thrust upon them. It had been the means of covering all the land with Methodists. He asked that God bless them and make them a medium of conversion, and of bringing men prostrate in the recognition of their sins and the powerful love of God.

After the doxology, Elder Jutkins pronounced benediction, and the congregation dispersed.
They all slept at the hotel, and put up cheerfully with the slight inconveniences of the first night. Early yesterday morning they were up betimes, and are to-day as busy as bees in their arrangements.

At 11 \_o'clock yesterday morning the ministers and members of the congregation met in conference and prayer. At 2 p. m. Elder Jutkins preached an earnest sermon, and at 8 o'clock the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst preached in the Tabernacle tent. The attendance was much larger than the day before, and the prospect is for an interesting and instructive meeting. Sunday services will be held during the whole day. There will be no trains out, but visitors can leave Chicago at 6:15 Saturday night, returning by 9 o'clock Monday morning.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID'S LAST DAYS AND SOLOMON'S FIRST AS In our last paper we repeated David's fare-well address and his public exhortation to his son. At a private interview David gave advice had opposed himself and would be very likely to be hostile to the son. The King transferred to him plans for building the temple, and gave him verbal directions regarding its position and furnishing. He then placed in his care and keeping the immense treasures which he and

ns ructing a splendid temple to Jehovah.

No doubt, the old King was perfectly conscious that the day of his death was near. As he reviewed his past life, he must have experienced deep sorrow for his sins, and have said "Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sins. For I acknowledge my trans gressions, and my sin is ever before me; create gressons, and my am is ever octore me; create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me." No person can doubt the sincerty of David's repentance, which he expressed in so many ways. And still he said, "My sin is ever before me."

before me."

We now wish to refer to a few isolated facts in his history that show the character of his old age. After some hesitation, as if he had lost that confidence in God that he formerly possessed, he started for the Jordan on his way

sessed, he started for the Jordan on his way home from exile.

The King had hardly reached the western shore when Shimpi and his 1,000 men of Benjamin, including Ziba with his fifteen sons, presented themselves. Shimei threw himself at David's feet, confessed his rebellious spirit in former days, and begged to be forgiven on the ground that he had sincerely and deeply repented of his folly and had now come with 1,000 men to aid in restoring him to his home and his throne. The wise King forgave, but did not forget him. orget him.

Mephibosheth had lands to which he was

Mephibosheth had lands to which he was strongly attached. Ziba, by misrepresentation, had obtained possession of them. Mephibosheth now came to the Jordan to apologize to David for his apparent disloyalty, on the ground that David's steward had neglected to give him means of escape from Jerusalem, and of going with his father's friend into exile; that his great lameness had prevented his joining him, and that during the King's absence, he, Mephibosheth, had not dressed his feet; trimmed his beard, nor changed his dothes, as an indication of deep affection for the King, and of deeper mourning for his exile and his sufferings. David replied, "I see your position, Mephibosheth, son of my beloved Jonathan. I truly gave that land to Ziba, but under the circumosneth, son of my deloved Johathan. I truly gave that land to Ziba, but under the circumstances, you and Ziba must divide the land." The lame son of Johathan replied, "let Ziba have it all since my lord, David, the firm friend of my father, has again come to his old home

David had many rich friends, whose purses were wide open for his comfort, while in exile and in want. Among these was the good and venerable Barziliai. His very face indicated his noble and generous character, his snowy head and his long, white beard hanging down upon his breast, made him look like St. John of after years. When he heard of the mistortunes of his King, this rich old man of Gilead rushed to aid him, and now that David

was returning from his sojourn on the east side of cocky region of Gliead to the river to all the King in passing safely over. David was very grateful for his kindness, and urged the venerable man to accompany him to derusalem, that he might have the opportunity of rew arding him. Barsillai, now 80 years of age, replied, "Should I go'l should be a burden to my lord. Let me cross the Jordan with the King and then let me return that I may die in my own city, and near the graves of my father and my mother." The old man commended his son to the care and good will of the King, who took the son with him to Jerusalem and expended upon the son, what he richly owed the father.

We must refer to the courage and prowess of David in his old age. They were not a whit Less than those of his youth. In the last battle he had with the Pallistines, they presented as the courage and the state of David in his old age. They were not a whit can be allowed the presented as the courage of the state of David in his old age. They were not a whit can be allowed the presented as the courage and prowess of David in his old age. They were not a whit can be allowed the presented as the courage and prowess of David in his old age. They were not a whit can be allowed the presented as the courage and prowess of David in his old age. They were not a whit can be allowed to the presented as the state of the presented as the courage and the courage and trusty ablish translated in his challenge. But the care to be a dark to the presence of the state of the presence of the state of the state

HANNAH ARNETT'S FAITH.

young King's brow. Solomon promptly punished them.

Solomon, conscious that he was not the legal heir to the throne, but was the choice of God rather than of men, wisfied to acknowledge in some public and impressive way his aliegiance to the King of Kings. He felt that God had strengthened him in his Kingdom, was with him in all his ways, and had magnified him exceedingly. He therefore addressed his military chiefs, his civil judges, his governors, and the venerable fathers in the different sections of his realm, and expressed his wish and his resolution to have a grand national religious festival, in order to impress the people no less than himself that he ought to begin his reign by recognizing Jehovah as the Giver of all good things, and especially as the King of Kings.

The people were delighted to see their young King so ready to follow in the ways of wisdom. They thought they could see, rapidly swelling, the germs of great usefulness. This willingness to learn wisdom from the experience of his father, and that of other friends still living, gave him great strength and influence among all the people. They saw that God was with him and made him great, as He did Joseph 700 years before.

In due time the military and civil of-Henrietta B. Holdich in the New York Observer.
The days were at their darkest, and the hearts of our grandfathers were weighed down with doubt and despondency. Defeat had followed defeat for the American troops, until the army had become demoralized, and discouragement had well nigh become despair. Lord Cornwallis, after his victory at Fort Lee, had marched his army to Elizabethtown (December, 1778), where they were now encouraged. On the 30th Novemthey were now encamped. On the 30th November the brothers Howe had issued their celebrat ed proclamation, which offered protection to all who within sixty days should declare them-selves peaceable British subjects, and bind hemselves neither to take up arms against their Sovereign nor to encourage others to do so. It was to discuss the advisability of accepting this proffered protection that a group of men had met in one of the large old houses of which

We are apt to think of those old times as days him and made him great, as He did Joseph 700 years before.

In due time the military and civil officials, and crowds of people, assembled at Jerusalem. All the land was full of joy. They were proud of their young King. All the inhabitants were anxious to unite in greeting him on his way to Gibeon. Solomon was fond of the old places of worship. He felt that they had been sanctified by the many prayers and countless sacrifices of the axes. At he darkest hours from the narrow and thorny path which conscience bade them tread.

ages and, if at times the discouragement palsied for a time the ardent Green wrote:

that when the British troops overrun the State of New Jersey, in the closing part of the year 1776, the whole population could have ought for 18 pence a head."

skill of Bezaleel, under the special direction of Moses.

To this sacred place the young King wished to go. The collection of Israelites was immense. The procession was formed after much marching and countermarching. Had we been there we might have seen Abishai mounted upon a splendid Egyptian charger, riding along up and down the ranks with as much dignity and pride in his bearing as if he were the King. Every now and then he issued orders to his aids. Probably you would have seen the young King, modest and blushing as if some maiden friends had impressed upon his cheeks two-leaved roses. At length the procession moved. No such usplay had been seen at any former period of the Israelitish history. The trumpeters and other musicians filled the air with tones of joy. As the young King passed from point to point, the hurrahs were louder than they were even when the people saluted the old King but a few months before. And the women and rosy maidens vied with their husbands and young friends in augmenting the grand applause, that must have reached heaven, where the angels were singing in louder and louder strains, "Peace on earth." Solomon was God's anointed. Would this grand acknowledgment of God's sovereignty pass unnoticed by Him who regards birds of the air, who counts the very hairs of our heads, who controls all and keeps all in being! Surely this applause on earth was

ssembled group.
Can you lancy the scene? A large, low room can you hancy the scene? A large, low room, with the dark, heavily carved furniture of the period, dimly lighted by the tall wax candles and the wood fire which blazed in the huge fire-place. Around the table, the group of men,—pallid, gloomy, dejected, disheartened. In the doorway the figure of the woman, in the antique costume with which, in these latter days, we have

Aaronic farmity, Zadok, the chief priest, officiated. Our space will not allow us to describe the
events at Gibeon.

After the exiting scenes and labors of the
day, Solomon retired to rest his weary fimbs
and more weary mind. He was deeply impressed with the solemn religious services of
the occasion. He rendered thanks to the Great
King for His goodness to him and his people,
He had riches and honors. He had beauty and
health. He had all the elements of perfect happiness. He was thoughtful. He realized his
responsibility. He felt his need of wisdom. He
pondered his coming duties. As his eyes became heavy he said to his soul, "Am I wise
enough to rule this great people! I need great
wisdom, great discretion, and great decision of
character." He fell into a sound sleep. The
thoughts of the day passed swiftly through his
mind. Now and then, unconsclously to himself,
he would utter in indistinct and low tones,
so low that none could hear but that God"whose ears are always open," "I need wisdom, wisdom, wisdom." His words were heard,
as were Samuel's in earlier days. A voice said,
"Ask what you wish and I will cive it thee."

slumbering manhood in the bosoms of those who heard her. Enthusiasm makes its own fitting times.

No one replied; each felt too keenly his own pettiness, in the light cast upon them by this brave woman's words.

"Take your protection, if you will," she went on, after waiting in vain for a reply. "Proclaim yourselves traitors and cowards, false to your God, but horrible will be the judgment you will bring upon your heads and the heads of those that love you. I tell you that England will never conquer. I know it and feel it in every fibre of my heart. Has God led us so far to desert us now? Will He who led our fathers across the stormy winter sea forsake their children who have put their trust in him? For me, I stay with my country, and my hand shall never touch the hand nor my heart cleave to the heart of him who shames her."

She flashed upon her husband a gaze which dazzled him like sudden lightning.

"Isaac, we have lived together for twenty years, and for all of them I have been a true and loving wife to you. But I am the child of God land of my country, and if you do this shameful thing, I will never again own you for my husband."

"My dear wife!" cried the husband aghast, "you do not know what you are saying. Leave me for such a thing as this!"

"For such a thing as this!" she cried scornfully. "What greater cause could there be! I married a good man and true, a faithful friend, and it needs no divorce to sever me from a traitor and a coward. If you take your protection you lose your wife, and I—I lose my husband and my home!"

With the last words the thrilling voice broke suddenly with a pathetic fall and a film crept over the proud blue eyes. Perhaps this little touch of womanly weakness moved her hearers as deeply so her have scarnful words. They

Elizabethtown was, at that time, full? of unmitigated loyalty and courage; of our ancestors as unfaltering heroes, swerving never in

Yet human nature is Juman nature in all burned low even in manly hearts, and protound courage, what are we that we should wonder at r condemn them? Of this period Dr. Ashbel

"I heard a man of some shrewdness once sa

The debate was long and grave. Some were for accepting the offered terms at once; others hung back a little, but all had at length agreed that it was the only thing to be done. Hope, courage, loyalty, faith, honor—all scemed swept away upon the flood of panic which had overspread the land. There was one listener, however, of whom the eager disputants were ignorant, one to whose heart their wise reasoning was very far from earrying conviction. Mrs. Arnett, the wife of the flost, was in the next room, and the sound of the debate had reached her where she sat. She had listened in silence, until, carried away by her feelings, she could bear no more, and springing to her feet she maked open the parlor-door and confronted the The debate was long and grave. Some were bear no more, and springing to her feet she pushed open the parlor-door and confronted the assembled group.

tume with which, in these latter days, we have become so familiar. Can you not fancy the proud poise of her head, the indignant light of ner blue eyes, the crisp, clear tones of her voice, the majesty, and defiance, and scorn which clothed her as a garment?

The men all started up at her entrance; the sight of a ghost could hardly have caused more perturbation than did that or this little woman. Her husband advanced hastily. She had no business here; a woman should know her place and keep it. Questions of politics and point out the impropriety of her conduct aftewards, when they should be alone. So he went quickly to her with a warding whisper:

"Hannah! Hannah! this is no place for you. We do not want you here just now," and would have taken her hand to lead her from the room.

abject word was spoken. Then she inquired simply: "But what if we should live after all?"

The men looked at each other, but no one spoke.

"Hannah! Hannah!" urged her husband. "Do you do not see that these are no questions for you! We are discussing what is best for you, for all. Women have no share in these topics. Go to your spinning-wheel and leave us to settle affairs. My good little wife, you are making yourself ridiculous. Do not expose yourself in this way before our friends."

His words passed her ear like the idle wind; not even the quiver of an eyellash showed that she heard them.

"Can you not tell me?" she said in the same strangely quiet voice. "If, after all, God does not let the right perish—if America should win in the conflict, after you have thrown yourself upon British clemency, where will you be then?"

"Then!" spoke one hesitating voice. "Why, then, if it ever could be, we should be ruined. We must leave the country forever. But it is absurd to think of such a thing. The struggle is an utterly hopeless one. We have no men, no money, no arms, no food, and England has everything."

"No," said Mrs. Arnett; "you have forgotten one thing which England has not and which we have,—one thing which outweighs all England's treasures, and that is the Right. God is on our side, and every volley from our muske's is an echo of His voice. We are poor and weak and few; but God is sighting for us. We entered into this struggle with pure hearts and prayerful lips. We had counted the cost and were willing to pay the price, were it our heart's blood. And now—now, because for a time the day is going against us, you would give up all and sneak oack, like cravens, to kiss the feet that have trampled upon us! And you call yourselves men—the sons of those who gave up home and fortune and fatherland to make for themselves and for dear liberty a resting place in the wilderness! Oh, shame upon you, cowards!"

Her words had rushed out in a fiery flood, which her husband had vainly striven to check.

Gowards!"

Her words had rushed out in a fiery flood, which her husband had vainly striven to check. I do not know how Mrs. Arnett looked, but I fancy her a little fair woman, with kindly blue fancy her a little fair woman, with kindly blue eyes and delicate features—a tender and loving little soul, whose scornful, blazing words must have seemed to her amazed/hearers, like the inspired fury of a pythoness. Are we not all prophets at times—prophets of good or evil, according to our bent, and with more power than we ourselves suspect, to work out the fulfilment of our own prophesies! Who shall say how far this fragile woman aided to stay the wave of desolation which was spreading over the land?

"Gentlemen," said good Mr. Arnett uneasily, "I beg you to excuse this most unseemly interruption to our council. My wife is beside herself, I think. You all know her, and know it is not her wont to meddle with politics, or to brawl and bluster. To-morrow she will see her foily, but now I pray your patience."

Already her words had begun to stir the slumbering manhood in the bosoms of those who heard her. Enthusiasm makes its own fitting times.

No one replied: each felt too keenly his own

were not all cowards at heart, only touched by the dread finger of panic, which, now and then, will paralyze the bravest. Some had struggled long against it and only half yielded at last. And some there were to whom old traditions had never quite lost their power, whose superstitious consciousness had never become quite reconciled to the stigma of Rebel, though their reason and judgment both told them that, borne for the cause for which they bore it, it was a title of nobility.

The words of the little woman had gone straight to each heart, be its mainspring what it might, Gradually the drooping heads were raised, and the eyes grew bright with manliness and resolution. Before they left the house that night, they had sworn a solemn oath to stand by the cause they had adopted and the land of their birth, through good or evil, and to spurn the offers of their tyrants and foes as the dead-liest insults.

lest insults.
Some of the names of those who met in that some of the names of those who note in that secret council were known afterwards among those who fought their country's battles most nobly, who died upon the field of honor, or rejoiced with pure hearts when the day of triumph came. The name of the little woman figured on no heroic roll, but was she the less a

This story is a true one, and in this Centennial year, when every crumb of information in regard to the old days of struggle and heroism is eagerly gathered up, it may not be without

"THE SORROWS OF WERTHER." The Originals of Albert and Charlotte, and

Goethe's Acquaintance with Them.

Temple Bur.

It was at the little Town of Wetzlar, in the Duchy of Solms, the very pearl of the charming valley of the Lakes, that Goethe met with the originals of the story which found so many disastrous copies. Beautifully situated in the midst of woods, fields, and richpasture lands, its romantic solitudes were well fitted to inspire poetic reverie and the dreamy languar of senimental idleness. The perfect calm of village-life afforded ample leisure for the indulgence of the dreams, of the doubts, the imaginary sufferings

dreams, of the doubts, the imaginary sufferings, glimpses of a philosophy as deep as it is bitter, the product of a diseased mind whose records become only too palatable to a taste ready to be stimulated by words of unnatural and unhealthy excitement. It was in 1772 that Johann Wolfgang Goethe arrived at Wetzlar.

The narrative of his meeting with Charlotte—Charlotte Buff, who, "to judge from her portrait," says Lewis, "must be leg from her portrait, and predicted the sentimental girl we have in 'Werther,' but a serene, cann, joyous, open-hearted German maiden, an excellent housewife, and a priceless manager"—is told by himself in the first pages of "The Sorrows":

I walked across the court to a well-built house, and, ascending the flight of steps in front, opened the door and saw before me the most charming spectacle I had ever witnessed. Six children from 11 to 2 years old were running about the hall and surrounding a lady of middle height, with a lovely figure, dressed in a robe of simple white, trimmed with pink ribbons. She held a brown loaf in her hand, and was cutting slices for the little ones all round in proportion to their age and appetite. She performed her task in a graceful and affectionate manner. Each claimant awaiting his turn with outstretched hand, and boisterously shouting his thanks.

That Goethe should fall in love with Charlotte while aware from the first of her engagement to Kestner, is only in keeping with the romantic folly which was the fashion of the day; in all probability he considered himself remarkably fortunate, while enjoying the cultivated leisure of a solitude full of charm, that he was able to

"Hannah! Hannah! this is no place for you.
We do not want you here just now;" and would have taken her hand to lead her from the room.
She was a docile little woman and obeyed his wishes in general without a word; but now it seemed as if she scarcely saw him, as with one hand she pushed him gently back and turned to the startled group.
"Have you made your decision, gentlemen?" she asked. "Have you chosen the part of men or of traitors!"
It was putting the question too broadly,—so like a woman seeing only the bare, ugly facts, and quite forgetting the delicate drapery which was intended to ven them. It was an awkward position to put them in, and they stammered and bungled over their answer, as men in a false position will. The reply came at last, mingled with explanations, and excuses, and apologies.

"Quite hopeless; absurd for a starving, half-clothed, undisciplined armylike ours to attempt to compete with England's unlimited resources. Repulses everywhere,—ruined;—throwing away life and fortune for a shadow." You know the old arguments with which men try to prop a staggering conscience.

Airs. Arnett listened in silence until the last abject word was spoken. Then she inquired simply: "But what if we should live after all?"

The men looked at each other, but no one

and her conduct toward him was admirable. Our coincidence of taste, and a closer acquaintance with one another, formed between him and me the closest bond of friendship. Meahwhile, although he was forced to renounce all hope in relation to Lottchen, and did renounce it, yet he could not, with all his philosophy and natural pride, so far master himself as completely to repress his inclination. And he has qualities which might make him dangerous to a woman, especially to one of susceptibility and taste. But Lottchen knew how to treat him so as not to encourage vain hope, and yet make him admire her manner toward him. His peace of mind suffered; there were many remarkable scenes, in which Lottchen's behavior heightened my regard for her; and he also became more precious to me as a friend, but I was often inwardly astonished that love can make such strange creatures even of the strongest and otherwise the most self-sustained men. I pitied him, and had many inward struggles; for on the one hand I thought that I might not be in a position to make Lottchen so happy as he would make her, but on the other hand I could not endure the thought of losing her. The latter feeling conquered, and in Lottchen I have never once been able to perceive a shadow of the same coufflet.

The summer passed away, and then Kestner areas writes the dinery.

losing her. The latter feeling conquered, and in Lottchen I have never once been able to perceive a shadow of the same conflict.

The summer passed away, and then Kestner again writes in his diary:
Sept. 10, 1772.—To-day Dr. Goethe dined with me in the garden. I did not know that it was the last time. In the evening Dr. Goethe came to the Testsche Haus. He, Lottchen, and i had a remarkable conversation about the future state; about going away and returning, etc., which was dot begun by him but by Lottchen. We agreed that the one who died first should, if he could, give information to the living about the conditions of the other life. Goethe was quite cast down, for he knew that the next morning he was to go.

This is identical with Goethe's narrative of Werther's departure in "The Sorrows." The lovely idyl had come to an end—the "parties de promenade en soiture," the petit but sans apprets, the iong bright days, the railiant evenings where the three friends conversed in Charlotte's garden on every topic under and above the stars. But a tragic end to all is indispensable, and for this Goethe had to borrow from another episode which, occurring at the time, filled Wetzlar and the neighborhood with compassion and horror. A young man named Jerusalem, Secretary to the Brunswick Legation, committed suicide. Kestner sent Goethe full details of the catastophe, and he transferred them to the last pages of Werther When Goethe had printed his book he sent a copy of it to the Kestners, and was astonished to find-that instead of falling into raptures over it they were exceedingly angry, and it must be admitted that they had full right to be indignant at finding themselves dragged into publicity and their story falsified. In later years Goethe himself turned from the work of his youth with regret and aversion; when years had cleared his insight and settled his aims, he satirized the authors who had simply followed in his footsteps, calling them "professional sentimentalists," and riddeuling that brotherly love and spiritual c

FRATERNITY.

How good 'twould seem, how noble it would be.

If, in this time of gen'ral jubilee.

All hearts from ev'ry section would unite
To swell the joy and share in the delight;
If every one, in spite of hate and pride,
Would cast their whims and fancied wrongs saide,
And, as no one had erred, united live.
To bless, be blessed, seek pardon, and forgive.
Oh! how I wish that such might really be!
How sweet to live such happy days to see!
One is our station, kindred, tongue, and aim,
One common history, and one common mame.
Then why embitter this too-feeting life
With senseless bickering and domestic strife?
All the dark past presents the same sad scene,
A world of fruits and flowers laid waste by warring
men.
Nature is lavish, God and Heaven are kind;
But sloth and envy sway the human mind,
And hands designed for usefulness and good
Are steeped in crime and achooled in shedding
blood,
The fool's and madman's part, for wise men know
He hates himself who hates an honest foe.
Then let us seek with earnestness and zeal
Our country's bonor and our common weal,
Bound in no party, State, or selfish ends,
Liut one great brotherhood of Christian frienda,
Where strife and wo shall be allike unknown.
All have their rights, yet no more than their own,
Exch each one's peer, and bound with equal bands,
Our skill our glory, and our wealth our hands.
An age shall come—for Christ has paved the way,
And all the angels hasten en the day—
When social love, descending from the skies,
Shall make this Hell of Earth a Paradise,
Where ev'ry sect and ev'ry party, joined,
Pursue the gen'ral good of all mankind;
Justice and mercy no distinctions know,
Allike to all in equal measure flow;
Maturing time complete the grand design.
And human laws conform to the divine,
While Peace and Pienty crown the golden years,
And happy man forgets this age of tears.
Canaso, July &

RADWAY'S BEMEDIES. RADWAY'S

ART IN

Fine-Art

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Opening of the

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Boston, July 3.-Th

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READY RELIEF

Oures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

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Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics,

Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh,
Influenza, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills,
Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites. The application of the Ready Relief to the part or arts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS RRADY RELEIF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with swert gum. purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radyay's Pilis, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneya, Bladder, Nervous Disasses, Beadache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion Dyseptials, Billiousness, Billiousness, Billiousness, Billiousness, Billiousness, Indigestion Dyseptials, Billiousness, Billiousness, Indigestion Dyseptials, Containing an omercury, mineral, or deleters, Warranted to effect a positive cure. Furely Vegetaria, Containing an omercury, mineral, or deleters, Constipation, Invard Piles, Yuliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nansea, Hearthurs, Diagnets of Food, Fullness of Warrante, Constipation, Invard Piles, Yuliness of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking, or Fitudies in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking, or Fitudies in the Stomach Sour Eruptions, Sinking, or Fitudies in the Stomach Sour Eruption, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Decletency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limba, and Suaden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A tew does of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sould by Druggista.

# Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARMOS, DEC. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: Thus stdeers may be benefited. I make this statement:

I have haspan Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such repidity that I could not have lived much imper. A friend of mise induced me to try Radway's Remedie. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Reliar. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reliar, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they without any apparent benefit. I determined to persever. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Reliar, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they will be a sentirely so use the medicine until I was entirely so use the medicine whom the sum of the Pills. Before they will be summed to forty, five pounds.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of graffine to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sit, and your wonderful medicine, i feel deeply indebted, as my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine is June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the caception of what was sent to her you. I may say that be restatement is correct without the person for whom I requested you to send medicine is June, 1875. The medicines above certificate, is the above certificate, is and has been for many years we have any prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to the person for with the acception of w

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Por the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofule & Syphilitie, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stemach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofuia, Glandular Swelling, Backing Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilia Compisints, Bieeding of the Lungs, Dyspessia, Wate Brash, Tie Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulora Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fennale Ompisints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Sais Rheum, Broachits, Consumption, Kidney, Biadder, Liver Compisints, &c. PRICE, 51 PKR BOTTLK.

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on the second floor, case hall, is the pict ighted by a double a secured through piere the ceiling, opening di whichig connected wit story windows. At the side. This roo porcelains, and textile of winding stairs lead the exhibition of phote the picture gallery are 23% by 24 feet, contains the ceiling of engravings. The building, as far large enough to accommodity and the collection of engravings. The building, as far large enough to accommodity and the collections. The Boston Athenseur loan of the best exammiston. The Egytian an Museum two years way, and they form a display. The Lawrenced by Mrs. T. D. carved oak walls of a ture, and fine specime original gift was the medieval armor selective. The oak-room coing and walls, of mol pendants, plinsters, as the twenty-five pithe wood-work a ters, and the dafigures in marque with flooreated panels. The twenty-five pithe wood-work a ters, and the dafigures in marque with flooreated panels. The twenty-five pithe wood-work a ters, and the dafigures in marque with flooreated panels. The twenty-five pithe wood-work a ters, and the dafigures in marque with flooreated panels. The twenty-five property of the wood-work a ters, and the dafigures in marque with flooreated panels. The twenty-five property in the other portraits will-known features. Elizabeth, and Cardin ing three are female hit they may be Queens and Mary, the Spain. The artist was style of ornament is details are said to be very different degree calculated that the merproduced at a cost \$15,000.

To the Athenseum as stated in the OAT and the instruction in drawin designing, with the through lead of afford Arts." When these is as yet entirely conjuncted to part the oat of the oat of afford arts. There is no as the city towards the oat of the

A number of gentle lature for a grant of site of a building, granted. In 1870, he a Committee fr Association, a decisi secured from the city was approved Feb. Trustees were appocharies C. Perkins, Endicott, Jr., Samut E. R. Mudge, Henr Rogers, George R. John T. Bradies, Ben Loring, William G. Thomas G. Appleton Elliot Cabot, George low, Alexander H.

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ONE HOUR

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Every Pain. ain Remedy

the most excruciating pains, allay cures congestions, whether of the wels, or other glands or organs, by TO TWENTY MINUTES.

READY RELIEF Instant Ease.

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RAND AGUE

RADWAY'S

ATING PILLS, cure of all disorders of the Stornach, dueys, liadder, Nervous Diseases, atlon. Costiveness, Indigestion Dys-Billious Fever, Inflammastion of the Billious Fever, Inflammastion of the Billious Fever, Inflammastion of the Horard State of the Internal Interna

ADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-e above named disorders. Price, 25 id by Druggista.

years' growth cured DWAY'S REMEDIES

OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-SUWELS FOIL TEN YEARS.

27, 1875.—Du. RADWAY: That call.
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First Tumor in the ovaries and however tried the best physicians of this
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RADWAY'S T BLOOD PURIFIER.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofula e litary or Contagious, be it sungs or Stomach, Skin or or Nerves, Corrupting the Vitiating the Fluids. m, Scrofqia, Giandular Swellings, Cahcerous Affections, Sybilliti, of the Lung, Dyspessia, Water White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Mercurial Diseases, Female Compilisheta, Sat Rheum, Broachitis, Filladder, Liver Compilishet, &c. LLE.

CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

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alse and True.' mp to RADWAY & CO., No. 5 ART IN BOSTON

Opening of the First Wing of the Fine-Arts Museum.

A High-Toned Affair--- Exercises on the Occasion.

de Building, Its Contents, and Its Objects ... What Artists Say of It.

Boston, July 3.—There was a very pretty ex-Boston Brahminism" at the opening of the useum of Fine Arts to-day. This is an instion which, according to one of the speakers. stution which, according to one of the speakers, is to be "the crown of our educational system,—not simply a museum, but a school." The City of Boston gave the ground, and the merchants and wealthy men of Boston gave the money to build it. To-day the first wing—which is one-seventh of what the whole building is to be—was opened for the first time.
There were present the Trustees, friends of the Trustees, such as chose to come of those who had given \$500 and upwards to the institution, and one artist. In making out their list, the Trustees had ignored those who had given but a paltry \$250; and, as if to make the slight more noticeable, had invited but eight artists,—two of those resident in New York. Even the Massachusetts member of the Committee to examine pictures for the Centennial was left out in the cold—if there is any such place in this weather. After this, it is not necessary to add that the gathering was very select and

THE EXERCISES. The programme of proceedings on this august secasion were so brief, cold, and formal, as almost to make one forget the aspiring thermo meter out-doors, hilariously climbing up to 90 degrees. The Hon. Martin Brimmer, President of the Trustees, in a very cool, quiet, and busi-ness-like manner, told about the little acorns from which this shrub had grown, which was to increase to a great tree. He told the audience what they had, and how ther got it; also, what they have not got, and how they hoped to get it. Mayor Cobb fol-lowed him. He said that the city had done all that it could be expected to do when it gave the land and put the streets in order. Mr. Samuel Eliot went on to say what a fine thing this was Eliot went on to say what a fine thing this was to be for those who were not there,—the artists,—speaking eloquently about the opportunities to be afforded here. Mr. Perkins closed the session of mutual admiration by enlarging upon the special merits of the various collections, and elaiming the opening to be an event of national importance. This effort closed the speaking, and people continued with greater assiduity the examination of the building and its contents, which they had been at work upon during the speaking.

which they had been at work upon during the speaking.

THE BUILDING

is situated at the junction of St. James avenue, Huntington avenue, and Dartmouth street. Rs general aspect calls from the "hol polloi" the most uncharitable criticisms, and its common name is "The Gingerbread House." The aptness of this homely title will be readily seen from the following description of the details of the structure: It is built of brick and terra-cotta, with profuse ornamentation of the lister material in the shape of bas-reliefs, busts, and panels. The principal feature of these ornaments is a large bas-relief representing the genius of Art, which is considered quite a triumph of terra-cotta work. The busts of artist of different nations, and eminent patrons of Art, occupy roundels between the arches of the first-story windows. This is the first building in the country in which the terra-cotta decorations have been used, and the architect has introduced the material with more freedom than good taste. The whole superstructure has a reddish color, with occasional matches of buff; and there is a line of light-gray andstone near the foundation, which does not departicularly to the general harmony. The lesign of the whole structure, which it is hoped to complete at no very distant day, is a parallelygram 210 by 300 feet,—the long sides to be loined in the centre by a building 54 feet wide, eaving two court-yards 55 by 86 feet in area. In the portion now built there are rooms on the ground floor for the use of Committees, Curator, schools, and other purposes. The first floor is occupied by casts, the Egyptian collections, and the marbles, it is divided into four rooms, 18 feet in height. On the second floor, opening from the staircase hall, is the picture-gallery, 32 by 55 feet, it secured through pierced ornamentation above the collections.

tighted by a double skylight. Ventilation is secured through pierced ornamentation above the ceiling, opening directly into the air-space, which is connected with the outside by the clerestory windows. At the end of the picture-gallery is aroom 32 by 57% feet, lighted by windows on the side. This room contains the bronzes, porcelains, and textiles; and from it two flights of winding stairs lead to a gallery intended for the exhibition of photographs. In the rear of the picture-gallery are two smaller rooms,—one, 23% by 24 feet, containing the Lawrence collection; the other, 23% by 30 feet, for the Gray collection of engravings.

The building, as far as completed, is barely large enough to accommodate

THE COLLECTIONS ALREADY ASSEMBLED.
The Boston Athensum has made a permanent loan of the best examples of Art in its possession. The Egytian antiquities were given to the Museum two years ago by Mr. C. Granville Way, and they form a unique and interesting display. The Lawrence collection was presented by Mrs. T. D. Lawrence, and comprises curved oak walls of a whole room, carved furniture, and fine specimens of majolica. In the original gift was the celebrated collection, of medieval armor selected by Col. Lawrence in Italy, which was considered the finest private collection in the world It was unfortunately burned in the great fire. The oak-room consists of panels for ceiling and walls, of moddings, corace brackets, pendants, pilasters, and a pair of, small gates. The twenty-five principal sections of the wood-work are separated by pilasters, and the dade is adorned with figures in marqueteric (wood-inlay) and with floreated panels. Seven panels, of which there belong over the chimney-piece, contain oil paintings of historical personages of the sixteenth century, the period to which the whole work is assigned. One of these portraits represents King Edward VI., with the Royal arms of England painted in one corner of the picture. In the other portraits may be recognized the well-known features of Henry VIII., Queen

stitute, two evenings in the week during the winter.

Eighteen years ago, a movement was made in the city towards the establishment of AN ART MUSEUM.

A number of gentlemen petitioned the Legislature for a grant of land on Bock Bay, for the lite of a building, but the request was not granted. In 1870, however, in connection with a Committee from the Social Science Association, a decisive step was taken, and land secured from the city. The act of incorporation was approved Feb. 4, 1870, and the following Trustees were appointed: Martin Brimmer, Charles C. Perkins, Charles W. Eliot, William Endicott, Jr.. Samuel Eliot, Francis E. Parker, E. R. Mudge, Henry P. Kidder, William B. Rogers, George B. Emerson, Otis Norcross, John T. Bradlee, Benjamin S. Rotch, Charles G. Loring, William Gray, Henry J. Bigelow, Thomas G. Appleton, Edward N. Perkins, J. Eliot Cabot, George W. Wales, Erastus B. Bigelow, Alexander H. Rice, and M. Denman Ross.

Martin Brimmer was made President, and has since held that office?

The work of raising subscriptions then began, and everything looked propitious for the accumulation of a sufficient amount of money to build a suitable structure for the storing of such treasures as it might be presamed would accrue to it from time to time, and for making the building always accessible to those who might choose to avail themselves of its opportunities. The great fire, however, came just in time to blight these expectations and prevent the acquisition of further contributions of the amount and frequency previously received. The fund actually raised was \$278,000, which is no insignificant sum, representing as it does the subscriptions of only about 1,000 persons, in sums varying from \$10,000 to less than \$1. The building has up to the present cost \$220,000.

#### LAKE WINNEBAGO.

And the Cities on Its Borders.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

TAYCHERDAH, Wis., July 1 .- Pressing engage nents for the last few weeks had prevented m from giving more than a hasty glance at my files of your journal; a leisure day, however, afforded me opportunity for a more careful ex-amination of their contents. Among other matters, I noticed, in one of your Sunday is-sues, an elaborate account of the energy and prosperity of the citizens of Menasha and Neenah, in this State.

It is always pleasant to hear of human prosperity and progress, as a result of honorable toil, untarnished with the reflection that undue and selfish means had been adopted to promote that end. How far those twin cities can claim such an honorable distinction, may be judged of by the following facts:

These cities are situated at the outfall of Lake These cities are situated at the outfall of Lake Winnebago, a body of water having a surperficies of some 250 square miles, confined round its southern portion by low prairie-land, scarce having an average elevation of 3 feet above its natural level. On this prairie are situated the City of Fond du Lac, the Village of Taycheedah, and a portion of the City of Oshkosh,—each near the shore.

and a portion of the City of Oshkosh,—each near the shore.

This lake (Winnebago), fed by two considerable rivers—the Wolf and the Fox—and many small streams, draining a large extent of territory, had a fall of about 10 feet, down an incline, into a small lake at a considerable distance,—about a mile, I believe. This might be supposed capable, under efficient engineering, to afford a power much greater than the two cities in their prosperity now require; but, as one of the projectors said to the present writer, "That would have cost money"; consequently, it was determined to place dams across the outfall, divided into two channels by Doty Island,—not at the entrance of the outfall, which would have involved an enormous outlay to save their own lands from being flooded, but at a short distance below. Now, it is a dynamic principle that the angle of its outfall determines the elevation of a body of water; consequently, ar obstruction so placed as to reduce the angle must have a corresponding effect upon the elevation of that body; and such was found to be the case in this particular instance. Thousands of acres of land have been washed away, or submurged, much valuable property destroyed, and the drainage of the City of Fond du Lac inserrupted; whilst the lower town has become so unhealthy that the children are dying by scores, as the bills of mortality can now show.

This wholesale robbery to obtain a cheap water-power has been in operation about twenty-two years, in despite of public meetings, re-

This wholesale robbery to obtain a cheap water-power has been in operation about twenty-two years, in despite of public meetings, remonstrances, and lawsuits; and year by year, up-to the present time,—when the lake is higher than ever before known at this time of the year,—the dams have been repaired or raised to suit the encouraging prosperity of the Cities of Menasha and Neenah! Respectfully,

JOHN W. WHINFIELD.

DES MOINES RIVER LAND SETTLERS.

See how the coming land opens in beauty,
The Lord at our side.
Green are the vistas; the sweet breezes, playing
Unto the streamlets, are loving words saying;
All of the pure, brightest senses go Maying
As onward we glide.
Left are the mountains, all toilsome and dreary;
Fading the wall of the dark miserere:
If not on earth, there is rest for the weary
On the other side.
Living and doing, giving, receiving,
Crowned with a star.
All of Earth's bay and laurel-wreaths leavin
In the afar:
Ont to the depths of an infinite ocean,
Minding not, caring not, wave or commotion;
Resting at peave in a holy devotion,
Free from Earth-jar:
We who have walked in the pathway of duty,

We who have walked in the pathway of duty,
Christ for our guide,
See how the coming land opens in beauty,

Importation into England of Frozen Meat

Importation into England of Frozen Meat from Australia.

Mr. R. D. Adams writes to us under date Sydney, New South Wales. Feb. 23: "The growth of meat in Australia is so much greater than the requirements of the population that the pastoral tenants have, according to seasons and circumstances, either had to "boil down' the surplus, or else "tin' and export it as 'preserved meat." However good in quality, or however carefully prepared, experience has proved that there is a great prejudice against it in the mother country, especially among the very class for which, from its cheapness, it was expected to be best adapted; and as the matter is of too great a moment to colonial interest to be allowed to languish, various methods have been proposed here by which the meat could be sent home in some more palatable or, at any rate, more marketable form.

Mr. T. S. Mort has come to the front, and, after eight years of unwearied efforts and repeated disappointment, has at last succeeded, at a cost to himself solely, I believe, of over £100,000 (\$500,000), in perfecting appliances by which whole cargoes can be shipped frozen, and kept frozen while on the passage, so that on arrival in England the whole uncooked fresh carcass can be handed to the meat salesman as sweet as when first killed here. As far as successfully accomplishing all he sought for on shore there is no doubt of that, as meat kept at the works for months has been tested here by hundreds of us, and we could detect no difference in flavor or appearance between it and ordinary butcher's meat; but, of course, the stowing it in a ship's hold and sending it through all changes of climate involves a special adaptation, for the sea voyage, of means only hitherto proved suitable on shore, and there is, of course, therefore, a new element of risk. His fellow colonists have felt that he should not incur that, and a public meeting called for the purpose unanimously arranged to raise £25,000 for the sole purpose of sending a trial shipment to England. Over £18,000 (\$90,0 diction?

#### HOUSEKEEPING.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOUSEKEEPER. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 7.—I said I would come again Mr. Editor, and I have; trust a woman for keeping her word in a case like this. What I have to say this time may not be altogether original but it will at least have the merit of a degree of

but it will at least have the merit of a degree of relevance and logic,—two particulars quite as valuable in this department as in every other.

The especial objects about which my queries and syllogisms shall group themselves this time shall be that fortunate, satisfactory, and not at all exceptional character,—the successful house-keeper. Considered apart from her humanity, and as a part of the economy of nature simply, she forms a very important factors a well as fact. forms a very important factors s well as fact, and in this light her nature and origin may be well considered. Let no one imagine that in dealing with her as though she were a botanical or geological fact, we are lacking in regard for her. On the contrary, quite the reverse.

To speak more directly, and in the name of by far the majority of my sex, let me say that

I regard the successful housekeeper as not only a most praiseworthy individual, but as one to be emulated as well as admired, and for our own sakes we would seek to know in what the elements of her success are to be found. Is it, indeed, true that the successful housekeeper "is born, not made," like the poet! Is she a special creation of Providence? Has she been elected to her peculiar duty from the beginning, as some believe the saints to be, or has she derived her peculiar powers by direct successions only through a gitted line of housekeeping ancestors?

Our grandmothers, of New England nativity, had a firm belief in a sixth sense which was necessary to the successful housewife. This they denominated "faculty." And in their conviction that no power, human or divine, could compensate for its abscuce, they were as unshaken as in their faith in the omnipresent evil power of witches and devils. Was Mrs. Smith's bread always perfect in its delicate, crisp whiteness, her pie-crust always of just the proper degree of flakiness, her butter exquisite in its golden hue, its sweet odor, and flavor? But Mrs. Smith, and her mother, and her grandmother had all been possessed of this gift of "faculty," without which naught availeth. And Mrs. Jones, whose family ate the "bread of affliction" throughout the year, and whose biscuit and pies possessed a spell to haunt the night-vision of the unhappy partaker with grim and ghoul-like shapes—poor Mrs. Jones could hardly be held responsible for any of these ills, for her ancestors from time immemorial had been of families which had no "faculty." Is the problem, then, thus solved, and is there nothing to be set down to the score of common sense and industry?

Allowing all that can in fairness be ascribed to "knack," which is but another name for definess and adaptability, both faculties capable to a certain extent, of cultivation, I am fain to assert my private opinion with the force of an aphorism, to wit: That, given a sincere desire, to meet all the requirements of her work, an

dinary intelligence can become a good house-keeper.

There is surely nothing abstruse in the science—if I may use the word science—of work that is often so lightly spoken of. It is a simple matter of rule, a direct problem of cause and effect, as readily learned as a rule of arithmetic, as susceptible of experimental solution as any question of natural philosophy. Under like conditions, certain cembinations will always produce the same results. If the experiment fall, the error lies in the varying conditions, which can very easily occur. The thorough mastery of the science of house-keeping consists in such a complete understanding of conditions that their changes can never work unfortunate results.

Is the desire to excell the first necessity! This certainly is the primary requirement in all

DES MONES, I.a., July 3.—I see, by a Wash-intend dispatch to Thus Truntus, that John Pope Hodnett has promised Sam Randall 70,000 majority in Iowa. It is swell known that Hodnett has Teen in this Siste, inciting strife and distrust among the settlers on the lands of the River Land Company, and, for \$10 per head, cash in advance, promising to have the decisions of the Supreme Court annulled in these cases. This is one of the baits thrown out by the Denocratic reformers at Washington to catch votes, but it will not win. If these ettlers get any recommendation of the Supreme Court annulled in these cases. This is one of the baits threws out by the Denocratic reformers at Washington to catch votes, but it will not win. If these ettlers get are recommended to the Supreme Court annulled in these cases. This is one of the baits threvs out by the Denocratic reformers at Washington to catch votes, but it will not win. If these ettlers get are recommended to the supreme Courts and the supremental courts. Judge Oliver writes, very sensibly, to one of his unfortunate constituents:

I am in hope to get my bill through, but an ascert to say that I cannot give my direct by on its to rely on that purchase; no settler who huys of them will ever the analysis of the suprements of the supr

was lacking in the most common principles of honor.

How a woman can turn aside with such repugnance from tasks actually necessary to the comfort and happiness of those size loves, it is hard to understand. To work for those we love is always honorable. The most glorious specimen of manhood that ever lived said that he came to earth "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." To serve the happiness of others, through love, ought to be a blessed task, and always is sure of its reward.

After having accepted the work of housekeeping with all its responsibilities, there falls to our lot the question of how the task can be justly lightened. "And to this end I would assure my sisters all that the introduction of all the system available will prove of very great assistance. You have heard of households whose duties went on like clock-work. have you not? I have seen some of those, and the help of the perfect system seemed almostheyond computation. It made all details o simple; it so entirely prevented all clashing of duties. It seemed as though the work sometimes almost did itself, so readily could it be performed.

Now, the woman who has mastered the secret of ordering her household by system, and so arranging it that this system shall never clash with the independent life of those outside of it, has mastered the secret of successful housekeeping, and should have a diploma from the College of Sciences.

POISONED SUGARS.

POISONED SUGARS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 5.—On the 17th of June you published an article on this subject. That article was sent to a number of the principal refiners in different parts of the United States in hopes that if there were any misstatements in it they would correct them, either through THE TRIBUNE, or by correspondence with the writer. Three weeks have elapsed, and they have made no reply. May we not with propriety enter up judgment on the supposition of their correctness? If untrue, would they suffer them to be spread abroad without contra-

But this is simply negative testimony on which, by the way, we are not compelled to rely, as we have positive proof of some of the chemicals used, their dangerous character, and also their effects. Corresponding with a refining firm, the writer stated some of the evil effects produced by the use of sugars, as they

are now manufactured. They replied with a frankness todally unexpected: "The complaint you make of refined sugars is quite correct." This statement, coming from those who are well acquainted with all the minute of the business, substantiates the charge that they are pernicious. They would not have made this admission if it had not been true.

The American Encyclopedia, after describing the former process of refining with blood and animal charcoal, which makes a perfectly wholesome article, proceeds to speak of the later method as follows: "Among the modifications of the sugar-refining process in use in different establishments worthy of notice is the chemical method. It consists in the solution of basic acetate of lead for precipitating the coloring and foreign matters in the saccharine juice. The excess of lead is rendered insoluble by sulphurous acid gas; and the excess of this gas is removed by boiling. This renders the use of animal charcoal unnecessary. But the treatment of the juice with a poisonous salt of lead should only be intrusted to persons of chemical skill."

The Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, published by Ure—a standard work in

I regard the successful housekeeper as not only a most praiseworthy individual, but as one to

ment of the juice with a poisonous salt of lead should only be intrusted to persons of chemical skill."

The Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, published by Ure—a standard work in England—takes still stronger ground in the following words: "From the powerful action exercised upon sugars by acids and oxyde of lead, we may see the fallacy and danger of using these chemical reagents in sugar-reining."

The invalid, who is conscious of the injury he has received from the use of such sugars, might be justified in adopting still stronger language, and saying that the refiners ought to be indicted for manislaughter.

Theoretically the refiners are supposed to remove all the lead by the sulphurous acid gas; but, practically, facts and the experience of invalids prove that they fail to do so. The sulphurous gas, probably, would be effectual in water, but, from some cause or other, it fails to accomplish it in thick sirup, and sugars. Whether it is the fault of the carelessness of the workmen, or a natural impossibility, is more than the writer can say.

But, say the refiners, the quantity is so small that it cannot injure any one. They may imagine, or try to do so, that this is true. But the experience of invalids proves to the contrary. They may also plead that it is, at the worst, but a slow poison. But, in this fact consists its great danger. If it is a slow poison it is a more insidious foe. If it caused immediate suffering to all who used it, they would take the alarm, and there would be a universal abandonment of its use. The worst feature of the case is that it slowly though surely undermines the strength of the organs involved, till it develops a chronke derangement, which, in many cases, proves incurable. Doubtless there are many whose constitutions are so strong that they may never consciously suffer from its use; but that does not prove that there are not others, with feeble constitutions, who are hurried to an untimely grave by these slow polsons.

But, it may be asked, if such is the character of

are hurried to an untimely grave by these slow poisons.

But, it may be asked, if such is the character of the sugars, why have not the medical faculty sounded the alarm? We answer, being a slow poison, they have not suspected the cause of the disease engendered by it. They have contented themselves with prescribing remedies rather than seeking causes.

Homeopathy has proved to the world that very small doses of poison may have a powerful effect on the various organs of the body in restoring to health, and that a little excess will produce disease and aggravate symptoms already developed. If this is so, any one can see that the constant use of sugar containing a small portion of such an active poison as the acetate of lead will gradually undermine such organs as are most susceptible to its action, especially in those who are already invalids, till a permanent diseased condition is established. Facts demonstrate with certainty that this is the case with the sugars of the present day. the present day.
[To be continued.]

TWO CAKE RECIPES.

GALVA, Henry County, Ill., July 6.—Your paper has been a delight in our household for nany years. I am glad so much interest is manifested in the Home department. Have read with deep interest the spicy contributions, receipts, etc. I am well aware that in very many homes a deeper interest (than exists therein) is sorely needed.

Many ladies have sought information of me in

cooking matters, saying they would make any sacrifice to obtain the ability to manage so sucessfully as I did. At the same time they have had much greater and more opportunities than I have had, but did not improve them, wishing

have had, but did not improve them, wishing some one would do what they alone must do for themselves.

In my desk I have a letter recently received from a young lady friend, who married the President of one of our best institutions of learning. In it she refers to the advice I had formerly given her on domestic matters, and begs most piteously for directions of any kind in cooking, promising to receive kindly, and to endeavor to practice fully, all I would bestow and much more, for her husband had learned to stand in awe of her cake or bread. And worse

endeavor to practice fully, all would oestow and much more, for her husband had learned to stand in awe of her cake or bread. And worse still, she says, "I often have to direct help that knows still less than I do."

This is but one of many cases that have come under my own observation. Girls, many of them, think domestic matters will be easy enough when they are called upon to practice them, and too often housekeeping with its attendant duties are full of disappointment and sorrow, when to a young wife it should be a constant delight to make with her own hands enjoyable food.

Mr. Editor, writing is not my forte. I am a plain, domestic English woman. Have been a successful housekeeper and home-keeper many years; also a close observer, which I consider a good instructor. I can make many good dishes, for which I have no rule, as every woman can with a little common sense and a heart in her work.

for which I have no rule, as every woman can with a little common sense and a heart in her work.

A lady asks for cake. I send two that I know to be excellent of their kind when carefully made.

Striped Cake—Two cups white sugar; 3 eggs; % cup butter; 1 cup sweet milk; 3 cups flour; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ teaspoon soda; a little salt and lemon essence. Put half the above in two square pans, 7x10, and bake. They will be about 1 inch thick. To the remainder add: One cup raisins chopped fine and a little citron; 1 tablespoon molasses; 1 teaspoon clamamon; ½ teaspoon each of cloves and allspice; 1 tablespoonful flour; just a tiny bit of soda dissolved. Bake in the same pans as the former. Put the cakes together while warm alternately with jelly. This is a handsome cake, and will keep some time. When cool, sift powdered sugar over.

Orange Cake—Two cups sugar; 2 cups flour; ½ cup water; yolks of five eggs and whites of three; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ teaspoon soda dissolved; add a trifle of salt and juice and rind grated of one orange. Beat the whites well; then add the sugar; stir well; add the yolks previously beaten; bake in five jelly tins.

Frosting—Whites of two eggs; grated rind and a little juice of one orange, and powdered sugar over. It is very good when made right.

graces that render our sex charming is society. She must keep pace with her brother in all the languages, sciences, and ologies, must take music lessons, painting lessons, and embroidery lessons. There are but twenty-four hours in each day. Seven of these she needs for sleep, two for meals, and one for recreation. Of the remaining fourteen, she must give six to school, four to musical practice, and four to the preparation of school lessons. How am I to sandwich in my lessons in housekeeping?

Will some "Mother in Israel" furnish me a recipe for a lengthening out of the day or a shortening of the programme? Grace Grey.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 7.—In this correspondence going on concerning servants' wages, I do not see that the point made by the first writer is met or answered. It is not whether this class is paid too much or too little for their work whether any one else, would like to do their work, or whether people who discuss the value of their work as compared with that of other laboring classes, are wanting in sympathy. If it is a fact, and it seems to be, that in every department of labor, excepting this one, wages have been lowered, in view of the present financial condition, it may well be inquired if it is not true that either girls wages were formerly much too low, or that now they are much too high. I suppose there is none willing (I use the word in its fullest sense) to have his wages or salary reduced, or who thinks it otherwise than a hardship, for we each hold our individual services dear. But when a man's pay is cut down by those in whose employ he is, I see no reason why the same rule should not apply for

down by those in whose employ he is, I see no reason why the same rule should not apply for those receiving their pay from him.

A word now in regard to this "much-abused" class. Individual examples are of no account in general reckonings, and the fact is there is scarcely a servant-girl in this town who works as hard, with as few conveniences, and with as little recompense, as the woman of twenty or twenty-five years ago, whether hired cooks or our own mothers. At no time has household labor been so systematized and so considerately apportioned; at no time have the household conveniences been so great and numerous. And at no time, with all this, have the generality of girls been so incilicient, so indifferent to their employer's interest, so reckless in waste and wear. The experience of every man and woman of a family will bear me witness in this assertion. Moreover it has become universally to be conceded that a large allowance must be made in the family expenditures for the "unavoidable" waste of this "long suffering" and "much abused" class.

Why this tyranny, this extortion is submitted to by ladies I cannot comprehend. Men choose their employes, pay them according to their ability and judgment, and retain only such as serve them well; and withal get faithful service. Surely men would not brook for a day the incompetency and unfaithfulness that ladies endure in their kitchens from year's end to year's end. I wish some abler pen than mine, some longer head, would solve these perplexing problems.

ORANGE CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
FULTON, Ill., July 5.—In THE TRIBUNE of July 1, Hattie M. asks a good recipe for orange cake. I have a very nice one which I have tried a number of times, and with good success. It is as follows: One cup of sugar, and half-a-cup of butter beaten very light and white; then add half-a-cup of sweet milk, with half-a-tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in it; after beating horoughly, add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and finally two cups of flour. and a teaspoonful of cream-tartar. Bakeinjelly tins in a quick oven. It will make four lay-

ly tins in a quick oven. It will make four layers. To prepare the orange to put between, take one large orange (or two small ones), grate it, squeeze out the juice, and to it add the white of one egg beaten stiff and sweetened with about two tablespoonsful of sugar. I think I have made the recipe so plain that there need be no mistake about it.

I have been very much interested in some of the valuable suggestions and receipts printed in the Home column. One of your correspondents gave such a good recipe for cocoanut pie. Can she tell me how to prepare the cocoanut for putting between larger cake? It is always odry, and I have such poor success with it that a few suggestions would be most gladly received by a lover of cocoanut in almost any form.

ANNIB S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 5.—" Hattie M." in THE TRIBUNE of July 1 asks if some one will give her a good receipt for orange cake. With the receipt which I use, I have always succeeded in making cake that has been pronounced good by many, and if she is desirous of doing likewise I would suggest that she use the following: Two cups of powdered sugar; 1 cup of butter: 1 cup of sweet milk; 4 cups of flour; 4 eggs— 'I cup of sweet mik: 4 cups of flour; 4 eggs— yolks and whites beaten separately; 2 teaspoon-fuls of baking powder. Bake in three layers, as you would for jelly cake. For frosting, the white of 1 egg, beaten stiff; then add the juice and grated rind of 1 orange and sufficient sugar, as you would for other frosting. Hoping that "Hattie M." may flud the above satisfactory in the result. I am. respectfully. "Hattie M." may find the sact the result, I am, respectfully, Grace Darling.

JAM AND JELLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 4.—Will not someof the pracical housekeepers of Chicago inform a novice, through your columns, of the modus operandi of "putting up" raspberry jam and currant jelly?
Would like full directions. Would also be grateful for a receipt for chicken-salad—one for a small family. I wish to call a vote of thanks to the editor of The Tribune for this discussion of home affairs of so much interest to us all. Yours,

Confederate Cross-Roads.
Cincinnati Gazette, July 6.
We learn that the night following the receipt we learn that the night following the receipt pans, 7x10, and bake. They will be about 1 inch thick. To the remainder sdot one cup raisins chopped fine and a little circon; 1 tablespoonful four; just a tiny bit of socia dissolved. Bake in the same pans as the former. Put the cakes together while warm atternately with selling the control of the same pans as the former. Put the cakes frogether while warm atternately with selling the control of the same pans as the former. Put the cakes frogether while warm atternately with selling the control of the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans and the same pans as the former same pans and the same pans as the former. Put the cakes from the same pans and the same pans and the same pans as the former pans and the same pans and the sam of the news of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, an imposing demonstration was made by the Ku-Klux in Central Kentucky,

should come down. They were not manly enough to go in day-time and ask for its removal. They waited until 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, then called at the house, and, rousing Mrs. Metcalf from her bed, demanded of her, under penalty of the application of the torch to her property, to take down that flag. The woman was defenseless, and the men seemed to her to be capable of executing their threats, and she took down the flag, only to hold it more than ever sacred. The news of the occurrence spread rapidly next morning, and created great excitement. Surely it cannot be that by such acts as these the Democracy of Kentucky hope to gain success in this Centennial year!

#### CENTENNIAL ODES.

YOUNG EUROPE ON AMERICA. The Chancellor's medal for the English poera at the Senate-House, University of Cambridge, was awarded on June 13 to Mr. A. W. W. Dale.

was awarded on June 18 to Mr. A. W. W. Dale, of Trinity College. The following is his poem: THE CENTEMARY OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

"Eltenebris oritur lux."

Not over violet seas that rise and fall With whispering winds beneath an Eastern sky, Lay the mysterious Island of the Blest, Nor in the limits of a pent-up lake. But with the Western sun, "fore shifting gales Of hope and doubt. Full many a weary soul Set sail upon the deep, and shot between The twin tall pillars; then into a sea Where wave and sky were blent with wreaths of cloud.

cloud.

And there he wandered ere the storm came on And whelmed his bark; yet in his darkest hour Found—not the shore he sought amidst the gloom, But life's cternal secret clear at last, Life's inmost mystery all made bright in death. And ages passed, and races rose and fell, And from their ashes other nations sprang, Like flowers that draw life from the past year's give.

Like flowers that draw life from the past yet grave.

Last a strong soul, after long days of strife, Foiling the fears within, the foes without, Set sail from Spain, and groping in the gloom After the flying shore, the fable land, Stood bravely on in face of sea and storm. And, ere he won his goal, full many a pledge Of triumph long delayed came drifting on Par o'er the darkening blue, as land grew near, Lurking amid a mass of cloudy sky,

Low lying in the far-off western wave;

And now a century has passed, and we Honor the day with deep and holy joy, And all keep festival.

And all keep festival.

Here is a people's gladness; on this day A truce to envy, strife, and jealonsy. Perish the selfsh soul that will but make A life so little that might be so great: That creeps into a corner of the world. With the deep heaven outspread so wide above, And huge its petty joys and wails its woes, Its petty woes all careless of its kind. This is the nation's triumph, and the heart! Must leap for gladness thinking o'er the past.

A hundred years are past and still we stand.

A hundred years are past and still we stand, A child among the nations: but our brow Is furrowed deep with wrinkle and with scar, Time's handiwork; stern power who would Youth fresh as oars, but plunged us deep in ain And whelmed us in dark sorrow, yet still left Youth's one sweet blessing ours, the light of Hope, Hope for the chances of the years to come.

Dark was the path of those who grasped the helm And steered the state to safety, when the blast Shrilled through the sky with rain of blood and

Shrilled through the sky with rain of blood and tears.
And there were two, foremost in worth, whose fame Burns ever brightly: passing storms may dim. Though for a monent only, then the gleam Bursts forth, as moonbeams flash far down the night
When winds are rippling all the clouds in heaven. Lincoln and Washington—great souls that rose In darkest hours, the one to rear the state.
The other, when grim war escaped from hell, Was brooding o'er the gloom, to save the land, And break her foes, and strengthen faitering friends—

friends—
I would not mar with this my stammering tongue Glory like yours, but hass to other themes
In silent reverence as o'er holy ground,
Laying but this poor floweret on your graves.
Not ours the glories of the empires old,
Of those old kingdoms rich in legend fame,
We boast no sacred minsters, old and gray,
All clustered round by sacred memories We boast no sacred minsters, old and gray,
All clustered round by sacred memories
Of saints of by-gone days as ivy leaves
And mosees cling about the aging elm,
Richer and fairer with the passing year.
Ah me! I fear the voice were all untrue
That claimed us brightest of the sons of men
In Freedom, Love, and Faitn, and Purity,
For in the music of our nation's life
Lurks many a jarring discord strong to mar
The sweet perfection of the harmony.
The sins of by-gone ages stain us not,
For evil changes with the changing years
Of every soul, and clothes itself anew
In other garb. We also have our part
In that dark cup of which the whole world drinks.
The years of man are three-score years and tan
And they themselves are not the life, but lead,
As porch to palace, preclude unto chant
Majestic—or to glory or to shame:
But centuries and ages span the life
Of nations great as ours: and here on earth
The punishment of ill, though slow of foot,
O'crtakes the gailty race, and golden seed
Ripens to golden harvest full and fair.
And so for this our land may ages fall
Dragged down in Time's deep gulf; may ages rise,
And we still rise with them, as rose the earth
With each succeeding cycle, fairer still And we still rise with them, as rose the earth With each succeeding cycle, fairer still And anobier, in its steadfast upward course Following the Finger that guideth all. And then some distant day shall hear the chime Of angels ringing in the golden year. The perfect freedom, and the spotless love; And the old legends shall at last prove true, And the past's failure be atoned for here; And after years of suffering and of sur Light break athwart the gloom, and swift winds rise And aweep away the clouds that hide the heaven, And angel swords dash busy through the world In the last triumph over Death and Sin.

1776---1876. Hail to the land that gave us birth, The nobles! land of all the earth, Land of the Pilgrims, patriot's pride, Land where our fathers bled and died! Hail to the day, immortal day:
One hundred years have sped away Since in the conflict for a world
The Stars and Stripes were high unfurled!
Eadeless as God's own azure bright, Radiant with gems of living light, That banner of the Brave and Free, This day the deeds of glory tell;
Let the loud Union's chorus swell in deafening thunders, break and roar From East to far Pacific shore.
This day the deeds of glory tell;
Let the loud Union's chorus swell in deafening thunders, break and roar From East to far Pacific shore.
This land and sea, river and plain,
Cive back the notes in glad refrain,
The ewelling anthem heree the sky of gratitude to God, Most High!
This Liberty's Centennial hour,
Its triumphs of imperial power:
Freedom here crowns the march of Time With deeds of valor, vast, sublime:
Its mightiest structures for the race Here in unveils its fruitage grand,
Its fadeless bloom, its Eden-land,
Its fadeless bloom, its Eden-land,
Its germs, Its pearls, its rubles rare,
Its partion-men who bravely dare,
Its partion-men who bravel dare,
Its partion-men dare,
Its part Tyrants grow dumb, feel swift decay, Where freedom darts its quenchless ray! Like prond Niagars waters' roar. That quickly pass, are seen no more, Yet in the garments of the globe Impearl within its work room told, all quickly done, Its work soom told, all quickly done, Yet mingting with the onward light. Deepens the radiance, waxing bright? So shall these festive hours that \$y\$. The day we celebrate gone by, Mingling in far-off, distant time, In influence, power, be felt sublime; The centuries roll shall feel their sway, Saccessive keep Centennial day, When round Columbia's deathless sartine Millions unborn shall garlands twine!

WASHINGTON From North to South, from East to West,
This glorious Land to-day is blest
With feeedom from the tyrant's lash;
With freedom from the internal strife
Which threatened liberty and life;
With freedom from the sullen foe
Who just one hundred years ago. Were driven back to whence they came
By him who gave our land a name,—
By him whose ashes calpuly rest
'Neath Vernon's brow, 'neath Vernon's breast,—
That spot on earth we love the hest.
But, though he sleeps, he sleeps in fame;
Immortal is his spotless name.
And on this day, as wont of yore,
Bright sabres flash, bud cannons roar,
And peans ring from shere to shore.

And peans ring from shere to shore.

Oh! would I had the minstrel's art
To tune my lyre to touch the heart.
How gladly, gladly would I sing
The praises which this day will bring
From every hamlet, town, and grove,
A Nation's tribute to its love,
A Nation's tribute to its brave,
The drat in war his land to save.
O warrior great! but greater far
In council shone—more great than war,
He was his country's guiding-star.
In him the chief and sage combined;
In him the wise and gifted mind;
And make us what we now are—free
From sea to sea,
Bust Land of Liberts! From sea to sea, Blust Land of Liberty! Chicago, July 2, 1876. JOSEPH D. TURNET.

### ROYAL PRESENTS.

Some of the Things Received by the Prince of Wales While in India.

The presents received by the Prince of Wales while on his recent Indian tour have been arranged at the Indian Museum, South Kensington, and are now open to the inspection of the public. The collection has been arranged with a fine eye to effect, and it is in itself a splenaud museum illustrative of the manufactures and museum illustrative of the manufactures and the semi-barbaric luxury of India. On entering almost the first object which attracts the gaze of the visitor is the gold cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore. This gorgeous piece of plate was made in 1983 in honor of the Prince of Wales' marriage, and, having been raced for, was won by a horse belonging to the Maharajah. The same case also contains many other pieces of gold plate, Oriental in design and workmanship. Close at hand are two cases containing Cashmere work in silver and gold. The elaborately-embossed patterns of the goblets and decanters resemble the shawls from Cashmere, and several have been entirely produced by the manual labor of the patient craftsmen of the Himalayas. Probably the chief wealth of the collection, intrinsically considered, is centred in the case of arms, which in Eastern countries invariably indicate the wearer's rank by the number and value of the precious stones they bear. A weapon of fabulous worth is the dazzling tulwur presented by the Maharajah of Cashmere. The sheath of red velvet is thickly studded with diamonds, pearls, and emeralds. The sword-knot is of pearl tassels, ending in emeralds, and the blade is beautifully figured with light and dark steel. The weapons comprise every variety in form and ornamentation. There are cultars and daggers of fantastic shape, with jeweled handles. Here may be seen, also, the sword with which Serajee is reputed to have founded the great Mahratta Empire in 1659. A sword and sheath, given by the Guiewar of Baroda, is tastefully decorated with pearls and diamonds. The shields of rhinoceros hide are curiosities, one being elaborately painted in sombre colors, with boases of jade. Another, of blue and gold enamel, has attached asilk scarf, with pine-pattern ends, and embroidered with pearls and diamonds. Among the armor are Sikh helmets, breastplates, and gauntlets, studded with turquoises and rubies, the hand-covers being of velvet, studded with gilt nails. The frearms include a fine display of matchlocks, from the study with turquoise the semi-barbaric luxury of India. On entering almost the first object which attracts the gas Cashmere shawls commands attention, and the barbaric jewelry comprises necklets, armel ta, and tinkling anklets of the purest gold and silver. The fabrics include Dacca mustins of the finest description, and the much-prized Pushmina cloth of the most exquisite texture. A conspicuous object is a hookah from the Maharajah of Cashmere, which is set with rubies and pearls, the carpet being of red velvet, embroidered with gold. There is a silver gilt elephant howdah from the Maharajah of Jeypore, and trappings for horses, rich in gold and jewels. A handsome palki of Vizagapatam work is made of bison horn overisid with fretwork of ivory, and its construction is the result of four years labor. A jeweled crown from the King of Oude, made for the Prince, is a mass of diamonds, pearls, and prictous stones. There are models of the Madura Temple, the Parsee Tower of Silence at Bombay, and the famous Observatory of Benares. Among the collection of jewelry, much of which is of comparatively insignificant value, there is a splendid necklet of fiat diamonds, from the Maharajah of Jeypore.

Michigan Agricultural Board.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., July 4.—The report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1875 is published. The amount on hand Dec. 1, 1874, was \$2,033.48; receipts during the year, \$50,955.96; expenses, \$55,055.97; inventory, \$240,861.75. The Faculty report 156 students: the class in Chemistry numbers 54, and there is a Shaksperean class of 15; number of volumes in the Library, \$,700; value of Museum, \$4,386.

Wages in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
On April 10, 1594, the Justices assembled at the Chapter House agreed upon a new rate for servants' and laborers' wages, according to the statute of the fifth year of Elizabeth. It may be noticed in passing that "William Strode, High Sheriff," appears in the middle of the list of names of those present, not as having any precedence over the others. In modern times the Sheriff, as is well known, takes no part in the business of sessions. The maximum rates of wages were as follows:

No bailiff of husbandry, "chiffe hyne," (chief hind,) or miller, was to take above 32s 4d by the year and his livery, or 13s 4d for the same.

No common man servant of husbandry, between the ages of 16 and 20, was to take above 30s by the year, and, after the age of 20, above 40s.

No woman servant under the age of 14 was to take any wages but meat, drink, and clothes; from the age of 14 to 18, not above 12s and livery, or 6s for the same; and, after the age of 18, not above 16s 8d and livery, or 6s 8d for the

ery, or 6s for the same; and, after the age of 18, not above 16s 8d and livery, or 6s 8d for the same.

No woman "laboring at hay" was to take above 2d a day and meat and drink, or 6d without meat and drink. In corn harvest, 3d or 7d respectively, and at all other work 1d or 5d.

All laborers at task-work might take as they could agree.

All husbandry laborers were to take from All-hallowtide (Nov. 1) fill Candlemas (Feb. 2) but 3d a day with meat and drink, or 7d a day without. From Candlemas till All-hallowtide, 4d or 8d respectively, except when mowing corn or grass, for which they might take 6d or 12d.

Master-masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, helliers, plasterers, and thatchers, having servants or apprentices according to the statute, and able to take charge of the work, were to take by the day, with meat and drink, not above 6d, or 12d without.

Other masons, carpenters, etc., were to take not above 5d or 1id and apprentices and boys not above 2d or 6d.

A pair of sawyers were to take not above 12d or 72s.

The rates of wages were settled yearly at the Easter Sessions, and proclaimed by the Sheriff; but they do not seem to have been altered during the rest of the reign of Elizabeth. In October, 1601, we find an order that all Constables are to ascertain the names of all masters and servants that give or take more wages thas those appointed, and report them to the Justices, and five subcommittees are appointed specially to attend to this matter in the different districts.

The most remarkable point in these tables of wages is the slight difference they show be tween the wages of agricultural laborers and those of men employed in the building trades. A farm-laborer earned 4s a week for three quarters of the year, and 3s 6d for the remainder. In corn and hay harvest he received a shilling a day, which was equal to the wages of what was called a "master mason." A journey-man mason earned no most then 6s 4 wage.

Fread's Mayeria.

Borrowers Scarce, and Loanable Funds Accumulating.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet---Provisions Firmer---Breadstuffs Easier.

FINANCIAL.

There were no new developments in local frances. Transactions in local securities are limited, and on the street and at the banks the amount of good negotiable paper offered for discount in light. Deposits continue abundant, and are increasing, rather than diminishing. Trade is quiet in almost all directions. It is not stagnant, but is reduced in volume, and the rate of profits is also low. No change is looked for among bankers or business men until midsummer is ever. The fall activity should begin by the middle of August, and there are many reasons for thinking it will show an improvement over preceding seasons. No one looks are many reasons for thinking it will show an im-provement over preceding seasons. No one looks for a sudden leap into good times, but with good crops there ought to be a fair trade, and an im-proved tone in commercial and financial circles. The careful economizing of the last three years lays a good foundation for another upward move-

ment.
Rates of discount remain unchanged. Regular customers are charged 8@10 per cent; good outside borrowers get concessions on the prevailing rates; but such transactions are rare. On the street, rates are 6 per cent and apwards, aper is in demand. New York exchange was sold nd. New York exchange was sold aper is in demand. New York exchange we tween banks at 25c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$3,600,000.

LATEST FIGURES ABOUT THE CURRENCY. The Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, furnishes THE TRIBUNE with the following information as to the reduction of circulation under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, Bank circulation from June 20, 1874, and 3an. 14, 1875, to July 1, 1876; Actual decrease of National Bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to July 1, 1876, \$18,995,036; total amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the treasury for the purpose of setting National Bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to July 1, 1876 (including \$3,813,675, balance previously on deposit), \$80,357,308; amount of National Bank circulation actually redeemed and retired to July 1, 1876, \$33, 447, 976—leaving legal-tender notes on deposit with the Treasurer, \$26, 909, 332. The decrease of legal-tender notes under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to July 1, 1876, was \$12,227,716.

ras \$12,227,716.

The amount of National Bank notes received from the engineers for the purpose of replenishing the worn-out notes of National Banks, from June , 1874, to July 1, 1876, was \$272, 376, 512. 20, 1874, to July 1, 1876, was \$272, 376, 512.

The amount of new currency issued during the same period was \$218, 050, 874; the amount received from the engravers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$112, 232, 625; the amount of new currency issued, \$90, 720, 565.

The total amount of mutilated currency received by the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed, from June 20, 1874, to July 1, 1870, was \$238, 808, 622; and the amount received during the fac-898, 022; and the amount received during the fis-cal year ending June 30, was \$106, 473, 190.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ISSUE AND RETIRE-MENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES AND LEGAL TENDER NOTES UNDER THE ACTS OF JUNE 20, 1874, AND JAN. 14, 1875, TO JULY 1, 1876. 

June 175.
Al Bank notes redeemed retired between same 2,767,232

Vational Bank notes outstanding Jan, 14, 1875. 8351, 861, 457 2775. at 277

rease from Jan. 14, 1875, to July 1, 20,002,304

Amount outstanding July 1, 1876......\$330, 899, 146 rossbacks on deposit is the Treasury June 20, 1878, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks reembeds deposited from June 20, 1974. 5 July 1, 1876, to retire National Bank 56,548.633

.. \$ 60, 357, 308 83, 447, 976 Balance of deposits July 1, 1876...... \$ 26,909,332 

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES DEPOSITED IN THE U. S. TREASURY TO REDEEM NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION PROM JUNE 20, '74, TO JULY 1; '76.

Maine. 8 41, 440 \$ 41, 200 \$ 480, 000 \$ 521, 200  N. H. 302, 760 27, 400  Verrat 722, 280 184, 877 280, 400  Verrat 722, 280 184, 877 280, 400  N. H. 198, 200 27, 400  Verrat 722, 280 184, 877 280, 400  N. H. 198, 200 28, 400  N. H. 198, 200  N. H. 198, 200 28, 400  N. H. 198, 200  N.			The second second		PER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON
N. H. 202, 760	nd Territories.	Bank circula- sued from Jan. 74, to July 1,	Deposits for the redemption of nates of liqui- dating Na- tional Banks.	Deposits to re- tire circula- tion under act of June 20, 1874.	Total deposits
N. H. 202, 783 (27, 400)				\$ 480,000	\$ 521,200
Mass. 5,001,045   66,400   4184,295   4,280,805   Conn. 628,810   27,050   873,200   830,250   N. Y. 1,689,810   614,000   22,861,341   18,562,570   N. Y. 1,689,810   614,000   22,861,341   18,562,570   Del. 40,00   426,407   3,407,200   5,918,600   Del. 40,00   1,081,100   1,727,219   Del. 40,00   168,600   1,081,100   1,727,219   Del. 40,00   168,600   1,081,100   1,727,219   Del. 40,00   700,484   552,415   1,289,279   Del. 40,500   700,484   552,415   1,289,279   Del. 40,500   453,400   418,400		362,760		**********	27,400
R. I. 156, 200 27, 050 833, 200 830, 201 830, 200 830, 201 830, 201 830, 200 830, 201 830, 20				4 194 205	
Conn. 628, 810		156, 200	The state of the state of	374, 390	
N. J. 2, 771, 820 220,000 502,940 525,700 Penn. 2, 771, 820 426,407 8, 487,200 8, 918,200 Penl. 4, 900 Md. 105,510 168,600 1, 038,100 4727, 219 Pel. 4, 900 Md. 105,510 168,600 1, 038,100 477, 727, 219 W. Va. 257,100 706,894 532,415 1, 289,279 W. Va. 35,370 706,894 532,415 1, 289,279 W. Va. 35,370 731,080 204,300 935,900 S. C. 6, 700 443,400 418,400 418,400 S. C. 6, 700 B. C. 6, 7				803, 200	830, 250
Penn. 2,771,800 426,407 3,482,200 3,918,607 Del. 4,900 Md. 105,510 188,600 299,719 427,500 727,219 Va. 207,100 70,984 502,415 1,299,279 N. C. 305,000 413,400 418,400 68,3					
Del. 4,900 Md. 105,510 168,690, 1,088,100 177,210 P. of C. 153,090 269,719 W. Va. 257,100 706,894 582,4151,120,224,500 98,580 W. Va. 35,370 731,080 224,500 413,400 8. C. 6,700 6a. 90,000 Fis. 45,000 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 52,199 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 52,000 Fis. 52,299 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 52,199 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 52,199 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 52,290 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Ala. 90,000 Fis. 640 Ala. 90,000 Ala. 90,000 Ala. 90,000 Ala.	Penn	2 771 820			
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Tenn 234, 000 191, 507 408, 859 600, 380  Mo. 110, 470 146, 381 8, 383, 559 8, 529, 380  Ohlo 768, 583 778, 381 1, 282, 980 2, 048, 221  Ind. 1, 282, 570 430, 577 3, 164, 752 8, 565, 523  Ill. 785, 475 677, 300 4, 551, 521, 500, 522  Ill. 785, 475 677, 300 4, 551, 501, 502, 502  Wis 541, 900 292, 800 687, 400 680, 900  Ia 553, 500 304, 687 1, 336, 600 1, 641, 781  Winn 328, 620 103, 309 879, 840  Ras 7, 30, 600 400, 871 123, 500 522, 071  Neb 46, 600 40, 480 25, 480  Nev 676 68, 925 125, 000 137, 961  Idaho 1, 61, 191 196, 800 357, 961  Idaho 45, 600 45, 600 45, 600  Ney 700 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,		1 919 840	915 000		
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Ind.   1,282,570,   480,577   5,485,490   6,112, 900     III			146, 391	8, 383, 559	
Mich.   Sci., 900   292, 810   687, 460   689, 200     1a				1,262,990	
Mich.   Sci., 900   292, 810   687, 460   689, 200     1a				3, 164, 752	3,505,329
Wis 80,900 1292.800 687,400 880,300 1a 553,500 304,067 1,336,050 1,604,300 Mmn 328,620 108,309 879,840 988,149 Kan X 30,600 400,871 121,500 522,71 Neb 46,000 40,480 85,480 Nev Ore. 128,000 88,925 125,000 129,925 Ut ah 161,191 196,800 357,991 10aho Man 45,000 45,000 45,000 Total Cur. in Fanks 520,085,585 88,080,802 548,453,641 556,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposed profe to Jane 20, 1874				1,551,800	1.668 200
18 533, 500 304, 087 338, 650 1, 690, 117 17 187, 840 988, 149 188, 149 188, 149 121, 500 522, 071 188, 189 121, 500 522, 071 188, 189 189, 189, 189, 189, 189, 189, 189, 189,	Wis	50,900	292,800	687, 400	980, 200
Kan 30,600 400,671 121,500 522,071 Neb 46,000 40,480 85,480 Nev 128,000 85,925 125,900 123,925 U tah 161,191 198,000 85,925 Idaho 45,000 45,000 Total Cur. in Fanks 520,085,585 88,088,862 \$48,453,641 \$56,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposed prior to Jane 20, 184, 200					1,640,117
Neb. 45,000 40,480 25,480 Nev. Oct. 128,000 64,925 125,000 183,925 Ut ah. 161,191 196,800 357,961 Idaho Map. 45,000 45,000 Total Cur. in Ranks. \$20,005,585 \$8,080,002 \$48,453,641 \$56,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposed profer to 48,002 3174.					998, 149
Nev. Orc. 128,000 8-3,225 125,000 183,925 125,		3,000			85, 480
Col. 126,000 68,925 125,000 193,925 U tah 126,000 68,925 125,000 857,900 124,000 857,900 124,000 125,0			***********		***********
Utah 161,191 196,800 557,961 Idaho Men 45,000 45,000 45,000 Total Cur. in Fanks 520,065,585 \$8,060,862 \$49,453,641 \$56,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposited prior to June 231 1874.		1440000	**********	*********	***********
Total Cur. in San 085, 585 \$8, 086, 862 \$48, 453, 641 \$56, 543, 633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposited prior to June 20, 1846		126,000			
Mon. 45,000 45,000  Total Cur. in Banks. \$20,005,585 \$8,080,562 \$49,453,641 \$56,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposited prior to June 23, 1874.	Idaho.		- 1 401, 101	130,800	337, 991
Cur. in Banks. \$20,083,585 \$8,080,862 \$48,453,641 \$56,543,633 Balance of legal-tender notes which had been deposited prior to June 20, 1874.				45,000	45,000
remaining on deposit at that data	Banks.	of legal-te	nder notes	which had	<b>\$56,543,6</b> 33
	remai	ning on	nosit at th	at data	8,813,675

The Alta California of July 1 says that the close approach of the vacation has brought upon the stock market a quietness that cannot be compared with for years. If only legitimate orders were attended to, there would not be two dozen real transactions done in all three Boards; wash sales are called into "play" to make a respectable appearance of business.

appearance of business.

The price of silver in London has now fallen to the very low point of 50 pence per ounce. At the beginning of 1873 it was worth within a fraction of 60 pence, so that in three and a half years the decline has been more than 16 per cent. The rate at which the relative values of gold and aliver are reckoned by most countries having the double standard is fifteen and a half to one. At the present price in England it requires 18% ounces of silver to buy 1 ounce of gold bullion.

Gold was 111%@119%.

Greenbacks were 89%@89% cents on the dollar

\*And interest. LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 7.—Gold strong, openin 111% and closing at 112%. Carrying rate, 1@1%.
Loans were also made flat.
Governments strong and higher, with an active Railroad bonds were strong.

Stocks were irregular and without important change, except for express shares, which were strong and higher. Transactions were about 68,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwesterns, 36,000 Lak

shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000
Western Union, 4,000 Northwesterns, 36,000 Lake
Shore, 3,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Michigan Central.
Money market easy; 2@3½. Prime mercantile
paper, 3½@5.
Custom receipts, \$186,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$882,000.
Clearings, \$30,000,000.
Dry goods importations for the week, \$454,000.
Sterling strong; 60 days, 488½. Sight, 490½.
Coupons, 81. 120½ | New 5s. Sight, 490½.
Coupons, 82. 120½ | New 5s. Sight, 490½.
Coupons, 83. 120½ | New 5s. Sight, 490½.
Coupons, 84. 117½ | 10-40s. coupons, 118½
Coupons, 85. 121½ | Currencies 122½
Coupons, 86. 121½ |
Coupons, 87. 119½ | Currencies 122½
Coupons, 88. 121½ |
Co Tennessees, new 40% Missouri 100
Virginis, old 27

San Francisco, July 7 — The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Consolid'd Virginis, 51% (Crown Point. 9% Californis, 70% Alpha 46% 30% Conference 100 Alpha 46% A

London, July 7.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 291,000. Consols, money and account, 93 13-16; U. S. Bonds—65a, 105%; 67s, 108%; 10-40s, 107%; new 5s, 106%. New York Central, 97; Erie, 12%; pfd,

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes, 104f 924c. FRANKFORT, July 7.—U. S. Bonds—New 5s, 102;

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

	Recei	pts.	Shipments.	
Line and the	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	7,637	5,918	6,595	6,857
Wheat, bu	53,510	89,875	45,945	42,514
Corn. bu	127, 195	51,940	178, 592	79,846
Oats, bu	73,371	20, 400	58, 259	54,891
Rye, bu	1.417		419	392
Barley, bu	5 1,660	40		
G. seed, lbs	50,970	4,510	1,470	
F. seed, lbs			500	
B. corn, lbs	1,940		23,528	65,000
C. meats, lbs .	112, 140	84, 456	991, 367	1, 298, 113
Beef, bris			10	71
Pork, brls		250	523	2,110
Lard, lhs	41, 100	1,800	311,902	186, 571
Tallow, Ibs	- 19, 134	3, 160	23,350	63, 809
Butter, lbs	151,839	94,811	88,510	113, 572
L. hogs, No	12, 157	19,981	4,776	8,349
Cattle, No	4,092	3, 341	1,901	2,648
Sheep, No	308	699		
Hides, lbs	207, 521	105, 392	234, 494	207, 831
H. wines, bris.	100	200	64	174
Wool, lbs.	177,772	341,602	133,810	410, 370
Potatoes, bu.,.	1,953	1,873		
Coal, tons	5,864		890	
Hav. tons	40		10	
Lumber, m ft.	1,245	2,046	1,557	2,457
Shingles, in	320	1,480	543	921
Salt, bris	2,040		2,446	3,740
Poultry, Ibs		96		
Poultry, coops.	92	88		
Game, pkgs		9		
Eggs, pkgs	805	848		198
Cheese, boxes,	4,477	4, 299	532	796
G. apples, bris	87			Til.
Beans, bu	.62	270	323	15

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 7,503 bu wheat, 391 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 18 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 46 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 7 cars No. 1 spring, 52 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (158 wheat); 32 cars and 12,600 bu high mixed corn, 89 cars and 4,500 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 53 cars and 3,500 bu rejected do, 6 cars no grade (183 corn); 16 cars white oats, 44 cars and 6,000 bn No. 2 de, 9 cars and 16,000 bu rejected do (69 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no grade do. Total (421 cars), 204,000 bu. Inspected out: 50,270 bu wheat, 93,722 bu corn, 11,755 bu oats, 378 bu rye, 536 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, without much change in prices. It was excessively hot, and the attendance was rather excessively hot, and the attendance was rather small in consequence, while those who did put in an appearance joined in the crowd no more than was necessary. Hence therety as little clustering, more outside trading, and a smaller aggregate of business transacted, especially as there were few outside orders on the floor. Prices were sustained in grain, partially by the expectation of a storm predicted by "Old Probabilities," and partially by the fact of smaller receipts, which reduced the volume of offerings.

There was not much demand for export, the shipping movement being dull, with few orders, and little inducement to local shippers to operate, prices being relatively high, especially in wheat. We note that 50,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota wheat was shipped out the previous day, and it was said to be

prices being relatively high, "especially in wheat. We note that 50,000 bu No. 2 Minnesofa wheat was shipped out the previous day, and it was said to be in prime condition. Parties in the trade say that the wheat inspection in this city has been kept up to a high standard in Chicago this year, the inspector anticipating trouble unless extra care were taken. For this reason Chicago wheat has uniformly gone out in good condition, while some of that sent out from other places has not kept well on the road to the seaboard.

There were no points of interest to note in connection with the dry-goods market. Trade remains very quiet in hearly all departments, and is only moderately active in any. The quietude, however, is not more intense than in past seasons at a like period, and the market retains the steady and firm tone thut has characterized it for some time previous. Groceries were erdered with considerable freedom, and were generally steady. Sugars were again in large demand, and in response to a further advance at the East prices moved up another 1/6. Butter was less active, and, excepting the best grades, the market was weak. Cheese also was easy under a light demand and liberal offerings. No change was noted in prices of fish, though for lake-cured there was an easier market, owing to a temporary dullness in trade. Dried fruits were dull and nominal. Prices of leather, bagging, coal, and wood were the same as at the beginning of the week. Olls were in moderate demand, and, excepting a reduction of 2c

in Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil, prices were without change.

The wholesale lumber market was more active, and the fleet was well reduced by night. The yard business was up to the recent average. Metals, nails, and tinners' stock were quiet and unchanged. The receipts of wool continue small, but ample, as there as little inquiry. Broom-com is dull and weak under fair offerings of ordinary grade. Hay and seeds were dull and easy. Green fruits were in fair supply and sold slowly at lower prices. Poultry and eggs were in demand and firm. The supply of eggs was carcely adequate, and the fact caused a sharp advance early, but the late receipts enabled sellers to supply their customers.

Lake freights were rather more active and a shade easier, the rates by sail to Buffalo being 2c for wheat, 1%c for corn, and 1%c for oats. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17%c to Baltimere, and 25c to Boston, per 100 &s. Through

Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 fbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10@10% for corn and 10%@11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12%c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 90,000 bu wheat, 165,000 bu corn. and 84,000 bu oats. FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs July 7: C. L. Epps. & Co., 1 car mait; Shoenfeld Bros., 1 case woolens; Flote & Meininger, 1 case books. Dutles collected, \$909.11.

FOREIGN EXPORTS. The following were among the direct foreign ex-perts from Chicago for the week ending July 1, and ince Jan. 1: Cured meat, boxes. 11, 547 207, 454
Lard, tes. 9,887 94, 548
Beef, bris and tes. 110 6,975
Tongues, bris. 223 1, 487
Butter and cheese, pkgs. 2, 405 5,816
Tallow, pkgs. 200 5,881
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to May 31, nine months, of the cereal years 1875-7, 1874-5, and

1873-4, and the principal sources of supply: | WHEAT. | 1874-5. | 1875-6. | 1875-6. | Cuts. To'l wheat, cwts. 31, 359, 207 28,026, 587 Bariey. 7, 168, 167 10, 858, 708 0ats 7, 524, 108 7, 905, 168 Peas 905, 847 1, 236, 48 Beans. 2, 111, 559 2, 046, 218 Maize. 12, 555, 454 11, 544, 669 To'l s'pg g'in, cwts30, 265, 130 33, 558, 138 37, 483, 389

 
 From—
 FLOUR.

 Germany
 678, 370
 510, 297

 France
 288, 293
 1, 401, 477

 United States
 2, 403, 515
 1, 715, 879

 British N. America
 296, 903
 58, 741

 Other countries
 1, 262, 686
 508, 454

 508, 454
 508, 454
 721,741 1,084,468 1,906,942 198,146 985,758 4,887,055 Total flour, cwts. 4, 879, 800 4, 252, 848 Grand total, cwts...66, 504, 137 66, 838, 573 82, 138, 748 PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and firmer except on lard. Hogs were quoted a shade stronger, under the fact of a moderate supply, and provisions sympathized, though the high-temperature was not favorable to activity in trading. There was no particular change in the tone of advices from other points; all are waiting for cooler weather, and doing little except the filling of orders from consumers who are empty-handed. The following instruments were filed for record on Priday, July 7:

Langley st., 63-9-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 6, 12, 13-10 ft 12, 13 ft and July 3.

Langley st., 63-9-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 6, 12, 13-10 ft 12, 13 ft and July 3.

Langley st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

Langley st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

Langley st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

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Langley st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

Langle st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

Langle st., 83-2-10 ft s of Thirty-tighth st., 5, 000

Robert st., 10-10 ft st., 10

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was little demand from the local trade, and scarcely key from shippers, the latter holding off because wheat was easier and New York dull on flour. Holders insisted on former prices, however, the receipts being rather light. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$6.00, 700 br 700 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.00@5, 20, and 50 bris 700 bris spring extras, partly at \$5,00.65,20, and 50 bris spring superfines at \$2,75. Total, 850 bris, The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.124.67.50; common to good do, \$5,50.67.00; shipping extras, \$4.50.65.00; good do, \$5,00.65.75; common to good do, \$5,00.65.75; prients io, \$4,00.68,00; Minnesota, \$5.00.66.75; spring superfines, \$3.00.63.75; rye flour, \$4.25.64.37%.

Bran-Was quiet and a shade firmer. Sales were 50 tons at \$8.50 on track and free on board cars.

Corn. Med.—Coarse wis nominal at \$16.50.616.75 per ton on track.

68. Oc. 3 Minnesons, 28. October 176.

Breas—Was quiete and a shade drawed one.

Corn-Mond—Coarse wis nominal at \$10.00616.75 per too on track.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and easier; but generally germ, though the market declined \$60 below the lifest prices of Thursday, and closed \$60 below.

Lifest prices of Thursday, and closed \$60 below the lifest prices of Thursday, and closed \$60 below.

Lifest prices of Thursday, and closed \$60 below the lifest prices of Thursday, and closed \$60 below.

Lifest prices of thursday, and closed \$60 below.

Lifest prices about \$60 below the lifest prices of the close and \$60 below the lifest prices of the close and \$60 below the lifest prices of the close and \$60 below the lifest prices of the close and \$60 below.

Both prices are the close of the close of the close and \$60 below the lifest prices of the close of the c

ahipment. The receipts in other houses were not wanted. The offerings were liberal and the market sympathised more of the self-offering water liberal and the market sympathised more of the self-offering water liberal and the market sympathised more of the self-offering water liberal self-offering was offered were soid at reduced prices, otherwise the market was interest. No. 2 cash or July was quoted at 58c, and August was not mentioned. September was offered at 77c, with 75c bid. The reports from the interior indicated that the crop in some counties of Jowa was damaged by the recent violent storms, but to what extent is not known. A fine crop is being harvested in Nebraka. Cashasles were reported of 800 bu No. 3 at 34c; 800 bu rejected at 27c; 400 bu by sample at 31c on track. Total, 2,000 bm.

APPERSONO CALL.

Mess pork was firmer, with sales of 1,250 bris at \$19,735-\$619.5745 for August, and \$10,000 for September. Short rits—sales, 100,600 bis seller August at \$10.478.

Latter, Latt was quiet at \$11,275 for August, and \$11.35 for September.

Short ribs were in good request and stronger. Sales, 200,000 bis st \$10.60 for August, and \$10.725 for September.

Wheat was fairly active and a shade firmer. August

tember.
Wheat was fairly active and a shade firmer. August sold at \$1.03\cdot 0.33\cdot and closed at \$1.03\cdot 0.53\cdot 0.53\cdot 0.54\cdot 0.53\cdot 0.54\cdot 0.5 GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at 22.22.
BROOM-CORN—Coutinues in moderate request and easy: Hurl, 798c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 64,67c; good medium brush, 54,667d; common do, 44,65c; fair inside and covers, 34,64c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 25 BUTTER—The market was without important change,

BUTTER—The market was without important change, except that there was less doing on shipping account, owing to the excessive heat. The continued large receipts keep the market weak for all grades below choice. Quotations remain as before: Choice to faney yellow, 18@22c; medium to good grades, 14@16c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

BAGGING—There was not much life in the bagging trade, and previous prices were no more than sustained. We still quote: Stark A, 25c; Peerfess AA, 24c; Lewiston, 234c; Montaup, 24c; Ontario, 25c; American A. ton, 2314c; Montaup, 24c; Ontario, 25c; American A. 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 131/20141/c; do, double

bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 135@145c; do, double. 23@24c.
CHEESE—Prices were easy, the supply exceeding the demand. Good to fancy factory was firmly offered at 81@409c, and lower grades were pressed on the market at 4@7c. Only a moderate volume of sales was ac-

CHEESE—Prices were easy, the supply exceeding the demand. Good to fancy factory was firmly offered at 846-89c, and lower grades were pressed on the market at 467c. Only a moderate volume of sales was accomplished as moderate and unchanged. Beyond meeting current needs, buyers show little inclination to invest, not anticipating any advance during the present month, We repeat our quotations: Lackswanna, egs. 87.50; do nut. 87.75; do. range, 88.00; Blossburg, 87.50; do nut. 87.75; do. range, 88.00; Blossburg, 87.50; cannel, 87.00; Eric, 85.0035, 50; Builtimore & Ohio, 85.00; Illinois, 82.7564. Ownermanted packages. The daily receipts are barely equal to the demand. State lots were quoted at 135-614c. The receipts by the late trains were fair, and 15c was about the average price of the day.

PISH—Trade was again reported dull, and for lake and the same striving freely, the market was easy. Ood to in sannty supply and shows increased strength. Mackerel. herring, and other kinds remain about steady. We quote: No. 1 whitesia, 45-bri, 84.50 694.60; No. 2 shows 82.5; family mackerel, 45-brl, 812,50613.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, 45-brl, 80.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82.00; No. 1 bay, 83.008.92; No. 1 bay, 84.8564.75; No. 1 bay, 85.008.92; No. 1 bay kits, 81.50; large family kits, 81.25; bank codish, 84.5064.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82.00; No. 1 bay kits, 81.50; large family kits, 81.25; bank codish, 84.5064.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, 50.00; No. 1 bay kits, 81.50; large family kits, 81.25; bank codish, 84.5064.75; No. 1 shore kits large, 50.00; No. 1 bay kits, 81.50; large family kits, 81.25; bank codish, 84.5064.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, 85.0065.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, 87.755s, 80.00 do, 4-brl, 84.008.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, 87.755s, 80.00 do, 4-brl, 84.008.25; Indianor herring, split, brls, 87.755s, 80.00 do, 4-brl, 84.008.25; Indianor herring, split, brls, 87.755s, 80.00 do, 4-brl, 84.008.25; Indianor herring, split, brls, 87.755s, 80.00 do, 80.00 do, 80.00 do, 80.00 do, 80.00 do, 80.00 do,

common to good, 48650c; Porto litto molasses, 456 coc; common notasses, 38664c; black sirap, 27622e. Spicze—Allaptoe, 176175c; cloves, 51652c; cassin, 28630c; pepper, 175618c; nutmora, \$1.1061.15; claicutta ginger, 1456155c.

Soape—True Blue, &c; German Mottled, 6567c; White Lity, 5566c; White Rose, 66694c; Royal Savon, 556; Savon Imperial, 556; Golden West; 564555c.

March—Lanndry, 6767c; gloss, 56695c; corn, 16610c.

Millos—Were salable to Octations: No. 1 do. 38.1068

Millos—Were salable to dealers at the usual prices: Green city butchers, 5c; green curred. 19610c and 16620c.

Millos—Were salable to dealers at the usual prices: Green curred. 166600c; green cultilities of the salable to dealers at the usual prices: 1146c; flut bides, 1261236c; pars curred. 66600c; green cultilities and the salable to dealers at the open salable to the salable to dealers at the usual prices: 1146c; flut bides, 1261236c; dry salable hides, 160c; deacon skin, ab 6500c.

MCTALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged:

Tin Price—Id, 10x14, \$8.50; do, IX, 10x14, \$11.00;

muphy is small. The reports from the hop-growing districts interact that the croe is looking well.

METALIS AND TINNERS STOCK—Were quiest and unchanged. (C. 10x14, \$3.50; do, 1X, 10x14, \$11.00; oother, 14x0, 1C, \$8.00.

Prof. 14x0, 1C, \$8.00.

Sheet Zine—Full casks, 10c; slabs, \$4c.

Sheet Zine—Hon.

Sheet Zine—Full casks, 10c; slabs, \$4c.

Sheet Zine—Hon.

Sheet Zin

WOOD—Mapie, 57.30; beech, 90.30; mans, 50.00 delivered.
WOOL—Continues slow. The receipts are small, and the call fo only for small lots. Eastern manufacturers are taking California wools, the receipts of which appear to be diminishing, and as soon as the stock is disposed of a demand for Western fleeces may apring up. Following are the quotations: Tul-washed, choice, 55:437c; fair to good, 30:435; washed fleece, fine and medium, 25:421c; fine, 15:417c.

The cargo market was a little more active, and the fleet was reduced before the close to eight or nine cargoes. Several buyers appeared in the market early, among them some of those belonging to the combination, the latter taking a few cargoes of inch stuff by yard inspection, as an experiment. Piece stuff was reported steadler at \$7.50,68.00, the outside for Manistee, the receipts of which are now small. Inch lumbor was quoted at \$8.00,68.00 for coarse, and \$10.00,614.00 for full to choice. Lath were quoted at \$1.15, and shingles at \$2.00,62.25.

The retail market was quiet and unchanged:

First and second clear. \$90.00,628.00 Third clear, inch. \$0.00,622.00 Third clear, thick. \$30.00,623.00 Third clear, thick. \$30.00,60 Clear fooring, first and second. \$17.00 First common siding. \$5.00,671.00 Frooring, first common, dressed. \$2.00,623.00 Fooring, second common, dressed. \$2.00,623.0 LUMBER.

LIVE STOCK.

13,713

50,461 71,751

6,669 3, 199 4, 776 cattle—There was an active and strong cattle market. The moderate receipts and the generally improved posture of the markets below seemed to give confidence to shippers, and mader a brisk demand from that class of buyers holders were enabled to recover the slight decline of the day before. Sales had a range of \$2.5% 5.00 for inferior to choice. The bulk of the supply was taken by shippers at \$4.50% 4.90 for good to choice amount lots averaging from 1,100 to 1,450 lbs. Local butchers paid \$2.50.04.00 and feeders \$3.00.03.75. The market closed firm. Chotce Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 200 Board Steers Steers Steers

ves-Well-fattened steers, weigh-

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3
year to a year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,350 Bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 Bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 Bs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city singsher, weighing 800 to 1,000 Bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,030 Bs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scala wag steers.

Zommon to choice cows, for city singsher, weighing 800 to 1,030 Bs.

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Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scala wag steers.

Zommon to choice cows, for city singsher, weighing 800 to 1,030 Bs.

Zommon to choice cows, for city singsher, stages, bulls, and scala wag steers.

Zommon to choice cows, for city singsher, stages, bulls, and common to choice cows, for city singsher, stages, stage

amounting to just 139 head. We quote inferior to choice at \$2.0064.50 per 100 Bs.

EAST LIBERTY—WEEKLY DEFORT.

Bast LIBERTY—WEEKLY DEFORT.

EAST LIBERTY—WEEKLY DEFORT.

EAST LIBERTY—WEEKLY DEFORT.

EAST LIBERTY—Pa., July 7.—Cuttle—Receipts for the week ending July 7. 952 cars of through stock and 4s cars for sale here, or in all 5.895 head; supply for yard sales very light; not equal to the good demand; market active, and all sold out early at prices ½c up on good and from 10 to 15c on common to medium; prime to extra, 1,400 to 1.600, \$5.0065.50; medium to good, 1,000 to 1,000, \$3.0064.50; stockers, \$3.0065.50; bulls, stars, and cows, \$3.0064.50; stockers, \$3.0065.50; bulls, stars, and cows, \$3.0064.00; sales for the week, 678 head only, against 1,535 the week before.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,550 head; supply very light; market active at a considerable advance over last report; Philadelphias, \$6.0066.50; vorkers, \$6.0066.85; roughs, \$3.0065.50; 0,400 head; supply light with good cemand and prices advanced from ¼c to \$6; extra, 95 to 100, \$5.0065.12; good, 85 to 98, \$4.0064.80; fair, 75 to 80, \$3.7564.25; common, 70 to 75, \$3.0063.50.

to 80, \$3.76694, 25; common, 70 to 75, \$3.0063, 50.

New York, July 7.—Beeces—Receipts 1, 230, making 4, 600 for four days, against 3, 520 at the same time last week. Quality about medium generally, with a few good and prime steers in the best droves. Demand fair; market firm at about yesterday's prices.

Sheep—Receipts 2, 550, making 8, 480 for four days, against 4, 030 at same time last week. Demand fully equal to the supply both of sheep and lambs; active and firm; strong upward tendency. Sheep 4496546 for common to prime; lambs 0566566c, with fair to good Kentucky, Canada and Virginia lambs at 768856c.

Swine—Receipts 3, 000, making 10, 380 for four days, against 12, 430 at the same time last week. None for saie alive.

BUFFALO. BUPPALO. July 7.—Cuttle-Receipts 100: testal for the week, 8,148, no sales; fresh arrival, shipped out, leaving bare stock.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2, 400; total for the week, 8,800; market slow; 1 car coarse Kentucky clipped, 10 liba, 54.50; 1 load Ohio sheep, 89 lba, 54.50; 1 load fine quality Ohio, 83 lba, 55.00; halance shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock. Ing the yards bare of stock.

\*\*Hogs-Receipts\*\*, 2.400; total for the week, 11,200; market slow; 6 cars on sale; owners holding for advance; buyers holding for advence; buyers holding off or a decline; 1 car medium Yorkers, \$6.85; 1 car good heavy, \$7.00.

Sr. Louis, July 7.—Hogs—Low grades higher; Yorkers, \$6.0066.30; bood, \$6.2066.35; butchers, \$8.30

66.50.
Callie Steady and unchanged.
Callie Steady and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 7-11 a. in.—Flour—No. 1, 24s;
No. 2, 21s ed.

Grass—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 2s 10d; No. 2, 2s 6d;
spring, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. 2, 8s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s. Corn.
25s ed.

20s ed.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard, 52s 3d.

Livempool., July 7.—Latest—Cotton—Market dull;
53466d. Sales, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,000 American; sales of the week, 38,000, including 560,000 for export, and 2,000 for speculation, and 28,000 American; total receipts, 4,013,000, including 560,000 American; total receipts, 4,000 including 34,000 American; actual export, 6,000; amount affort, 590,000, including 97,000 American; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, dull and tending Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, dull and tending downward.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat receipts for the past three days. 40,000 quarters, including 28,000 American; California white wheat, average, 98 9d (108 1d; do club, 108-108 5d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 88 20698 6d; winter red Western, 98 6d@Bs 10d. Plour—Western canal. 218 6d@24s; extra State, 238 6d. Orn—Western mixed, 258 6d. Oats, 38638 6d. Barley, 38 6d. Pens—Canadian, 3086383 3d.

Clover Seed—506558.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 79s. Lard—Frime Western, 52s. Cheese, 52s 3d. Barcon—Long clear, 50s 6d; short do, 45s 6d.

Privoleum—Spirits, 8688 6d.

Privoleum—Spirits, 8688 6d.

Linssed Oil—11s 306612s.

Rasin—Common, 48 9d; pale, 15s.

Linseed Oil—11s 9d@12s.
Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s.
Spirits Turpentine—23s.
London, July 7.—Tallon—4cs.
London Petroleum—11s 3d@11s 6d.
Linseed Oil—23s@22s 3d.
Spirits Turpentine—22s 3d@22s 0d.
Antwer, July 7.—Petroleum—33s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

ANERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK July? — Petroleman agend edited and state and short the state of the property of the state of the stat

\$11.50; also 250 tes for July at \$11.5214, closing at \$11.50; also 250 tos for July at \$11.50%, closing at \$11.50; 400 tos for August at \$11.50% (1.62%, closing at \$11.52% and 1,500 tes for September at \$11.63.

Sugar—Little business in raw, though the market still very firm; reduced in good demand and firm; inferior to common reduing, 74.67%; fair reduing, 81.61 good reduing, 81.60; prime reduing, 85.6; fair to choice grocery, 65.60; centrifugal, 95.60%; fair to choice grocery, 65.60%; centrifugal, 95.60%; fair to choice grocery, 85.60%; centrifugal, 95.60%; fair to choice grocery, 85.60%; fair to choice grocery, 85.60%; fair to choice grocery, 95.60%; fair to ch

grocery, 85460c; centrifugal, 854605c.

Tailov-market easier with better trade reported; sales, 300,000 bis prime city at 87-1668550 per lb, mainly at inside price.

Waisky-Market duil and unchanged; sales of 50 bris at 81.12 per galion, check to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton—Kany; 1154611 15-160; futures barely steady; July, 11 19-32c; August, 11 19-326115c; September, 11 2-10611 19-32c; October, 11 11-326115c; September, 11 2-10611 19-32c; August, 11 11-326115c; September, 115611 19-32c; August, 11 11-326115c; September, 115611 19-32c; January, 11 13-32611 7-160; February, 11 9-16611 19-32c; March, 41 23-326115c; April, 11 27-32611 20-32c; May, 12612 1-32c; June, 12561 127-32c; net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 8,000 bales; last year, 76,007; total exports from all United States ports of the week, 31,000; last year, 27,007; total exports from all United States ports duting last year, 2,618,000; stock at all United States ports, 330,000; last year, 124,000; stock at all finetoft towns, 33,000; last year, 124,000; stock at all finetoft towns, 33,000; last year, 124,000; stock at all finetoft towns, 33,000; last year, 124,000; stock at Liverpool, 1,013,-000; stock at year, 14,000; stock at year, 10,000; last year, 10,000; stock at All finetoft towns, 33,000; last year, 16,600; stock at Liverpool, 1,013,-000; last year, 16,600; stock at Liverpool, 1,013,-000; stock at year, 10,000; last year, 10,000; stock at All finetoft towns, 33,000; last year, 16,600; stock at Liverpool, 1,013,-000; last year, 10,000; last year, 10,000; last year, 10,00

Whishy—Market dull; \$1.12.

PHILADELPHIA.

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Wool—Fair demand; easier supply; good stocks accumulating; Ohio, Fennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, \$460355; X, \$460356; mixed, 35c; coarse, 306326; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western line, 306356; one-fillum, 3866356; coarse, 306326; comits, washed, 4256; univashed, 326036; his washed, 4256; univashed, 2360326; No. 1 and super do, 2860326; N

Seige. Oats more scrive; white, 35@42e; mixed, 20 Whishy—Western held at \$1.14.

Petroleum—Firmer; crade, 12%c; refined, 15%c.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

Butter—New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, sertras, 25%c7c; firsts, 22%c24c; Western extras, 20%22c; firsts, 186 19c.

Cheese—New York fanor, 64 11c; Western, 44%96c.

Eggs—Firm; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 21@22c; Western, fresh, 20%21c.

NEW ORLEANS, 317 — Flow—Outet but steady; superfine, \$3,75%4.00; XX, \$4,25%4.50; XXX, \$4,75% 6.25; high grades, \$5,50%7.50.

Grain—Corn firmer; yellow mixed, 62c; yellow, 70c. Oats quiet but firm; Texas, 35%36; \$E. Louis, 38c.

Corn. Meal—Demand light, but holders firm; held at \$2.50.

Provisions—Pork strong; \$22.00. Lard steady, with a good demand; there, \$12.21; keg, \$13.57. Tacon 22.50. Poreisions—Pork strong; \$22.00. Lard steady, with a good demand; Herce, \$12.21; keg, \$13.50. Theon scarce and firm; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 11½6 12c; clear, 13½c. Sugar—Demand fair; market firm; Rio Gargoes, 13½c. Sugar—Demand fair; market firm; Rio Gargoes, 13½c. Sugar—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; fair to fully fair, 8½460c; prime, 9½695c. Molasses dull and unchanged; 43657c. Rice quiet and unchanged; 43657c. Rice quiet and unchanged; 43657c. Rice quiet and unchanged; 50682½c.

St. Louis, July 7.—Collon—Dull, weak, and lower; low middling, 10½c; middling, 9%c; good ordinary, 6½c.

low middling, 10%c; middling, 9%c; good ordinary, 8%c.

\*\*Four-Firm and unchanged; medium grades of fall langing at \$4,2%e\$5.2\$; searce and wanted.

\*\*Grain-Wheat easier for best grades; low qualifies higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.37 cash; \$1.38 bid July; sales, \$1.2461.28 August; No. 5 red fall, \$1.15 bid; No. 4, 82%c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed. 43c cash and July; 42%c bid cash at the close; 44%c. 43c cash and July; 42%c bid cash at the close; 44%c. 43c cash and July; 42%c bid cash as the close; 44%c. 43c cash and July; 42%c bid cash at the close; 44%c. 43c cash and July; 18c cash; 20%c bid July. Rye armer; 64c. Harley-Nothing doing.

\*\*Whitsy-Steady and unchanged; \$1.11

\*\*Frontsions-Pork higher; \$20.28e20.50. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk means stronger; nominally higher; nothing done. Bacon higher; 9c, 11%c, 110.2.

higher; nothing done. Bacon maner; bc, 1279.

1136c, 126.

Tol. RDO, O., July 7.—Flour—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash,
31.324; No. 3 do, 51.174; No. 1 white Michigan,
31.324; No. 3 do, 51.174; No. 1 white Michigan,
31.324; No. 2 do, 81.70; No. 198; July, 31.184; August,
31.184; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; July, 31.184; August,
31.184; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; July, 31.184; August,
31.184; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; July, 31.184; August,
31.184; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; No. 198; No. 3

red, 198; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; No. 3

red, 198; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; No. 3

red, 198; No. 2 do, 81; No. 198; No. 2 do, 198; No. 3

red, 198; No. 2 do, 198; No. 2

BALTIMORS. July 7.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Whest—Active and unchanged. Corn—Western active; mixed, 57%,658c. Oats steady, firm, and quiet; Western white 36e38c; mixed, 33e34c. Ryc. 60635c. 10305c.
Hay-Steady and unchanged.
Provisions—Firm, quiet, and unchanged.
Petroleum—Strong; crude, 856c; redned, 1556c.
Onfee-Steady, firm, and unchanged.
Whisky—Nominal; offered at \$1.10\frac{1}{2}\$; no bids.
Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 65,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.-Cotton-Dull and unchang

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—Cotion—Duft and unchanged.

\*\*Pour\*—Quiet and easy; family, \$5,0025.25.

\*\*Four\*—Wheat\*—Offerings light; better feeting; \$1.12

61.20 for fair, \$1.2161.25 for choice white. Carn fair and remains and the control of the cont

Shipments—Flour, 2,500 bris; wheat, 7,000 bp.

Boston, July 7.—Flour—Moderate demand; Western superfine, \$3.0063,75; common extras, \$4.2564.75; Wisconsin and Minnesots extra family, \$4.7566.50; winter wheat, Ohio Indians, and Michigan, \$5.756, 75; Illinois, \$6.0068.00; \$8. Louis, \$6.2569.75; fancy Minnesots and Wisconsin, \$7.0069.00.

Grais—Corn quiet, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for Ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for Ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for Ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for Ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for Ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for ohio State, but firm; mixed and yellow, 6768 for ohio State, but firm; mixed and steady; alea, 9,400 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 52c; sample, 48c. Oats nominal at 35639c. Grant mixed at 35639c. Canal Freights—686 for wheat to New Tork; asking 68c for wheat and 6c for corn at close of Change.

GALVESTON, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middlings, 11c; stock, 6, 395 bales; weekly net receipts, 342; gross, 345; exports to Great Britain, 400; coastwise, 1, 857; sales, 557.

caports to Great Britain, 20, constituent 1, 30, 537.

SAVANNAM, July 7.—Cotton dull; middlinga, 10%c; stock, 1,002 bales; weekly net receipts, 228; great, 267; exports to France, 1,607; coastwise, 900; sales, 236.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Cotton quiet: middlings, 1100 illyc; stock, 4,382 bales; weekly net receipts, 363; exports, coastwise, 1,520; sales, 750.

MOBILE, July 7.—Cotton nominal; middlings, 10%c) ille; stock, 8,436 bales; weekly net receipts, 562; exports, coastwise, 22; sales, 950. ports, coastwise, 22; sales, 950.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—There was a little more doing at a for wheat and corn to Buffalo. The engagements for Buffalo were: Prop Russia, wheat and corn, and Alaska and Onuida, corn, through; barge Rallantyne, cats at 1½c; schra Rounds and W. a Crosthwaite, wheat at 2c. For Sarnia, the Pridgeon and Caldwell, corn. Capacity was about 90,000 bu wheat, 160,000 bu corn, and 84,000 bu coats. Several vessels were taken to load 150,000 bu wheat at Milwaukse for Buffalo.

Milwaukser, July 6.—There was a light inquiry for grain vessels yesterday, but the rates offered 2½c to Buffalo, did not appear to eatisfy carrier generally. Oswego rates were weak at 5½c. Clasters: schr Camden, 45,000 bur of wheat to Buffalo, at 2½c.

Determing July 5.—Very quiet. B. Whites. ters: schr Camden, 45,000 bu of wheat to Buffalo, at 24c.
Darnorr, July 5.—Very quiet. B. Whittaker bear expert schr J. U. Potter chartered for staves at 50 per car, and hoops at 25c, for Buffalo; also the schr New Hampshire, Jumber from As Sable to Detroit, at \$1.25.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO. 

PORRION PESSELS ARRIVED FROM PORRIOR No. Class. Tonnage. No. Class. 543 2.055 6 2.035

CLEARANCES POR JUNE, 1876.

No. Class: Tonnage
61 steamers. 37, 965
238 propellers 100, 747
24 barks. 8,965 1,010 schooners..... .238, 435 1,340 447,837 12,301 AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED TO FOREIGN

| 11.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | | 17.754 | a greet tree. 2,758

CRICADO.—The lumber market is no longercrowled with lumber laden craft, most of the cargost accumulated there during the week having been disposed of .... The tug men are again becoming discouraged on account of the dullness of business this season, and several of the tag owners talked laying up some of their tags. Admiral Cox's tag, Lonie Dole, which is now in dry-dock receiving a new crank, will be laid up at once until business improves. The tug L. B. Johnson will probably fellow suit in a day or two ... Mr. Charles McCarl has reeigned his position as engineer of the tag Caswford, and Mr. William Gillespie has been appointed to his blace. The deck-hasde on the tugs lying around Wells street bridge managed to keep cool yesterday by taking a swim in the river nearly all day, there being nothing else for them to do. They cut up all sorts of expers and came near drowning a junkman who passed the scene in his gawl. ... The schr Pilgrim was libeled yesterday for two bills by the Vessel Owners' Towing Company. She is owing large sums to several other parties: ... The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson arrived here yesterday to get some new boats. She has been renovated and repaired since she was here last, and presents a much improved uppearance. ... The scr Ownsee was sold at auction to Mr. John Oliver for \$4, 325. LAKE MICHIGAN.

Entr., Pa., July 7.—The scow Eveline, of Top-onto, with a load of ties from Black Creek for Buffalo, sprang aleak off Girard, in the gale on the 5th, and became water-logged. She was shandood when off Elk Creek, and her Captain of crew came to this city. The tag Dorr left for her assistance, and found her and, with the assistance of a schooner and threstugs, righted and brought inside this evening. Damages, \$600 or \$700. Departures for Chicago, starr India.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pour Hutton, Mich., July 7.—Down-Prop.

Haron City, Sparta and consort, Jarvis Lord and consort, Forest City and consort, schrs Regins, Lillie Hamilton, A. Miner, Antelope, Hattis-Howard, William Elgin, Craftsman, E. L. Jadd.

John Burt, B. F. Bruce.

UF--Props Porter, Chamberlain, Pacific, C. H. Schnoor, C. J. Kershaw, S. Chamberlain and tos.

Bradbury and barges.

Wisu-South, gentle; weather cloudy.

e; weather cloudy. WIND—South, gentle; weather cloudy, Special Dispatch to The Tribwise.
Poner Hunox, Mich., July 7.—Down—Props 3.
K. Fairbank, Fountain City, Passaic; achail Heather Bell, Ciemabac, John T. Mott.
UI—Props Ocean and tow, East Saginaw and barges, Kose and consort; schrs G. M. Nolsa, Maria, Martin, Augusta, H. J. Webb, Col. Hathaway.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, Ill., July 7.—Arrived—Georgia, Soneca, 6,000 bu corn, 16,300 hs seed; Phosin, Lockport, 6,000 bu cats; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 2,000 bu corn; Cayaga, Romed, 5,700 bu corn; prop Beaver, LaSaile, 3,000 bu corn. corn. CLEARED—Prop. Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 be wheat; Roebuck, Lockport, 5,700 bu wheat; Brilliant, Morris, 75 m lumber, 11 m shingles. MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND TREBLE.—A certificate has been refused by the Government Inspectors of Cleveland to the old stars Sarah Van Epps on account of extreme doblity.... The yacht Cora was capsized by a squall at Cleveland on the Fourth during the regatta. Tugs took off her crew of ten persons and towed the yacht to the West Government pier, where she sank in 10 feet of water.... The brig Mechanic, of Racine, laden with design of the piece of the control of the capsus lighthouse. Lake of Two Mountains, Thursday moning while artempting to cross on a hawyer from one barge to another... As the old scow D. R. Holf we being towed up Grand River Wednesday to be with lumber, and when about 4 miles distant from Grand Haven, she struck a "dend-head," while crushed through her hull and caused her to fill in short time. She carpened at first and then well down in 18 or 20 feet of water. The Holt on easily be towed mit of shoul water and raised. Nevertheless the disaster is a great misfortune to her owners in these times... The barge E. F. Gould, which went ashore on Fort Austin roef last fail, and which the most powerful tags on the lakes have been unable te get of has dnaily been released by the prop Emirs ashorought to Bay City. It is estated that tags are relused clearances for Montreal at St. Johns. B has always been the costom for American tags brought to Bay City. It is estated that tags are relused clearances for Montreal at St. Johns. B has always been the costom for American tags brought to Bay City. It is estated that tags are relused clearances for Montreal at St. Johns. B has always been the costom for American tags to take their town direct from Whitehalt to Montreal Much inconvenience is caused by the refusal of clearances, and the master is to be referred atome to the Government at Washington... The Public Tribane of last frip the Court of the Montreal Public Court of the Court of the Court of the Court

TOTAL ABSTINENCE DISORDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Iowa Cirr, Ia., July 7.—The crusade against whisky-sellers continues. Nothing so exciti has ever been known in this city. A regular organized band of temperance men is conducting the raid. Last night \$3,000 worth of which we selzed in one establishment. To-day for Xanton, the largest which dealer in Control Lowa, closed his house to prevent \$5,000 worth of liquor being seized. Exciting times have

VOLUME PIANOS AN Matchless

Are universally conced Piano of the world; at tated by nearly all m America; are regularli and other parts of th large and constantly-to are used whenever at mended by the leading ispheres, and have n honors ever awarded to turers in the world. BURDETT

The Model Reed 0 These Instruments he larity unparalleled in tant trade. The invent devoted over a quarte improvement of Reed with the reed board original device to devocionary form and driches as to bring the Fent unapproachable strong the strong the strong the strong trade of the strong the strong trade of the strong trade of the strong the strong trade of th LYON &

GENERAL NORTH State and Monroe-sta BESIDES A FINE STOOK OF PIANOS of and some good pianos of stock of good second-ha which we will sell at extra CHICAGO PIANO DEA

ELGIN W B. W. RAYMOND, 3-our

APPLETON-TRACEY, 3-P. S. BARTLETT, 3-ound ALL OTHER GO HALF THE US BANKRUPT JE Corner of Lake FINAN

DI SAVINGS
Chartered by the 105 Clark-st., Metho Receives Savings Deposi the rules. Money loaned THE MECHANICS

SAVI LOAN AND BUILD 70 Washington-st.
Is now issuing the FOUR
tal stock. No system o A. W. NASON, Sec. MORTGAG

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7 PER We will lend sums of property at SEVEN; \$1 at S. SCUDDER & MASO MONEY AT To loan on Warehouse lons, on City Certifica Mortgages.

MISCEL CHICAGO CHICAGO

By an ordinance of the Ci
are authorized to make ten
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These Revenue Warrants
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The Comptroller is now y
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(\$1,000,000) dollars. They
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payable in 12 months from
the rate of 8 per cent per
ready for delivery three of
Comptroller's office. Room
Chicago, July 8, 1878.

The Directors of the have declared a quarterly (3 Fe) on the capital ston 10, 1878, at the office of Chamber of Commerce.

July 6, 1876. DIV Divorces legally and qui for incompatibility, etc., residence immaterial; MARVYN, Hoom 5, 85 STOCKHOLD Joliet & North

road The annual meeting election of Directors, a other business as may beld at the office of the Joliet, Illinois, on the 12 o'clock. R. G. RALSTON, 8 BUSIN

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